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Primary 7 Social studies

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Term 3

Theme: LIVING TOGETHER IN AFRICA

Topic 2/2: Major World Organizations

Learning Outcomes:

The learner:

- appreciates the interdependence of nations and how the United Nations and its agencies are helping to solve challenges in Africa and the rest of the world.
- appreciates the role-played by the Commonwealth of Nations.

The United Nations (UN)

The **United Nations (UN)** is an international organization made up of 193 member states that works to keep world peace and help people everywhere live better lives.

The UN was founded on **October 24, 1945**, shortly after World War II ended. It replaced a group called the **League of Nations**, which had failed to prevent the war.

Objectives of UN

- To Keep World Peace:** To stop wars and help countries solve their disagreements without fighting.
- To Develop Friendly Relations:** To encourage countries to be good neighbors and respect each other's rights.
- To Solve International Problems:** To work together to fix big issues like **poverty, hunger, and diseases**.
- To Protect Human Rights:** To make sure that every person in the world is treated fairly, regardless of their race, gender, or religion.
- To Be a Centre for Harmony:** To act as a meeting place where all countries can coordinate their actions to reach these goals.

Functions of UN

- Peacekeeping:** Sending peacekeepers to conflict areas to prevent fighting and protect civilians.
- Providing Humanitarian Aid:** Delivering food, water, and medicine to people suffering from disasters, war, or famine.

- (iii) **Protecting the Environment:** Leading global efforts to fight climate change and protect the earth's natural resources.
- (iv) **Promoting Development:** Helping poor countries build better schools, roads, and hospitals through technical and financial support.
- (v) **Enforcing International Law:** Acting as a judge through the World Court to settle legal arguments between different countries fairly.
- (vi) **Defending Human Rights:** Watching over countries to make sure they treat their citizens with dignity and respect.

Membership and Organs

Membership

It is open to all "peace-loving" states that agree to follow the **UN Charter** (its rule book).

Organs of the UN

- (i) **General Assembly:** The "parliament" where all 193 members have an equal vote.
- (ii) **Security Council:** Responsible for world peace; it has 15 members, including 5 permanent ones (USA, UK, France, Russia, and China).
- (iii) **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):** Focuses on development, the environment, and social issues.
- (iv) **Secretariat:** The "office" that does the day-to-day work, led by the **Secretary-General**.
- (v) **International Court of Justice (ICJ):** The "World Court" that settles legal fights between countries.
- (vi) **Trusteeship Council:** Originally helped colonies become independent; it suspended operations in 1994 after the last territory became free.

Importance of the United Nations

- (i) **Preventing World War:** It provides a place for leaders to talk and settle arguments, preventing small fights from turning into big wars.
- (ii) **Saving Lives:** Through agencies like **UNICEF** and **WHO**, the UN provides vaccines and food to millions of children and families.
- (iii) **Supporting Refugees:** It gives shelter and protection to people who have lost their homes due to war or disasters.
- (iv) **Financial Help:** The UN provides **grants and loans** to help developing countries build better roads, schools, and water systems.
- (v) **Protecting Rights:** It speaks up for people who are being treated unfairly and helps promote **democracy** around the world.

- (vi) **Technical Assistance:** It sends experts to teach people better ways of farming, protecting the environment, and managing health.

Key Agencies of the UN

These specialized groups focus on specific areas of human need:

- (i) **UNESCO** (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
Focuses on **education** (building schools), **science**, and protecting famous **cultural** sites (like ancient tombs or parks)
- (ii) **UNICEF** (United Nations Children's Fund)
Works to protect the rights of children, providing them with vaccines, clean water, and food.
- (iii) **WHO** (World Health Organization)
Coordinates international **health** and fights diseases.
- (iv) **UNHCR:** Helps **refugees** who have fled their homes because of war.
- (v) **IMF** (International Monetary Fund) & **IBRD** (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) (**World Bank**)
Provide financial help and **loans** for development.
- (vi) **ILO** (International Labour Organization)
Promotes **working conditions** and rights for workers.
- (vii) **UNDP** (United Nations Development Programme)
Focuses on ending **poverty** and protecting the planet.
- (viii) **UNFPA** (United Nations Population Fund)
Handles issues related to **population** and family health.
- (ix) **UNAIDS:** Leads the global effort to end **HIV/AIDS**.
Works specifically to stop the spread of **HIV/AIDS** and supports people living with the virus.
- (x) **UNHCR** (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
Protects **refugees**—people who have run away from their homes because of war or danger.

Exercise 1

1. In which year was the **United Nations** formed?
2. Name the international organization that the UN replaced after World War II.
3. Which UN organ is responsible for maintaining international **peace and security**?
4. Mention any one country that is a **permanent member** of the UN Security Council.
5. What is the main role of the **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**?
6. Identify the UN agency that specifically looks after the welfare of **children**.

7. State one way the UN helps countries during a **natural disaster** like a flood.
8. Which UN agency is responsible for fighting diseases like **COVID-19** or **Malaria**?
9. Give two reasons why the United Nations was formed.

10. **Match the following UN agencies with their correct functions**

UN agencies	Function
UNESCO	Helps people who have fled their countries due to war
UNHCR	Provides loans to countries for big projects like roads.
IBRD	Promotes education, science, and culture
ILO	Works to protect the rights of workers.

11. Mention two ways Uganda benefit from being a member of the United Nations? (Give two ways)

The outline the human rights stated in the UN charter.

- (i) **The Right to Life:** Everyone has the right to live safely without being hurt or killed.
- (ii) **The Right to Liberty:** People should be free and not be kept as slaves or prisoners without a fair reason.
- (iii) **Freedom of Expression:** Every person has the right to speak their mind and share their ideas.
- (iv) **Freedom of Religion:** People are free to choose and practice any religion they believe in.
- (v) **Right to Equality:** Everyone must be treated fairly, regardless of their race, gender, or where they come from.
- (vi) **Right to Education:** Every child has the right to go to school and learn.
- (vii) **Right to a Fair Trial:** If someone is accused of a crime, they have the right to be heard by a judge in a fair court.
- (viii) **Right to Health:** Everyone should have access to medical care and clean water to stay healthy.

Example of human rights violation

- (i) **Child Labour:** Forcing children to do heavy work instead of letting them go to school.
- (ii) **False Imprisonment:** Locking someone in jail without a fair trial or a good reason.
- (iii) **Domestic Violence:** Hurting family members, such as beating children or spouses at home.
- (iv) **Discrimination:** Treating someone poorly because of their tribe, religion, or because they are a boy or a girl.
- (v) **Freedom of Speech Denied:** Stopping people from speaking the truth or sharing their ideas peacefully.
- (vi) **Child Sacrifice and Kidnapping:** Taking children away from their families or hurting them for ritual purposes.
- (vii) **Denial of Education:** Preventing children, especially girls, from attending school.
- (viii) **Police Brutality:** Using too much force or hurting people who are already under arrest.

Ways of respecting human rights

- (i) **Treating Everyone Equally:** Being kind to everyone regardless of their tribe, religion, or whether they are a boy or a girl.
- (ii) **Protecting Children:** Ensuring all children are in school and protected from heavy work or harm.
- (iii) **Listening to Others:** Allowing people to speak their minds and respecting their opinions, even if you disagree.
- (iv) **Following the Law:** Obeying rules that protect people's lives and property.
- (v) **Helping the Vulnerable:** Caring for the elderly, people with disabilities, and the poor to ensure they have what they need.
- (vi) **Solving Problems Peacefully:** Using words and mediation to settle arguments instead of fighting.

Challenges of UN

- (i) **Money Shortages (Liquidity Crisis):** Many countries are not paying their membership fees on time, leaving the UN without enough money to pay for its offices and staff.
- (ii) **Arguments between Powerful Countries:** Big countries like the USA, Russia, and China often disagree, which "stops" the Security Council from making quick decisions to end wars in places like Ukraine, Gaza, and Sudan.
- (iii) **Veto Power Abuse:** One powerful country can use its "veto" to block a plan that everyone else likes, making it hard to stop fighting.

- (iv) **No Standing Army:** The UN does not have its own soldiers. It must ask member countries to "lend" their troops, which can take a long time and makes it hard to react quickly to emergencies.
- (v) **New Global Threats:** It is struggling to make rules for new problems like **Climate Change**, the safe use of **Artificial Intelligence (AI)**, and cyber-attacks.
- (vi) **Too Many Crises:** There are so many wars and disasters happening at once that the UN is overwhelmed and cannot help everyone as much as it wants to.
- (vii) **Outdated Rules:** Some countries feel the UN's rules are from 1945 and don't represent the world today, but changing these rules (reform) is very slow and difficult.

Exercise 2

1. State any two human rights.
2. Mention any two human right violations.
3. Mention any one UN challenges

The Commonwealth of Nations

The **Commonwealth of Nations** is a "family" of 56 countries that were mostly ruled by Britain in the past. They work together to help each other grow.

Membership

- Most members are former British colonies (like **Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania**).
- **New Members:** Some countries that were never ruled by Britain, like **Rwanda** and **Mozambique**, have also joined the group.
- **The Leader:** **King Charles III** is the symbolic Head of the Commonwealth (2026). The symbolic Head of Commonwealth is the ruling King or Queen of England

Functions of the Commonwealth

- (i) **The Commonwealth Games:** They organize a big sports competition every four years (the "Friendly Games") to bring people together.
- (ii) **Education Support:** They provide **scholarships** for students from poor countries to study in better universities.
- (iii) **Promoting Democracy:** They send observers to watch elections to make sure they are free and fair.
- (iv) **Technical Help:** Experts are sent to help member countries improve their farming, health, and laws.
- (v) **CHOGM:** Leaders meet every two years at the **Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting** to discuss big problems like poverty.

Comparison: UN vs. Commonwealth

Feature	United Nations (UN)	Commonwealth
Size	Very large (193 countries).	Smaller (56 countries).
Language	Uses many languages (English, French, etc.).	Almost everyone uses English .
Main Goal	Keeping World Peace and stopping wars.	Promoting friendship and development.
Headquarters	Located in New York , USA.	Located in London , UK.
Military	Has a peacekeeping army (Blue Helmets).	Does not have its own army.

Both groups are similar because they fight against **poverty**, protect **human rights**, and want countries to live in **peace**.

Challenges of Commonwealth

- (i) **Crippling Public Debt:** Many member countries, especially poorer ones, are struggling with **record high debt**. This forces them to spend money on loan repayments instead of building schools and hospitals for their citizens.
- (ii) **Climate Change:** For small island nations in the Pacific and Caribbean, rising sea levels are an "**existential threat**" that could destroy their homes.
- (iii) **Lack of Enforcement Power:** Unlike the UN, the Commonwealth **cannot force members** to follow its rules on democracy and human rights. It mostly uses "peer pressure," which doesn't always work to stop bad behavior.
- (iv) **Limited Resources:** The Commonwealth Secretariat has a **very small budget** compared to other international groups, making it difficult to carry out all the big projects it plans.
- (v) **Declining Relevance for Youth:** A large number of the 2.7 billion people in the Commonwealth are under age 30, but many young people do not feel the organization is doing enough to help them find jobs or protect their future.
- (vi) **Global Tensions:** Recent **geopolitical tensions and trade wars** between big world powers make it harder for member countries to agree on shared plans.

Exercise 3

1. Who is currently the symbolic **Head of the Commonwealth**?
2. Mention two countries that joined the Commonwealth even though they were **never ruled by Britain**.
3. Give two ways the Commonwealth helps students in countries like Uganda.

4. How often are the **Commonwealth Games** held?
5. State one role of the Commonwealth in promoting **democracy** during elections.
6. State one similarity between the United Nations (UN) and the Commonwealth.
7. Mention two differences between the UN and the Commonwealth.
8. Why the English language is considered an important tool for the Commonwealth?
9. How does the Commonwealth help its members fight **climate change**?
10. Mention any one challenge for Commonwealth countries.

Revision Questions

1. (a) Which country in East Africa Community is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations but was not colonized by the British.
The queen or king of England (2026) is King Charles III
 - (b) State any two ways in which the Commonwealth of Nations improves the economy of its members.
 - (i) **Promoting Democracy:** It sends experts to observe elections and helps member countries build fair governments and follow the **rule of law**.
 - (ii) **Economic Development:** The Commonwealth helps members trade more easily with each other and provides **technical assistance** to help poor countries grow their economies.
 - (iii) **Protecting the Environment:** It works to help small island nations fight **climate change** and protects oceans through programs like the **Commonwealth Blue Charter**.
 - (iv) **Supporting Young People:** Since 60% of people in the Commonwealth are under age 30, it focuses on providing **education, scholarships**, and jobs for the youth.
 - (v) **Defending Human Rights:** It acts as a watchdog to make sure all citizens are treated fairly and with respect, regardless of their background.
 - (vi) **Organizing the Commonwealth Games:** Every four years, it hosts the "Friendly Games" to promote international friendship through sports.
 - (vii) **Encouraging Cooperation:** Through meetings like **CHOGM** (Heads of Government Meeting), leaders gather to solve big world problems together
 - (c) In which way does Commonwealth of Nations promote democracy among member countries
 - (i) It sends experts to observe elections
 - (ii) helps member countries build fair governments and follow the **rule of law**.
2. Write any one contribution of United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the development of Uganda.

- (i) **Improving Education:** UNESCO helps the government with programs like **Universal Primary Education (UPE)**. It also trains teachers to use better methods and technology, like computers, in their classrooms.
 - (ii) **Protecting Heritage:** It helps preserve Uganda's special places, such as the Kasubi Tombs and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest, which attracts **tourists** and brings money to the country.
 - (iii) **Promoting Science and Skills:** Through projects like BEAR II, it teaches young people **vocational skills** (like building and engineering) so they can find good jobs.
 - (iv) **Supporting Girls:** UNESCO provides grants and awards to projects that help adolescent girls stay in school and learn in safe environments.
 - (v) **Encouraging Peace:** It creates Peace Clubs in schools to teach pupils how to live together without fighting.
3. (a) What is the difference between grants and loans as source of government Income?
 A grant is a **gift**, while a loan is a **debt**.
 A grant has no interest while a loan is payable with interest.
- (b) Give two reasons why the government of Uganda allocates money to Ministry of Education and Sport every financial year.
- (i) **Paying Salaries:** To ensure that teachers and school staff in primary, secondary, and vocational schools are paid their wages every month.
 - (ii) **Running Free Education:** To fund the **Universal Primary Education (UPE)** and **Universal Secondary Education (USE)** programs so that children can study without paying tuition fees.
 - (iii) **Building and Fixing Schools:** To build new "Seed Schools" and classrooms, and to **repair old buildings** like dormitories and latrines.
 - (iv) **Buying Learning Materials:** To provide textbooks, pencils, and chalk so that students have the tools they need to read and write.
 - (v) **Supporting Sports:** To build sports facilities and fund school competitions, helping students stay healthy and develop their talents.
 - (vi) **School Inspection:** To pay for officials to visit schools and check that teachers are teaching and that pupils are safe.
 - (vii) **Teacher Training:** To train new teachers and help current ones learn better ways to teach the new curriculum.
- (c) Give one role of every adult citizen in funding the National Budget?
- (i) **Paying Direct Taxes:** People with jobs have a small part of their monthly salary (called **Pay as You Earn** or PAYE) taken and given to the government.
 - (ii) **Paying Indirect Taxes:** Every time an adult buy something from a shop—like sugar, soap, or airtime—a small amount of tax (called **VAT**) is included in the price.

- (iii) **Trading Licenses:** Adults who own shops or businesses pay for a **license** every year to be allowed to operate.
 - (iv) **Paying User Fees:** Adults pay for government services like getting a **Passport**, a **Driving Permit**, or a National ID.
 - (v) **Property Tax:** People who own big buildings or land in towns pay a "property rate" tax to their local government.
4. State one way in which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) helps to promote development in Uganda.
- (i) **Providing Financial Support:** The IMF gives concessional loans (loans with zero interest) to help Uganda handle economic shocks, such as the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.
 - (ii) **Policy Advice:** It advises the government on macroeconomic policies, such as how to control inflation and manage the national budget.
 - (iii) **Technical Assistance:** IMF experts train Ugandan officials in specialized areas like tax collection, banking supervision, and improving government statistics.
 - (iv) **Encouraging Investment:** When the IMF approves Uganda's economic plans, it sends a positive signal to international investors and other donors that the country is a safe place to put their money.
 - (v) **Improving Governance:** The IMF works with the government to strengthen anti-corruption frameworks and ensure public money is spent transparently on social programs like health and education.
 - (vi) **Debt Management:** It helps Uganda monitor and manage its public debt to ensure the country can continue to pay for its imports and services without running out of money.
5. Give any one way through which the African Union (AU) promotes peace among member country.
- (i) **Peacekeeping Missions:** Sending soldiers (like those in **ATMIS** in Somalia) to stop fighting and protect innocent people.
 - (ii) **Mediation:** Sending respected African leaders to talk to groups that are fighting and help them reach a peaceful agreement.
 - (iii) **The Peace and Security Council:** A special group of leaders who meet quickly to discuss and solve conflicts before they turn into wars.
 - (iv) **Sanctions:** Punishing countries or leaders who break democratic rules (like through a coup) by suspending them from the AU.
 - (v) **Early Warning System:** Using reports to spot signs of trouble so the AU can act before a war starts.

- (vi) **Amnesty Month:** Every September, the AU encourages people to voluntarily hand in illegal guns to reduce violence.
6. Give any one reason why United Nations Organization sends peace keeping mission to war torn areas.
- (i) **Protecting Civilians:** Peacekeepers work to save lives by preventing violence against innocent people, including children and women.
 - (ii) **Maintaining Ceasefires:** They act as a neutral party to observe and ensure that fighting groups follow their agreements to stop the war.
 - (iii) **Supporting Political Solutions:** They help facilitate talks between former enemies to find non-violent ways to solve their problems.
 - (iv) **Providing a Safe Space:** Their presence creates a "buffer zone" or safe haven that allows humanitarian workers to deliver food and medicine to those in need.
 - (v) **Building Stable Societies:** They help countries rebuild by supporting fair elections, strengthening laws, and training local police forces.
 - (vi) **Preventing the Spread of War:** By stabilizing one area, peacekeepers stop conflicts from spilling over into neighboring countries.
7. (a) Name any two permanent member countries of the United Nations Security Council.
Britain, UA, Russia, France and China
- (b) State any two challenges faced by the United Nations.
- (i) **Financial Crisis:** The UN is facing a major liquidity crisis because many countries have not paid their membership dues. To save money, the UN has cut its 2026 budget by 15% and plans to reduce its global staff by nearly 20%.
 - (ii) **Conflicts and Wars:** Major wars in places like **Gaza, Ukraine, and Sudan** have caused humanitarian catastrophes. The UN often struggles to stop the fighting because powerful countries on the Security Council disagree on what to do.
 - (iii) **Veto Power:** The five permanent members of the Security Council (USA, Russia, China, UK, and France) can use their "**veto**" to block decisions. This often stops the UN from acting quickly to end violence.
 - (iv) **Climate Change:** Extreme weather and rising sea levels are global emergencies. The UN is working hard to get countries to agree on carbon emission cuts, but progress is slow.
 - (v) **Peacekeeping Difficulties:** UN peacekeepers (the Blue Helmets) are often sent into very dangerous areas with limited resources and not enough soldiers to protect everyone.
 - (vi) **Need for Reform:** Many countries believe the UN's rules are outdated and should be changed to give more power to regions like **Africa**, but reaching an agreement on these changes is very hard.

8. Mention any one way in which children benefit from United Nations Children’s Fund. (UNICEF).
- (i) **Life-Saving Vaccines:** UNICEF provides millions of doses of medicine to protect children from diseases like **polio, measles, and tuberculosis**.
 - (ii) **Good Nutrition:** They provide special food and vitamins to children who are hungry or too thin to help them grow strong.
 - (iii) **Clean Water:** They build boreholes and taps in schools and villages so children have **safe water** to drink and wash their hands.
 - (iv) **School Supplies:** They give out books, pens, and bags, and help build classrooms so every child can **go to school**.
 - (v) **Protection from Harm:** They work to stop **child labor** and child marriage, and they help children who have been lost or hurt during wars.
 - (vi) **Emergency Aid:** When there are floods or big accidents, UNICEF quickly brings **tents, blankets, and medicine** to help families.
9. Mention any one factor that makes Commonwealth countries similar.
- (i) **Common Language:** Most members use **English** as either their official language or a major additional language.
 - (ii) **Similar Systems:** Many countries have inherited similar legal, educational, and administrative systems based on British traditions.
 - (iii) **Shared Values:** Member nations are committed to the same core principles like democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, as written in the Commonwealth Charter.
 - (iv) **Symbolic Head:** All members recognize the British monarch (**King Charles III**) as the symbolic Head of the Commonwealth, even though he has no political power over them.
 - (v) **Sporting Links:** They share traditions like cricket and participate together in the Commonwealth Games every four years.
10. (a) Who heads the Commonwealth of Nations?
The queen or king of England (2026) is King Charles III
- (b) Mention any two functions of Commonwealth of Nations.
- (i) **Promoting Democracy:** It sends experts to observe elections and helps member countries build fair governments and follow the **rule of law**.
 - (ii) **Economic Development:** The Commonwealth helps members trade more easily with each other and provides **technical assistance** to help poor countries grow their economies.

- (iii) **Protecting the Environment:** It works to help small island nations fight **climate change** and protects oceans through programs like the **Commonwealth Blue Charter**.
 - (iv) **Supporting Young People:** Since 60% of people in the Commonwealth are under age 30, it focuses on providing **education, scholarships,** and jobs for the youth.
 - (v) **Defending Human Rights:** It acts as a watchdog to make sure all citizens are treated fairly and with respect, regardless of their background.
 - (vi) **Organizing the Commonwealth Games:** Every four years, it hosts the "Friendly Games" to promote international friendship through sports.
 - (vii) **Encouraging Cooperation:** Through meetings like **CHOGM** (Heads of Government Meeting), leaders gather to solve big world problems together
- (c) Give any one way in which Ugandans benefit from participating in Commonwealth of Nations games.
- (i) **Promoting National Pride:** When Ugandan athletes like **Joshua Cheptegei** or the **She Cranes** win medals, it brings immense pride and unity to the country as the national anthem is played.
 - (ii) **Talent Development:** The Games provide a platform for young people in schools to discover and grow their sporting talents through regional talent identification programs.
 - (iii) **Encouraging Discipline:** Training for the Games teaches students important life values like teamwork, hard work, and discipline, which help them succeed in studies and future jobs.
 - (iv) **Boosting Tourism:** Successful athletes act as ambassadors for Uganda, showing the world that our country is a beautiful place to visit for tourism.
 - (v) **Financial Rewards:** Medal winners often receive financial gifts or monthly salaries from the government as a reward for their hard work.
 - (vi) **Better Sports Facilities:** To prepare for these international games, the government often invests in refurbishing stadiums and training centers that all Ugandans can eventually use.

11. Name one of the human basic needs.

- (i) **Food and Water:** Our bodies need healthy food for energy and clean water to keep us alive.
- (ii) **Shelter:** A safe house or building to protect us from rain, hot sun, and cold weather.
- (iii) **Clothing:** Clothes to keep our bodies warm and protected from the environment.
- (iv) **Healthcare:** Access to medicine, doctors, and hospitals when we are sick or hurt.

- (v) **Security (Safety):** A peaceful environment where we can live without being afraid of harm or violence.
 - (vi) **Education:** Learning skills and knowledge so we can grow up to look after ourselves and our families.
12. Name any two human rights.
- (i) **Right to Life:** No one should be killed or hurt by others.
 - (ii) **Right to Education:** Every child has the right to go to school and learn.
 - (iii) **Freedom of Speech:** The right to share your ideas and speak the truth.
 - (iv) **Right to Health:** Being able to see a doctor and get medicine when you are sick.
 - (v) **Right to Equality:** Everyone should be treated fairly, no matter their tribe, religion, or if they are a boy or girl.
 - (vi) **Freedom of Worship:** The right to choose and practice your own religion.
13. State any one way through which the Uganda Prison Service helps criminals to become Useful citizens
- (i) **Teaching Vocational Skills:** Prisoners learn practical jobs like **carpentry, tailoring, welding, and bricklaying** so they can earn an honest living when they leave.
 - (ii) **Modern Farming:** Many prisoners work on prison farms, where they learn **better ways to grow crops** and care for animals.
 - (iii) **Education:** Some prisons provide **classes** where inmates can learn to read and write or even sit for national exams like PLE and UCE.
 - (iv) **Counseling and Religious Guidance:** Leaders help prisoners understand their mistakes and teach them how to be **disciplined and peaceful** citizens.
 - (v) **Providing Healthcare:** By keeping prisoners healthy and treating sicknesses, the service ensures they are **physically fit** to work and look after their families once they are free.

Thank you

Dr. Bbosa Science

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