

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT

SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DISTRICT (lessons 1 & 2)

New words

- Needs/services
 - Social services
 - Veterinary doctors
 - Doctor
 - Teacher
 - Farmer
 - Banker
 - Carpenter
 - Treatment
 - Communication
 - Transport

1. What are needs?

These are things we should get in order to live a better life.

These are two different types of needs and these are:

- a) Basic needs
- b) Luxuries

a) What are basic needs?

These are things that we cannot live without e.g. food, water, etc

b) What are luxuries?

These are things that people can live without e.g. Television, cars, play station, etc

c) Make a list of the needs in;

- i) Your family
- ii) Your school
- iii) Your local area.

(lessons 3 & 4)

2. What are social services?

These are needs provided by government to improve people's welfare / make people's lives better.

3. Examples of social services in our district

- i. Education services
- ii. Medical services
- iii. Security services
- iv. Transport services
- v. Communication services
- vi. Banking services
- vii. Insurance services
- viii. Housing services
- ix. Water supply services
- x. Electricity services

4. What are social service centres?

These are places from which social services are provided to the people.

5. Examples of social service centres in our district

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Markets
- Police stations/ police posts
- Banks
- Water sources
- Petrol stations
- Post offices

Activity

Identify any two groups of people who work in each of the social service centres given

a) School

- i) Teacher

ii) Cleaners

b) Hospital

i) _____

ii) _____

6. Draw any social service centre.

(lessons 5 & 6)

EDUCATION SERVICES

These are two types of education and these include;

- a) Formal education
- b) Informal education

Informal Education

Informal education is the type of education which is mainly got from home and it doesn't involve reading and writing.

Informal education mainly emphasises practical skills and moral development

How was informal education passed on to the children long ago?

According to sex, boys and girls were taught differently and by different people.

Boys

- i) Hunting
- ii) Fishing
- iii) Carpentry

- iv) Building /construction

Girls

- i)Preparing meals/cooking
- ii)Proper discipline/conduct in community
- ii)How to look after babies and the husband to be.
- iv)How to cultivate food for the family.
- v)How to wash.

Formal Education (lessons 7 & 8)

This is the type of education which is mainly got from school and it involves reading and writing.

Which group of people introduced formal education in Uganda?

The missionaries

Examples of first schools built by missionaries in Uganda

- i) Namilyango college
- ii) Mengo
- iii) Kings college, Buddo
- iv) Gayaza Girl's School.

Differences between informal and formal education

Informal education

- No school fees is paid
- No qualified teachers were involved
- No classrooms were built
- Practical skills were more emphasized(job creators)

Formal education

- School fees is paid
- Qualified trs are used
- Classrooms are built
- Trains job seekers

Importance of education

- We learn reading and writing
- We acquire different skills which help us to get jobs.
- Education promotes moral development
- It brings people together(friendship)

UPE/USE policies in Uganda (lessons 9 & 10)

Write each of the above abbreviations in full.

U.P.E – universal primary

USE – universal secondary education

Why was UPE introduced in Uganda?

- i) To reduce illiteracy
- ii) To give chance to all children to go to school.
- iii) To reduce the burden of poor parents paying school fees.

NB:

- i)USE was introduced to prevent school drop outs after primary education.
- ii)All learners in UPE and USE schools get free education.

Problems faced under UPE schools.

- a) Lack of enough food.
- b) Lack of enough furniture
- c) Poor sanitation/poor hygiene facilities
- d) Lack of enough trained teachers
- e) Overcrowded classes
- f) Corruption
- g) Delayed funding by the government.

Suggest solutions to the above problems

- Parents should contribute some money for food.
- Government should provide enough furniture

- School administration should emphasise proper sanitation in school.
- The government should increase salaries to attract more trained teachers.
- Government should construct more classrooms.

Review – activity (oral/written) (lessons 11 & 12)

Mention the problems commonly faced by children to and from school?

- Road accidents, attacks from animals e.g. snake bites, wild dogs.
- Attacks from bad people e.g. the mad, kidnappers defilers, etc
- Bad weather e.g. rainfall, sunshine.

Transport services

Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

Types of transport

There are four major types of transport in our district and these are;

- i) Road transport
- ii) Air transport
- iii) Railway transport
- iv) Water transport

Give the means of transport under each of the following types of transport using the table given.

Road transport	Water transport	Air transport	Railway transport
Cars Buses Lorries Pick ups Bicycles Motorcycles	Boats Ferries Canoes Ship/vessels	Aero plane Air crafts Rockets Helicopters Kites	Trains

Activity (lesson 13 & 14)

Draw and name means of transport under each of the following types of transport. (Use a table)

Road transport	Water transport	Air transport	Railway transport

Common causes of road accidents in our district

- i) Over speeding
- ii) Overloading
- iii) Driving cars under dangerous mechanical condition (DMCs)
- iv) Overtaking in dangerous spots.
- v) Driving under the influence of alcohol
- vi) Poor roads
- vii) Talking on phone while driving

Ways of controlling road accidents

- Following roads
- Using speed governors
- Enforcing strict laws against drunken drivers
- Repair roads
- Following traffic rules and regulations.

Road safety education (lesson 15 & 16)

What is road safety education?

This is the teaching of people about the proper use of roads in order to control accidents.

Areas emphasized during road safety education.

- i) Practicing safe ways of crossing roads (look left, then right, left again and if road is clear, then cross)
- ii) Don't drink alcohol and drive.
- iii) Not overloading, over speeding, overtaking in dangerous spots and driving DMCs.

NB: They emphasise/encourage people to follow traffic rules and regulations.

Activity

Draw the following road signs

Zebra crossing	Danger a head	School ahead	Humps ahead
Railway crossing	Round about	Parking	No parking

(lesson 17 & 18)

ii) Why are road signs important to the road users?

To reduce the rate of road accidents.

iii) Name the different kinds of roads known to you.

- a) Tarmac roads
- b) Murram roads
- c) Paths

NB: Feeder roads are small roads that join major roads.

iv) Statethe importance of having a good road network in an area.

- a) To transport farmers' produce to markets.
- b) To transport trade goods from urban to rural areas or rural to urban areas
- c) It controls accidents.
- d) It promotes tourism in an area.
- e)To promote easy transportation of goods and passengers.

v) Name the following types of transport in our district.

- a) Commonest – road transport
- b) Cheapest – water transport
- c) Best for heavy and bulky goods – railway transport.
- d) Carrying fragile goods – water transport
- e) Quickest – air transport
- f) Best for carrying perishable goods – air transport

Note:

i)Fragile goods are those that can easily break e.g. glass.

ii) Perishable goods are those that can easily get spoilt e.g. flowers, fruits, and fresh fish.

Oral work

The class discusses the following means of transport;

- i) Commonest
- ii) Cheapest
- iii) Slowest
- iv) Best for heavy and bulky goods
- v) Best for perishable goods
- vi) Best for fragile goods.

3. Postal & communication services (lesson 19 & 20)

What is communication?

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

There are two types of communication

- a) Traditional communication
- b) Modern communication

Ways/means of traditional communication

- Using drums/ drumming
- Using smoke/ fire signals
- By using gestures
- By whistling
- By using horns

Ways/ means of modern communication

- Using radios
- Using televisions
- Using news papers
- Using magazines
- Using internet

- Using telephones
- Using letters
- Using news letters
- Using faxes

Activity (lesson 21 & 22)

1. Identify the fastest means of communication in our district.

- Telephones

2. State the major advantage of modern means of communication over traditional means.

- Modern means of communication is faster than traditional means.
- Modern means have a wider coverage as compared to traditional means.
- Modern means can store information for future reference as compared to traditional means.

3. Identify the examples of telephone companies in our district

- (i) MTN
- (ii) Uganda Telecom. (UTL)
- (iii) Warid
- (iv) Airtel
- (v) Orange
- (vi) Smile

4. Draw and name any three means of communication in our district.

5. State the importance of a post office to the people in our area.

- a) To send letters and parcels to the owners.
- b) To sell postage stamps
- c) To sell postage envelopes
- d) To provide transport services
- e) To provide employment / jobs

6. Write P.O in full.

Post Office

(lesson 23 & 24)

People who provide social services in our district

What roles do the following people provide in our district?

Local council leaders

- i) To settle disputes in an area.
- ii) To keep law and order in an area.
- iii) To plan for the general development of their areas.
- iv) To protect the environment

Traditional leaders

- i) To promote culture
- ii) To promote morals
- iii) To promote peace and unity
- iv) To mobilize people for national development

Complete the table below about people who provide social services in our area.

Service providers	Service provided
Teachers	-----
Doctors	-----
Nurses	-----
Veterinary officers	To treat sick animals
Police officers	_____
Farmers	_____
Carpenters	_____
Bankers	To keep people's money safely
Drivers	-----

(lesson 25 & 26)

Problems people face in getting their needs in our district.

- Corrupt officials
- Laziness
- Bad weather
- Poverty / shortage of funds
- Low payment to workers
- High population (some facilities may not be enough for the people)
- Irresponsibility (mishandling of public property)
- High taxes

Solutions to the above mentioned problems

- i) Arresting corrupt officials
- ii) Creating employment opportunities for people to earn money e.g. building industries.
- iii) Government should increase the salaries of workers e.g. teachers.
- iv) Controlling population growth by using birth control methods
- v) Providing enough social service centres
- vi) Fair taxation.

Activity

1. Who is a farmer?

This is a person who grows crops and rears animals.

2. Mention the types of farming known to you;

- i) Mixed farming
- ii) Subsistence farming
- iii) Dairy farming
- iv) Ranching
- v) Plantation farming

vi) Horticulture

vii) Floriculture

viii) Arable farming

(lesson 27 & 28)

3. Give the meaning of each of the given types of farming;

Mixed farming

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land at the same time.

Subsistence farming

The growing of crops and rearing of animals mainly for home use/consumption.

Dairy farming

This is the rearing of cattle mainly for milk production.

Ranching

This is the rearing of cattle mainly for beef production.

Plantation farming

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale e.g. tea, sugar cane, coffee, etc

Horticulture

This is the growing of vegetables, flowers, and fruits on a large scale.

Floriculture

This is the growing of flowers for sale.

Arable farming

The growing of crops only.

4. Why is farming important in our community?

- It is a source of food.
- It is a source of income/money.
- Source of raw materials for industries.
- It is a source of employment to most Ugandans.

What problems are faced by farmers in our community?

- a) Crop pests and diseases
- b) Animals diseases
- c) Soil erosion
- d) Poor transport network
- e) Low prices of farmers' produce.
- f) Poor storage facilities
- g) Prolonged drought
- h) Floods in some areas
- i) Land shortage due to increased population.

(lesson 29 & 30

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Caring for social service centres

1. Mention any four social service centres found in your district.

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Police stations
- Banks
- Markets

The different ways of caring for the social service centres in our district are:

- i) Cleaning social service centres
- ii) Proper handling of property in social service centres
- iii) Respecting people who care for social service centres e.g. cooks, cleaners, etc
- iv) Educating people about proper use of social service centres.
- v) Planting grass to control soil erosion.

Note: for the district to properly provide social services to its people, they must have money/funds.

2. How does the district get its money/revenue?

- i) By collecting market dues.
- ii) Through licenses
- iii) Through tourism
- iv) By collecting taxes
- v) Through donations and grants.
- vi) Through loans

Ways the district spends its revenue;

- i) By building more health centres
- ii) By building more schools
- iii) By constructing and repairing roads
- iv) Through garbage collection
- v) Paying salaries to workers.

