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Primary 5 Social studies

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Term 3

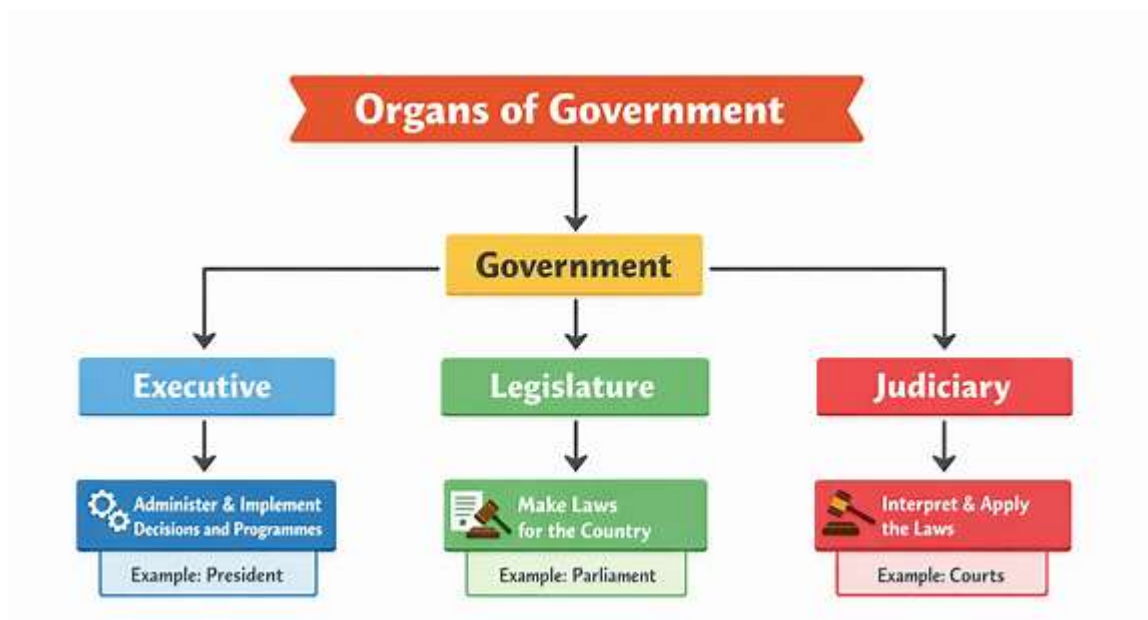
Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN UGANDA

Topic 2/3: The Government of Uganda

Learning Outcomes:

The learner is able to understand the organs of the government, the constitution and duties of citizens; explain the sources of revenue and expenditure by government and understand the rights and responsibilities of the citizens of Uganda.

The Role of Government



Organs of Government

1. Executive

Headed by the **President**.

Role of the president

Role	Description
Head of State	Represents Uganda at national and international levels.
Head of Government	Oversees all government operations and policy implementation.
Commander-in-Chief	Leads the Uganda People's Defence Forces and ensures national security.
Fountain of Honor	Symbolic role as the highest authority in awarding medals and honors.
Safeguard the Constitution	Ensures laws and governance follow the Constitution of Uganda.
Appoints Officials	Selects ministers, judges, and other top government officials.
Promotes Good Governance	Guides public policy and development programs for national progress.



State House Nakasero

Subordinates of the president

(i) Vice President

- Assists the President in national duties.
- Takes over if the President is unable to perform.

(ii) Prime Minister

- Coordinates government business in Parliament.
- Leads Cabinet meetings when assigned.

(iii) Cabinet Ministers

- Head major ministries like Health, Education, Security.
- Help make and implement government policies.

(iv) Ministers of State

- Assist Cabinet Ministers in specific areas.
- Administers and implements decisions and programmes.

Exercise 1

1. Name the three organs of government.
2. Who is the head of the Executive in Uganda?
3. Who is the head of state in Uganda?
4. What does the President do as commander-in-chief?
5. Why is the President called the Fountain of Honour?
6. Name one way the President promotes good governance.
7. What is the President's role in protecting the Constitution?
8. What is the role Vice President of Uganda?
9. Name any one role of the Prime Minister?
10. Name two ministries in Uganda.
11. State any one role of a Cabinet Minister.
12. State any one role of Ministers of State?
13. Why does the President need subordinates?

2. Legislature



In Uganda, this is the **Parliament**.

It is headed by the Speaker of Parliament

It is formed by elected members of Parliament

Makes laws which people must observe and respect.

A table of Managers of Parliament

Manager	Role
Speaker of Parliament	Presides over debates, maintains order, and ensures rules are followed.
Deputy Speaker	Assists the Speaker and presides when the Speaker is absent.
Clerk to Parliament	Chief advisor on parliamentary procedure, records proceedings, and manages staff.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Maintains order and security in the House, escorts the Speaker, and enforces discipline.
Committee Clerks	Support committees by organizing meetings, recording minutes, and guiding procedure.
Parliamentary Counsel	Provides legal advice, drafts bills, and ensures laws are properly worded.
Administrative Staff	Handle finance, human resources, and logistics to keep Parliament functioning smoothly.

Exercise 2

1. Who head the legislature → Speaker
2. Which organ of government makes laws? → legislature
3. Who are the members of Parliament? → Elected leaders from constituencies.
4. Who is the chief advisor on parliamentary procedure? → Clerk to Parliament.
5. What is the role of the Sergeant-at-Arms? → Maintains order and security in Parliament.
6. Who helps committees with meetings and records? → Committee Clerks.
7. Why are parliamentary counsels important? → They draft bills and give legal advice.
8. Name one unelected official of Parliament apart from MPs.
9. Who presides over Parliament sessions?
10. What is the role of the Clerk to Parliament?
11. Why is the Sergeant-at-Arms important?
12. Who helps committees with meetings and records?
13. Name one manager of Parliament apart from elected MPs.

3. Judiciary

It is one of the three arms of government.

Headed by Chief Justice

Key role of Judiciary

- (i) **Interprets laws:** Explains what laws mean and how they should be applied.
- (ii) **Settles disputes:** Resolves conflicts between individuals, organizations, or even government bodies.
- (iii) **Punishes wrongdoers:** Ensures criminals are tried and punished according to the law.
- (iv) **Protects rights:** Safeguards the rights and freedoms of citizens.



High Court of Uganda

Examples in Uganda

- (i) Courts such as the **Supreme Court, High Court, and Magistrates' Courts** are part of the Judiciary.
- (ii) Judges and magistrates are the officials who carry out judicial work.

Subordinates and Their Roles

- (i) **Deputy Chief Justice** → Assists the Chief Justice and heads the Court of Appeal.
- (ii) **Principal Judge** → supervises the High Court and assigns cases to judges.
- (iii) **Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, and High Court** → Hear and decide cases at different levels.
- (iv) **Magistrates** → Handle cases in lower courts such as Magistrates' Courts.
- (v) **Registrars and Clerks of Court** → Keep records, manage court documents, and support judges in their work.

Exercise 3

1. What is the main role of the Judiciary?
2. Name one court in Uganda.
3. Who interprets the laws in the country?
4. Why is the Judiciary important for peace?
5. How does the Judiciary protect citizens?
6. Who assists the Chief Justice in leading the Judiciary?
7. What is the role of the Principal Judge?
8. Name one subordinate of the Chief Justice.
9. Who handles cases in Magistrates' Courts?
10. Why are registrars and clerks important in courts?

The Constitution

The **Constitution** is the **supreme law of the country**.

It is a written document that guides how the country is governed.

All other laws must follow the Constitution.

Functions of the constitution

- (i) **Guides government:** Shows how leaders are chosen and how they should rule.
- (ii) **Protects citizens' rights:** Ensures freedom, justice, and equality.
- (iii) **Provides rules:** Sets laws and principles everyone must obey.
- (iv) **Organizes government:** Explains the roles of the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary.

Importance of the constitution

- (i) Promotes **peace and order** in the country.
- (ii) Prevents **misuse of power** by leaders.
- (iii) Helps citizens know their **rights and duties**.
- (iv) Builds **unity and stability** in the nation.

Exercise 4

1. What is the Constitution?
2. Name one function of the Constitution.
3. Why is the Constitution important for citizens?
4. Which organ of government does the Constitution guide?
5. How does the Constitution promote peace in a country?

Duties of the Government

(i) **Communication:** it is the passing information from one person to another.

Types of communication

- Verbal (spoken),
- Non-verbal (gestures, signs),
- Written (letters, newspapers),
- Electronic (radio, TV, phones).

Importance of communication

- (i) spreads government information.
- (ii) enables people share ideas
- (iii) promotes unity
- (iv) guides citizens

Barriers of communication

- (i) Noise
- (ii) language differences
- (iii) poor network
- (iv) illiteracy
- (v) misinformation.

(ii) **Administration/Leadership**

Government organizes and leads the country.

Ensures laws are followed and services are delivered.

(iii) **Conduct Elections:** Organizes free and fair elections to choose leaders.

(iv) **Provide Social Services:** Offers education, health care, water, and security to citizens.

(v) **Making a Budget:** Plans how money will be collected and spent for national development.

(vi) **Handles Foreign Affairs**

Builds good relations with other countries.

Represents Uganda internationally.

(vii) **Maintains Sanity of the Nation**

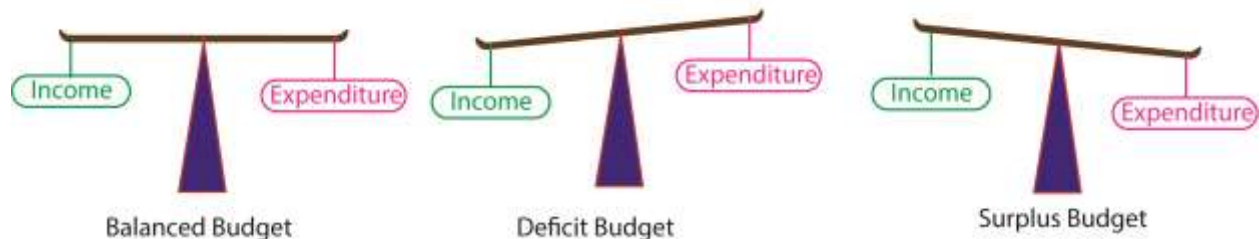
Keeps peace, law, and order.

Protects citizens from crime and conflict.

Exercise 5

1. What is communication?
2. Name two types of communication.
3. Why is communication important in government?
4. Mention one barrier to communication.
5. What is the role of government in administration?
6. Why does government conduct elections?
7. Give two examples of social services provided by government.
8. What is a budget?
9. How does government handle foreign affairs?
10. Why is it important for government to maintain peace and order?

Types of budget



1. Balanced Budget

- Government's income equals its expenditure.
- Example: If Uganda collects 100 billion shillings and spends 100 billion.

Advantages of a Balanced Budget

- (i) **Controls spending:** Government spends only what it collects.
- (ii) **Avoids debt:** Prevents borrowing and keeps the country free from heavy loans.
- (iii) **Promotes stability:** Keeps the economy steady and predictable.
- (iv) **Encourages discipline:** Leaders use money wisely and avoid wastage.
- (v) **Builds trust:** Citizens and investors have confidence in government management.

2. Deficit Budget

- Government's expenditure is more than its income.
- Example: Collects 100 billion but spends 120 billion.

Disadvantages of a Deficit Budget

- (i) **Leads to borrowing:** Government must borrow money to cover expenses.

- (ii) **Increases debt:** Loans create heavy debts that must be repaid with interest.
- (iii) **Reduces development:** Less money is available for projects like schools, hospitals, and roads.
- (iv) **Causes inflation:** Printing more money or borrowing too much can make prices rise.
- (v) **Weakens economy:** Investors may lose confidence in the country's financial stability.
- (vi) **Burden on citizens:** Taxes may be increased to repay debts.

3. Surplus Budget

- Government's income is more than its expenditure.
- Example: Collects 120 billion but spends 100 billion.

Advantages of a Surplus Budget

- (i) **Encourages saving:** Government collects more money than it spends, leaving extra funds.
- (ii) **Reduces borrowing:** Extra money means the country does not need loans.
- (iii) **Supports development:** Surplus funds can be used for new projects like schools, hospitals, and roads.
- (iv) **Strengthens the economy:** Shows financial stability and builds confidence among citizens and investors.
- (v) **Improves future planning:** Extra money can be reserved for emergencies or future needs.

Exercise 6

1. What is a budget?
2. Name the three types of budgets.
3. What is a balanced budget?
4. Give an example of a surplus budget.
5. When does a deficit budget occur?
6. Why is a balanced budget important?
7. State any one advantage of balanced budget.
8. Which type of budget shows government saving money?
9. What happens if government always has a deficit budget?
10. Which type of budget is best for stability in a country?

Importance of Making a Budget

1. **Guides Spending:** Helps government plan how money will be used.
2. **Avoids Wastage:** Prevents misuse of public funds.
3. **Provides Social Services:** Ensures money is set aside for schools, hospitals, roads, and security.
4. **Promotes Development:** Directs funds to projects that improve the country.
5. **Balances Income and Expenditure:** Helps government know if it has enough money or needs to borrow.
6. **Ensures Accountability:** Citizens can see how money is collected and spent.
7. **Supports Fair Distribution:** Ensures different regions and groups benefit from national resources.

Exercise 7

1. What is a budget?
2. Give any one reason why does a country need a budget?
3. How does a budget guide government spending?
4. Name one way a budget prevents wastage.
5. Which social services are supported by a budget?
6. How does a budget promote development?
7. What happens if expenditure is more than income?
8. Why is accountability important in budgeting?
9. How does a budget help in fair distribution of resources?
10. Give one reason why making a budget is important for Uganda.

Government Revenue

Meaning: Government revenue is the **income a country collects** to run its activities and provide services to citizens.

Sources of Government Revenue

1. **Taxation**
 - **Income Tax:** Money paid by workers and businesses from their earnings.
 - **Value Added Tax (VAT):** Tax on goods and services.
 - **Property Tax:** Tax on land, houses, and other property.
 - **Excise Duty:** Charged on specific goods like alcohol, fuel, and cigarettes.

- **Customs Duty:** Paid on goods imported into the country.
- 2. **Tourism**
 - Money collected from tourists visiting national parks, hotels, and cultural sites.
- 3. **Licenses**
 - Fees paid for permits such as driving licenses, trading licenses, and fishing licenses.
- 4. **Donations and Gifts**
 - Money or items given freely by individuals, organizations, or other countries. No repayment is needed
- 5. **Loans and Grants**
 - Borrowed money (loans) which has to be paid back with interest.
 - Financial support given without repayment (grants).
- 6. **Sale of Government Bills and Properties**
 - **Income** from selling government bonds, land, or old equipment.

Challenges faced when collecting taxes

- (i) Some people **refuse to pay taxes**.
- (ii) Others **hide their businesses or income**.
- (iii) **Corruption** among tax collectors.
- (iv) **Poor record keeping** makes it hard to know who should pay.
- (v) In rural areas, it is **hard to reach everyone**.

Solutions to the challenges faced during tax collection

- (i) **Educate citizens** about the importance of paying taxes.
- (ii) **Strengthen laws** to punish tax evaders.
- (iii) Use **modern technology** (computers, mobile money) to track payments.
- (iv) Ensure **honest tax collectors** through supervision.
- (v) Bring **tax offices closer** to rural communities.

Why people do not want to pay tax

- (i) They feel the **money is too much** or reduces their earnings.
- (ii) Some think the **government misuses** the money.
- (iii) Others do not **understand the importance** of taxes.
- (iv) Some believe they get **little benefit** from the taxes they pay.

Exercise 8

1. What is government revenue?
2. Name three sources of government revenue.
3. What is income tax?
4. What does VAT stand for?
5. Give one example of property tax.

6. How does tourism bring revenue to government?
7. Why do people pay for licenses?
8. What is the difference between a loan and a grant?
9. Give one example of a donation or gift to government.
10. What is income tax?
11. Which tax is charged on goods and services?
12. Give one example of property tax.
13. Which tax is paid on imported goods?
14. Name one item that excise duty is charged on.

Government Expenditure

Government expenditure is the **money spent by the country** to run its activities and provide services to citizens.

Examples of Government Expenditure

- (i) **Salaries and Allowances:** Payment to government workers such as teachers, doctors, soldiers, and civil servants.
- (ii) **Development Programmes:** Money used for building roads, schools, hospitals, and other projects that improve the country.
- (iii) **Rent:** Payment for offices and buildings used by government.
- (iv) **Security:** Money spent on the army, police, and equipment to protect the nation.
- (v) **Social Services:** Providing education, health care, clean water, and electricity to citizens.

Exercise 9

1. What is government expenditure?
2. Name two examples of government expenditure.
3. Why does government pay salaries and allowances?
4. Give one example of a development programme.
5. Why does government spend money on rent?
6. How does government expenditure on security help citizens?
7. Name one social service provided through government expenditure.
8. Why is it important for government to spend on education?
9. How does expenditure on health care benefit the nation?
10. Give one reason why government expenditure is necessary.

Sources of Income in home (Money coming in)

- (i) **Salaries and wages** → Money earned by family members from jobs.
- (ii) **Business profits** → Income from shops, farming, or trading.
- (iii) **Rent** → Money received from tenants if the family owns houses or land.
- (iv) **Gifts and donations** → Money or items given by relatives or friends.

- (v) **Sale of property or produce** → Selling crops, animals, or household items.

Examples of home expenditures (Money going out)

- (i) **Food** → Buying meals and household groceries.
- (ii) **Shelter** → Paying rent or maintaining the house.
- (iii) **Clothing** → Buying clothes for family members.
- (iv) **Education** → Paying school fees, books, and uniforms.
- (v) **Medical care** → Hospital bills and medicines.
- (vi) **Transport** → Paying for buses, taxis, or fuel.
- (vii) **Utilities** → Paying for water, electricity, and phone bills.
- (viii) **Security and safety** → Contributing to community security or home protection.

Quick Revision Questions

1. What is income in a home?
2. Give two examples of sources of income in a family.
3. What is expenditure in a home?
4. Name two examples of home expenditures.
5. How do salaries help a family?
6. Why is selling farm produce a source of income?
7. Give one example of expenditure on education.
8. Why is medical care an important expenditure?
9. How does paying rent count as expenditure?
10. Why should a family balance income and expenditure?

Citizen Rights

Rights are the **basic things every citizen must have** to live a good and safe life. They are protected by the Constitution and government.

Examples of Citizen Rights

- (i) **Right to Life** → Every person must be allowed to live.
- (ii) **Right to Food** → Citizens should have enough to eat.
- (iii) **Right to Shelter** → Everyone should have a place to live.
- (iv) **Right to Education** → Children must go to school and learn.
- (v) **Right to Clothing** → People should have clothes to wear.
- (vi) **Right to Water** → Access to clean water for drinking and use.
- (vii) **Right to Medical Care** → Citizens should be treated when sick.
- (viii) **Right to Security** → Protection from crime and danger.

Exercise 10

1. What are citizen rights?
2. Name two examples of citizen rights.
3. Why is the right to life important?
4. Which right allows children to go to school?
5. Give one example of a social service that supports citizen rights.
6. Why is the right to medical care important?
7. What does the right to security mean?
8. Name one right that helps people live in good health.
9. Why should citizens have shelter?
10. How does government protect citizen rights?

Responsibilities of Ugandans

Responsibilities are the **duties or roles** that citizens must perform to support their country and community.

Key Responsibilities

- (i) **Obey the laws** → Citizens must follow the rules set by government.
- (ii) **Respect leaders and elders** → Show respect to those in authority and older people.
- (iii) **Pay taxes** → Contribute money to help government provide services.
- (iv) **Protect the environment** → Keep the surroundings clean and care for natural resources.
- (v) **Defend the country** → Be ready to protect Uganda when needed.
- (vi) **Work hard** → Engage in farming, business, or jobs to support family and nation.
- (vii) **Respect others' rights** → Allow fellow citizens to enjoy their freedoms.
- (viii) **Participate in community activities** → Join in development projects and elections.
- (ix) **Promote peace and unity** → Live peacefully with others and avoid conflicts.
- (x) **Take care of public property** → Protect schools, hospitals, roads, and other facilities.

Exercise 11

1. What are responsibilities?
2. Name two responsibilities of Ugandans.
3. Why should citizens obey laws?
4. How do taxes help the government?
5. Give one way Ugandans can protect the environment.
6. Why is it important to respect leaders and elders?
7. What responsibility ensures peace in Uganda?
8. How do citizens participate in community activities?
9. Why should Ugandans defend their country?
10. Give one reason why responsibilities are important for citizens.

Child Labour

Child labour is when children are made to work instead of going to school or enjoying their childhood.

Forms of Child Labour

- (i) Carrying heavy loads
- (ii) Working in shops.
- (iii) Working in farms and plantations.
- (iv) Selling items on streets and markets.
- (v) Domestic work in homes.
- (vi) Mining or dangerous jobs.

Causes of Child Labour

- (i) **Poverty** → Parents cannot afford basic needs, so children are forced to work.
- (ii) **Ignorance** → Some parents do not know the importance of education.
- (iii) **Orphanhood** → Children without parents may work to survive.
- (iv) **Greed and exploitation** → Some employers use children because they are cheap labour.
- (v) **Lack of strict laws** → Weak enforcement allows child labour to continue.

How to Stop Child Labour

- (i) **Provide free and quality education** → Encourage children to stay in school.
- (ii) **Create awareness** → Teach parents and communities about the dangers of child labour.
- (iii) **Support poor families** → Give assistance so children don't have to work.
- (iv) **Enforce laws** → Government should punish those who employ children illegally.
- (v) **Promote child rights** → Protect children's right to education, health, and play.

Exercise 12

1. What is child labour?
2. Name two causes of child labour.
3. Give one example of child labour.
4. Why does poverty lead to child labour?
5. How does ignorance of parents cause child labour?
6. Mention one way of stopping child labour.
7. Why is free education important in fighting child labour?
8. Who should enforce laws against child labour?
9. How can communities help stop child labour?
10. Why is it important to protect children's rights?

Revision questions

1. Name one kind of tax paid by a shopkeeper.

Main Taxes Paid by Shopkeepers in Uganda

Tax Type	Who Pays It	Rate/Details	Notes
Income Tax	All businesses earning profit	Progressive rates depending on income	Based on net profit after expenses
Value Added Tax (VAT)	Businesses with annual turnover above UGX 150 million	Standard rate: 18%	Charged on goods/services sold
Excise Duty	Shops selling alcohol, tobacco, soft drinks, fuel, etc.	Varies by product	Indirect tax passed to consumers
Customs Duties	Shopkeepers importing goods	Rates vary depending on product category	Paid at border/customs clearance
Local Service Tax & Trading License	All shopkeepers	Annual fee set by local council	Mandatory for operating legally
Property Tax	Shopkeepers owning premises	Based on property value	Collected by municipal/local authority

2. (a) What is the difference between loans and donations as source of government income?

Loans: Money the government borrows from people, banks, or other countries. It must be **paid back with interest**.

Donations: Money or goods given freely to the government. They are **gifts**, so they do **not need to be paid back**.

- (b) Give two reasons why the government of Uganda allocates money to Ministry of Education and Sport every financial year.

- (i) Teachers can be paid.
- (ii) Schools buy scholastic materials such as books, desks, and buildings.
- (iii) Sports activities can be supported for young people.

- (c) Write any one role of adult citizen in funding the national budget.

- (i) **Paying taxes** such as income tax, property tax, and value-added tax (VAT) on goods and services.

- (ii) **Pay licenses and fees** for businesses, land, or vehicles.
3. State any one way in which a community can help the police to keep law and order.
- (i) **Reporting criminals or wrongdoers** to the police.
 - (ii) **Obeying laws** and encouraging others to do the same.
 - (iii) **Working together** with police during patrols or community meetings.
 - (iv) **Protecting public property** like schools, roads, and markets.
 - (v) **Avoiding violence** and solving problems peacefully.

4. Apart from money, mention any one other personal thing that people can keep in a bank.
- Documents such as land titles
- Valuables such as golden watch

5. Why is mob justice a bad practice in communities?

- (i) Innocent people can be hurt or killed without proof.
- (ii) It breaks the law since only courts and police should punish wrongdoers.
- (iii) It causes fear and violence instead of peace.

6. (a) On which type of goods is income tax charged?

On profits and salaries

- (b) State any two reasons why some people in Uganda are not willing to pay taxes?

- (i) some do not have the money
- (ii) some do not want to reduce their income
- (iii) some think paying tax is useless
- (iv) some feel tax money is misused

- (c) Why does the government set revenue check points on the road?

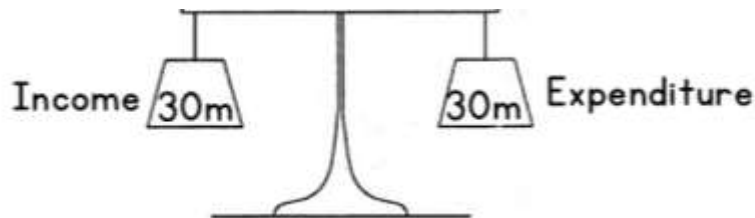
- (i) **Collect taxes and fees** on goods being transported.
- (ii) **Stop smuggling** of goods that avoid paying tax.
- (iii) **Ensure traders have proper documents** for their goods.

7. How has the government of Uganda helped the youth to improve their standards of living?

- (i) **Providing free education** through Universal Primary and Secondary Education.

- (ii) **Creating youth funds and programs** to give loans or support for starting businesses.
 - (iii) **Offering skills training** in vocational schools and institutions.
 - (iv) **Supporting sports and talents** to help youth develop careers.
 - (v) **Creating jobs** through government projects and encouraging entrepreneurship.
5. State any one way in which feeder roads promote development in rural areas of Uganda.

- (i) **Connecting villages to towns**, making it easier to sell farm produce.
 - (ii) **Reducing transport costs**, so goods reach markets faster and cheaper.
 - (iii) **Improving access** to schools, hospitals, and other services.
 - (iv) **Encouraging trade and business**, which brings more income to families.
 - (v) **Creating jobs** during road construction and maintenance.
5. Study the diagram below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



- (a) What name is given to the above type of budget?
- Balanced budget
- (b) What is the advantage of having the type of budget shown in the diagram above
- (i) The government does **not spend more than it earns**, so money is used wisely.
 - (ii) It helps the country avoid **too much debt**.
 - (iii) Citizens' taxes are used for **important services** like schools, hospitals, and roads.
 - (iv) It brings **peace of mind** because the government can meet its needs without borrowing too much.
6. (a) State any two rights that children should enjoy.
- (i) **Right to education** – to go to school and learn.
 - (ii) **Right to health care** – to be treated when sick.
 - (iii) **Right to food and shelter** – to live and grow well.

- (iv) **Right to protection** – to be safe from harm and abuse.
- (v) **Right to play and rest** – to enjoy childhood.
- (vi) **Right to be loved and cared for** – by family and community.

(b) Give any two responsibilities that children must observe.

- (i) **Respect parents, teachers, and elders.**
- (ii) **Obey school and home rules.**
- (iii) **Help with simple chores** at home.
- (iv) **Take care of school property** like books and desks.
- (v) **Be kind and respectful** to other children.
- (vi) **Work hard in school** and complete homework.
- (vii) **Keep themselves clean and healthy.**

7. (a) Name the type of budget in which the expected income is equal to the expected expenditure.

Balanced budget

(b) State any one disadvantage of not preparing a budget for a home.

- (i) **Money may be wasted** on unimportant things.
- (ii) The family might **fail to meet important needs** like food, school fees, or medical care.
- (iii) It can lead to **borrowing and debts**.
- (iv) Causes **confusion and quarrels** about how money is spent.
- (v) Makes it hard to **save for the future**.

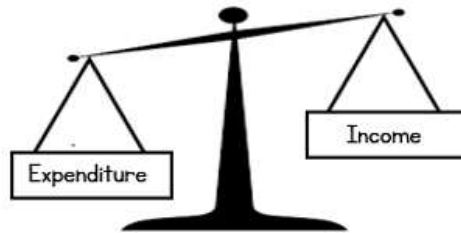
(c) State any two duties of Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).

- (i) **Collect taxes** from people and businesses.
- (ii) **Stop smuggling** of goods that avoid paying tax.
- (iii) **Check goods at borders and roads** to ensure taxes are paid.
- (iv) **Keep records** of all taxes collected.
- (v) **Educate citizens** about the importance of paying taxes.
- (vi) **Support government development** by providing money for services like schools, hospitals, and roads.

8. Why smuggling is bad?

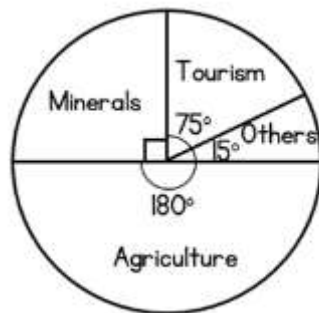
- (i) Loss of government income through taxes
- (ii) Lead to unfair trade/competition since smugglers avoid tax
- (iii) Smuggled goods can be **poor quality or dangerous**.
- (iv) It can lead to **crime and corruption**.

9. What type of budget is represented by the diagram below?



Surplus budget

10. The pie- chart below shows a country's earnings. Use it to answer questions that follow.



- (a) Which is the major export earner of this country?

Agriculture

- (b) Name the second biggest export earner of this country.

Minerals

- (c) If the total earnings of this country is US dollars 240 million, find how much money was earned from tourism.

$$\frac{75}{360} \times 240 = \text{USD } 50 \text{ million}$$

11. Mention any one way in which government spends its income.

- (i) **Building schools** and paying teachers to support education.
- (ii) **Providing hospitals and medicines** for good health.
- (iii) **Constructing roads and bridges** to connect towns and villages.
- (iv) **Paying security forces** to keep the country safe.
- (v) **Supporting farmers and businesses** to grow the economy.
- (vi) **Providing clean water and electricity** for communities.

5. State any one way in which the judiciary promotes peace in a country.

- (i) **Settles disputes fairly** so people do not fight.
- (ii) **Punishes wrongdoers** according to the law, which discourages crime.
- (iii) **Protects citizens' rights**, making everyone feel safe.
- (iv) **Ensures justice** so that no one is above the law.
- (v) **Promotes respect for laws**, which keeps order in society.

5. (a) What title is given to the highest civil servant in a ministry?

Permanent secretary

(b) State the way in which one become a chairperson LCV in any district of Uganda.

Through election

(c) Given any two ways in which leaders can improve on the welfare of the people in their communities.

- (i) **Provide clean water** by building boreholes and wells.
- (ii) **Support education** through schools, books, and scholarships.
- (iii) **Improve health services** by building clinics and ensuring medicines are available.
- (iv) **Create jobs** by encouraging small businesses and farming projects.
- (v) **Maintain roads** so people can easily reach markets and services.
- (vi) **Promote peace and unity** by solving conflicts fairly.
- (vii) **Protect the environment** by encouraging tree planting and proper waste disposal.

6. (a) What title is given to the person heading Bank of Uganda?

Governor

(b) Mention any two reasons why Bank of Uganda is important to the government.

- (i) **Keeps the country's money safe** by storing it in the central bank.
- (ii) **Prints and controls currency** so people can use money for trade.
- (iii) **Advises the government** on how to spend and save wisely.
- (iv) **Controls inflation** (stopping prices from rising too fast).
- (v) **Supervises other banks** to make sure they follow rules.
- (vi) **Supports development projects** by giving loans to the government.

(c) Give any one way in which a person benefits from keeping money in a bank.

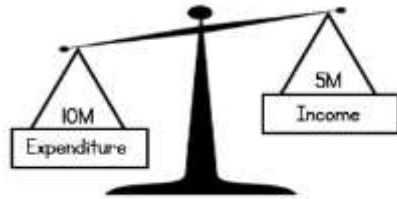
- (i) **Safety**: The money is kept safe from thieves or loss.

- (ii) **Saving:** It helps someone save for future needs like school fees or emergencies.
- (iii) **Earning interest:** Banks may add a little extra money (interest) to savings.
- (iv) **Easy access:** People can withdraw their money when they need it.
- (v) **Convenience:** It is easier to pay for goods and services using bank accounts.

7. What title is given to the head of civil servant in a district?

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).

8. The diagram below shows a school budget. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the type of budget shown in the diagram above.

Deficit budget

(b) Give any two problems a school may face when it has a budget shown above.

- (i) **Lack of teaching materials** like books, chalk, and pens.
- (ii) **Failure to pay teachers on time**, which lowers their morale.
- (iii) **Poor feeding programs** for pupils, leading to hunger and poor learning.
- (iv) **Delay in repairing classrooms** and other facilities, making the environment unsafe.
- (v) **No funds for co-curricular activities** like sports and music.
- (vi) **Difficulty in expanding the school** or building new classrooms.

(c) State any one reason why a school should have a budget.

- (i) **Ensures important needs are met** like buying books, paying teachers, and feeding pupils.
- (ii) **Prevents overspending** so the school does not run out of money.
- (iii) **Helps in saving** for future projects like building classrooms.
- (iv) **Brings order and discipline** in how money is used.
- (v) **Avoids debts** by making sure the school spends only what it has.

9. Name any group of people who provide security services in our community.

- (i) **Police officers** – they keep law and order and protect citizens.
- (ii) **Local Defence Units (LDUs)** – they help maintain peace at the village level.
- (iii) **Private security guards** – they protect homes, shops, and offices.

- (iv) **Prison warders** – they guard prisons and ensure safety inside.
 - (v) **Army officers (UPDF)** – they protect the country and support peace when needed.
5. (a) Give any two reasons why a family needs to make a budget.

- (i) **Ensures basic needs are met** like food, clothes, and school fees.
- (ii) **Prevents overspending** so money is not wasted.
- (iii) **Helps in saving** for future needs such as emergencies or building a house.
- (iv) **Avoids debts** by spending only what the family has.
- (v) **Brings peace and order** since everyone knows how money will be used.
- (vi) **Supports planning** for special events like weddings or holidays.

- (b) What type of budget can bring development in a family?

Balanced budget

- (c) In which one way can the budget you have mentioned above bring development in a family?

Homes spend what they have earned prevent loans.

6. Which ministry is responsible for major roads in Uganda?

Ministry of Works and Transport

7. Mention any one practice that can promote order in a home.

- (i) **Respecting rules** – when family members follow house rules, there is peace.
- (ii) **Sharing responsibilities** – everyone helps with chores like cleaning or cooking.
- (iii) **Good communication** – talking politely and listening to each other.
- (iv) **Keeping time** – doing activities like meals, homework, and bedtime on schedule.
- (v) **Respecting elders** – children listen to parents and guardians.
- (vi) **Living peacefully** – avoiding quarrels and solving problems calmly.

8. Give any one reason why people use Newspaper as a means of communication in East Africa.

- (i) **Educate people** on important issues like health, farming, and education.
- (ii) **Promote businesses** through advertisements.
- (iii) **Spread government messages** so citizens know about new laws or programs.
- (iv) **Entertain readers** with stories, sports, and puzzles.
- (v) **Reach many people** because newspapers can be shared among families and communities.
- (vi) **Provide information** about what is happening in the country and the world.

9. Mention one type tax directly paid by civil servants in Uganda today.

Pay as you earn

Note

- (i) **Definition:** PAYE is a direct tax on salaries and wages.
- (ii) **How it works:** The employer deducts the tax from the civil servant's salary before payment and sends it to the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA).
- (iii) **Progressive system:** The amount deducted depends on how much someone earns—the higher the salary, the higher the tax rate.
- (iv) **Purpose:** Provides government revenue to fund services like education, health, and infrastructure.

10. Give any one reason why a country should maintain peace and security.

- (i) **People live without fear** of war or crime.
- (ii) **Children can go to school safely** and learn well.
- (iii) **Businesses grow** because traders can move freely.
- (iv) **Government services work better** like hospitals and roads.
- (v) **Tourists visit the country**, bringing more money.
- (vi) **Families live in harmony** without fighting or displacement.

11. Give any one way in which the setting up of small scale industries in rural area can reduce rural-urban migration.

- (i) **Creates jobs** – people can work near their homes instead of moving to towns.
- (ii) **Improves income** – families earn money from industries like milling, carpentry, or tailoring.
- (iii) **Provides services locally** – goods like soap, clothes, or processed food are made nearby, so people don't need to travel far.
- (iv) **Encourages development** – roads, electricity, and schools improve when industries are set up.
- (v) **Keeps families together** – fewer people leave villages, so communities remain strong.

12. Mention any one way in which school children can misuse their right to education.

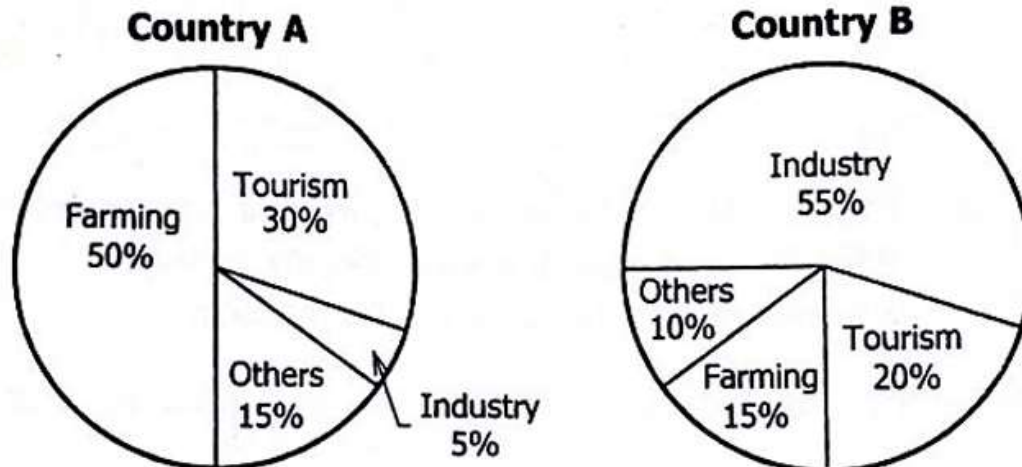
- (i) **Dodging classes** – choosing not to attend lessons even when school is available.
- (ii) **Failing to do homework** – ignoring assignments given by teachers.
- (iii) **Disrespecting teachers** – refusing to listen or follow instructions.
- (iv) **Wasting time at school** – playing instead of studying.
- (v) **Dropping out without reason** – leaving school when they still have the chance to learn.

(vi) **Using school resources carelessly** – damaging books, desks, or other learning materials.

13. Write any one factor that promotes security in a home.

- (i) **Locking doors and windows** – keeps out thieves.
- (ii) **Respecting family rules** – prevents quarrels and fights.
- (iii) **Good communication** – family members talk politely and solve problems peacefully.
- (iv) **Helping each other** – everyone feels safe and cared for.
- (v) **Keeping the compound clean and clear** – avoids hiding places for wrongdoers.
- (vi) **Living peacefully with neighbors** – neighbors can help watch over the home.

14. The pie charts below show source of income for two countries; A and B. Use them to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the highest source of income for:

Country A: farm products

Country B: industrial products

(b) State one way in which country A can improve its industrial sector

- (i) **Introduce processing industries** – industries can process crops like maize into flour or milk into butter.
- (ii) **Build small factories near farms** – this reduces transport costs and makes work easier.
- (iii) **Train workers** – teaching people new skills helps them work better in industries.

- (iv) **Provide electricity and water** – industries need power and clean water to run machines.
- (v) **Support farmers with loans** – when farmers produce more, industries also get more raw materials.
- (vi) **Encourage cooperation** – farmers and industries can work together to add value to products.

(c) Why would country B need more electricity than country A?

Electricity is needed to run industries

15. Give any one reason why smuggling of goods should not be allowed in a country.

- (i) **Government loses money** – taxes are not paid.
- (ii) **Businesses suffer** – unfair competition with illegal goods.
- (iii) **Quality is poor** – smuggled goods may be unsafe.
- (iv) **Encourages crime** – people break the law.

16. Why is food one of the basic needs?

Without food people cannot survive

17. State any one action that local council committees can take to reduce child abuse.

- (i) **Sensitize the community** about children’s rights.
- (ii) **Report cases of child abuse** to police and higher authorities.
- (iii) **Protect children** from harmful practices like child labor and early marriage.
- (iv) **Work with parents and schools** to promote child welfare.
- (v) **Encourage discipline and guidance** in families.
- (vi) **Support organizations** that care for abused children.

18. In which one way can people of Uganda contribute to good governance?

- (i) **Vote wisely** – choose leaders who are honest, capable, and committed to serving the people.
- (ii) **Respect the law** – obey the constitution and national laws.
- (iii) **Participate in community meetings** – share ideas and help in decision-making.
- (iv) **Demand accountability** – ask leaders to explain how public resources are used.
- (v) **Avoid corruption** – refuse to give or take bribes.
- (vi) **Promote peace and unity** – live peacefully with others regardless of tribe, religion, or status.
- (vii) **Respect human rights** – treat others fairly and protect their freedoms.
- (viii) **Report wrongdoings** – inform authorities about misuse of power or abuse.

(ix) **Support development projects** – take part in activities that improve schools, health centers, and roads.

19. Write any one step the government of Uganda has taken to fight corruption in public offices?

- (i) **Established the Inspectorate of Government (IG)** to investigate and punish corrupt officials.
- (ii) **Created the Anti-Corruption Court** to handle corruption cases quickly.
- (iii) **Introduced the Leadership Code Act** requiring leaders to declare their wealth.
- (iv) **Strengthened auditing** through the Office of the Auditor General.
- (v) **Launched public awareness campaigns** to educate citizens about dangers of corruption.
- (vi) **Promoted digital services** to reduce bribery and misuse of funds.

20. (a) Name one symbol of authority used by the Speaker of Parliament of Uganda during parliamentary sessions.

The **Mace**



(b) State any one role played by each of the following in Parliament

(i) Clerk to Parliament

- (i) The Clerk to Parliament is the **chief advisor on parliamentary rules and procedures**.
- (ii) Helps to **prepare and organize parliamentary business** (like agendas and documents).
- (iii) **Keeps records** of all parliamentary proceedings.
- (iv) Provides **guidance and support** to Members of Parliament during sessions.

(ii) Sergeant-at-Arms

- (i) The **Sergeant-at-Arms** is responsible for **maintaining order and security** in Parliament.
- (ii) He/she **carries the Mace** into the chamber, symbolizing the authority of Parliament.
- (iii) Ensures that **rules are followed** during parliamentary sessions.

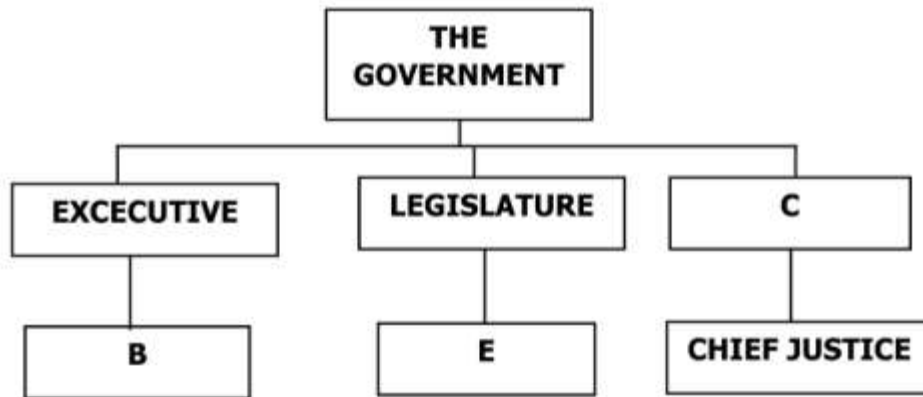
(c) Give the difference between a bill and law.

A **Bill** is a **proposal** or draft idea for a new rule that is discussed in Parliament while a **Law** is a **final rule** that has been approved by Parliament and signed by the President, and must be obeyed by everyone

21. Mention any one way in which the National constitution helps to promote peace in a country.

- (i) The Constitution provides **laws and rights** that guide how people live together peacefully.
- (ii) It ensures **justice and equality**, preventing conflicts.
- (iii) It sets rules for **choosing leaders through elections**, avoiding violence.
- (iv) It protects **freedoms and human rights**, helping citizens live in harmony.

22. The diagram below shows the organs and titles of heads in each organ of democratic government. Use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a) Name the organ of government marked C.
Judiciary

(b) Mention the titles of the heads marked
B President
E Speaker

(c) Apart from the head of the organ, give any other examples who work under C.

- (i) **Deputy Chief Justice** – assists the Chief Justice.
- (ii) **Justices of the Supreme Court** – help in hearing important cases.
- (iii) **Judges of the High Court** – handle serious cases in different regions.
- (iv) **Magistrates** – deal with smaller cases at lower courts.

23. Name the system of government that is practiced in Uganda today.

- Presidential Republic system of government
24. Mention any one national symbol found on the Uganda currency.
Uganda Coat of Arms
25. State any one way in which a national constitution promotes people's rights.
- (i) It **protects freedoms** like speech, worship, and association.
 - (ii) It **guarantees equality** so all citizens are treated fairly.
 - (iii) It **sets laws** that stop abuse and discrimination.
 - (iv) It gives citizens the **right to vote and choose leaders**
 - (v) **Protects minority right.**
26. How is a national identity card useful to a citizen of Uganda?
- (i) It **proves citizenship** of Uganda.
 - (ii) It helps in **voting during elections.**
 - (iii) It is used for **identification** when accessing services like banks or hospitals.
 - (iv) It helps in **security and record keeping** by the government.
27. What is the main role of Speaker of Parliament?
- (i) The **Speaker of Parliament** controls and guides the **debates and discussions** in Parliament.
 - (ii) He or she makes sure **rules are followed** and that members speak in order.
 - (iii) The Speaker also represents Parliament in official matters.
28. Apart from using elections, state any one other way of getting leaders in a community.
- (i) leaders can be **appointment** (selected by higher authorities).
 - (ii) Leaders can be chosen by **inheritance** (traditional leaders like chiefs).
 - (iii) leaders can be chosen by **consensus or agreement** among community members.
 - (iv) Leaders can volunteer
29. State any one way in which political parties have contributed towards promoting democracy in Uganda.
- (i) They **educate citizens** about their rights and responsibilities.
 - (ii) They **provide different choices** during elections, so people can vote freely.
 - (iii) They **bring citizens together** to share ideas and choose leaders.
 - (iv) They **check government actions**, helping to keep leaders accountable.
30. What title is given to a political head of a sub-county in Uganda?
Local council 3 (LC3) chairperson

31. Give one reason why elections are important in a country.
- (i) They allow citizens to **choose their leaders**.
 - (ii) They promote **democracy and fairness**.
 - (iii) They help leaders to be **accountable to the people**.
 - (iv) They give citizens a **voice in decision-making**.
32. Why are Uganda below 18 years not allowed to participate in national election?
- (i) They are prohibited/prevented by the constitution/law.
 - (ii) They are considered **children**, not yet adults.
33. State any one advantage of getting a leader through inheritance.
- (i) Avoid the cost of election
 - (ii) It avoids **conflicts or competition** that may arise during elections.
 - (iii) It ensures **continuity of leadership**, since the position passes smoothly from one generation to another.
 - (iv) It helps to **preserve culture and traditions** in the community.
34. State any one way in which the judiciary promotes peace in a country.
- (i) The judiciary **settles disputes fairly** according to the law.
 - (ii) It **punishes wrongdoers**, reducing crime and violence.
 - (iii) It **protects citizens' rights**, ensuring justice for all.
 - (iv) By being fair, it helps people **trust the government** and live peacefully.



35. Name the country whose flag is shown above
Uganda
36. What title is given to the head of the Executive arm of Government?
President
37. State any one reason why persons aged 18 and above take part in national elections.
They are allowed by the constitution
They are considered mature and rational
38. Give one way in which one becomes a citizen of Uganda.
- (i) By **birth**: If you are born in Uganda or to Ugandan parents.

- (ii) By **registration**: If you marry a Ugandan or settle in Uganda legally.
- (iii) By **naturalization**: If you live in Uganda for a long time and apply to become a citizen.

Thank You

Dr. Bbosa Science

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