

SUB-THEME 2: WORKING IN A CHANGING SOCIETY

What is work?

Work is any activity that can be done by a person that involves use of energy be it physical or mental.

Physical work involves using physical effort and it includes digging, building and others. On the other hand mental work involves training to gain the knowledge and skills for example nursing, teaching, and others.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

Why do people work?

People work today for various reasons as mentioned below;

1. Work is done in order to obtain the basic necessities of the life like food, shelter, security, clothing, and good health.
2. In order to accumulate wealth and get rich. Such wealth may include cars, good houses, good furniture, radios and others.
3. To acquire income which can be used to solve many pressing problems in life.
4. Work enables us to discover, improve upon and make use of our talents. This enables to develop.
5. Work is a way of obeying God's command that every man should work.
6. Through work man can help those in need like the poor, widows, orphans and others.
7. In order to be recognized and accepted by other members of the community.
8. To enjoy a high standard of living through use of luxuries like a radio system, refrigerator, a car among others.
9. Through work man contributes to the national development by providing services.
10. Work is form of identification i.e. people are identified by their careers like doctor, lawyer, nurse among others.
11. To promote people's culture for example the Banyankole up keeping their culture of cattle keeping.
12. To fulfill social obligations such as marriage, introduction among others.
13. To relieve people from boredom and redundancy thus reducing the rate of crime rate in the society.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK TODAY.

1. Overworking to earn a lot of money.

2. Selfishness people enjoy fruits of their work alone without sharing.
3. Work is full of corruption/nepotism/tribalism/discrimination/favouritism/sectarianism among others (forms of corruption).
4. There is underpayment and late payment of workers.
5. Negligence of duty especially in government offices.
6. Poor working conditions like poor feeding, poor accommodation among others.
7. Laziness at work.
8. Neglect of God.
9. Quarrels at work instead of harmony.
10. Monotony and boredom due to use of machines.
11. Unnecessary strikes which leads to destruction of life and property.
12. Work is full of unhealthy competition which leads to witchcraft and death.
13. Over taxation which leads to reduction in profits and disposable income.
14. There is sexual harassment especially for women at places of work.
15. Late or delayed payment of workers.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT CAN IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS

1. The government can put a minimum wage/salary to solve a poor pay.
2. Reduce on taxes to increase people's morale to work.
3. Organize refresher courses to keep workers up to date with new skills and techniques.
4. Improve on security to encourage investors to come and invest. This reduces unemployment.
5. It can extend developmental projects to rural areas to reduce on rural urban migration.
6. It can put in place incentives like allowances for extra work, pension among others.
7. It encourages research so as to get better ideas.
8. It can train people to be job makers than job seekers.
9. It can advance technology to easy work.
10. Organise seminars or conferences to equip skills to the workers.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment refers to a situation where there are a number of people willing and able to work but the opportunities of getting jobs are not possible.

1. Advanced technology as companies use machines like computers, robots to do work in the place of human labour thus causing unemployment.
2. Population increased in the country and it does not much the available jobs i.e. the graduates happen to be many compared to the available jobs especially in Uganda
3. The poor education system which trains more seekers than job makers since the

educational system is so theoretical than practice in nature

4. Political instabilities that make people be on the run for their lives and it even scares investors both local and foreign.
5. Poor planning of the economy by the government for example no proper guidelines for foreign investors, census, distribution of industries.
6. There is underutilization of economic resources due to lack of capital i.e. low level of resource exploitation.
7. Rural urban migration where the rural inhabitants flock to towns looking for white collar jobs which are not there.
8. Existence of a large subsistence sector in Uganda's economy with job opportunities is responsible for unemployment today.
9. Seasonal factors in some productive sectors for example fishing, agriculture, building, etc. During dry season less people are employed in agriculture.
10. Some people are too poor to afford formal education which is in most cases the basis for qualification.
11. Wide spread sectarianism in the country whereby jobs are offered on tribal basis favoring certain individuals while others are not favored.
12. External influence for example International Monetary Fund advising Uganda government retrench some workers.
13. Lack of information of job opportunities is another cause of unemployment. Sometimes jobs are available but the people are not informed.
14. There is employment of expatriates staff on a large scale in most sectors of the economy which causes unemployment to the citizens of the country.

SOLUTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT

What steps should be taken to solve the unemployment problem in Uganda?

1. Government should control population growth through encouraging family planning and health education.
2. Vocational training in schools should be encouraged to make education practical than theoretical and in the end job makers will be created than job seekers.
3. Appropriate economic policies should be formulated to discourage rural urban migration for example rural electrification which will facilitate the establishment of social amenities in rural areas.
4. Retrenchment packages should be promptly paid to enable beneficiaries to engage in productive ventures.
5. Government should create a conducive atmosphere for investors so that can invest and create jobs for the for the people.

6. Government should embark on maximum utilization of local resources so as to create more jobs.
7. Government should embark on providing retaining programs to enable people acquire relevant skills for the jobs at hand.
8. Efforts should be made by the government to export labour to other countries and this may help to eradicate unemployment.
9. Working conditions for workers in the country should be improved upon for example by giving them higher salaries, good housing facilities, medical allowances.
10. Privatisation policy should be encouraged by the government. This will produce more job opportunities to the people who are unemployed.
11. Government should carry out equal distribution of industries in order to distribute job opportunities all over the country.
12. Credit loans (Entandikwa Scheme) should be extended to people who really deserve it and are ready to work.
13. Taxation of business in the country should be critically examined so as not to kill the business initiative.
14. The government should formulate appropriate education policies aimed at creating job makers rather than job seekers.
15. Government should diversify the economy by encouraging both agriculture and industry as well as public and private sectors to operate hand in hand so as to create more jobs.

REASONS WHY MOST YOUTH DISLIKE MANUAL WORK

1. Most youth are lazy yet manual work requires hard work. So the youth resort to office work which does not require much energy.
2. Most youth think that manual work is dirty and yet for them they want to look smart. Activities like poultry, farming, slashing are looked at as dirty jobs.
3. Some youths look at manual work as a punishment. Some schools punish students by making them dig, slash compounds, making blocks and this remains in their minds that manual work is a punishment not a job.
4. Most youth dislike manual work it's poorly paying. In terms of wages and salaries, those of manual work are so low compared to those of office jobs.
5. Most parents despise manual work and they associate it with the uneducated. This makes the youth feel that manual work is for academic failures.
6. Most youths look at manual work as work for the uneducated or half educated. So they prefer jobs like being a lawyer, bankers, engineers which are meant for the educated.
7. Manual work is taken to be time wasting i.e. it takes much time to acquire results for example agriculture involves many processes before realizing the results.
8. The youth look at manual work as tiresome i.e. it involves sweating and hard work in

order to get profits. So they hate it and opt for office jobs.

9. Limited guidance and counseling from parents as far as the importance of participating in manual work.
10. The increased cases of permissiveness in the society which has provided a chance to the youth to dislike manual work and opt for office jobs.
11. Some youths have health issues (they are sickly) such that they cannot participate in manual work and so resort to lighter jobs.
12. Most youths look at manual work as undermining their dignity and so they reject it.
13. The existence of other income generating activities makes the youth to reject manual work. Many youth have resorted to activities like boda-boda cycling, opening up mobile money businesses among others.

THE CHANGING PATTERNS TOWARDS WORK

Today patterns of work have changed and are continuing to change in the following ways;

1. Leisure is increasingly being ignored as people are occupied with different activities without sparing sometime for resting.
2. The level of unemployment is on the increase. This is because of a number of factors like mechanisation, theoretical nature of the education system among others.
3. Work today is further done a specified time table. Consequently, there is greater freedom and idleness. People work according to the already specified hours normally from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.
4. Work today involves payment of money (salary/wage). This is common idea people have and they aim at it.
5. The aspect of employer and employees has come up i.e. there is a master (boss) and a subordinate.
6. The religious aspect has been forgotten as people ignore God when doing work at their different premises.
7. Work is done under supervision by a supervisor or manager or a head. The workers are closely monitored when at work and they are required to sign in at arrival in the attendance book.
8. Individualism has taken over as individuals work alone without community support.
9. Work is associated with laziness. People employ others to work for them.
10. People prefer white-collar jobs and disregard manual work.
11. People work regardless of sex, age. Both men and women have complementary roles to play.
12. Work is mechanised, people use computers and other machines thus robbing man of his creativity.

13. Education is considered in work. To be fit for a job, one has to acquire a certain educational standard.

A CAREER

What is a career?

A career is an occupation or job one chooses to do to earn a living for example a lawyer, carpenter, farmer and others.

Factors to consider in choosing a career.

1. **Education and the level of intelligence:** The education level attained by an individual prepares him for the kind of work to specialize in. Education equips one with knowledge, skills and techniques of carrying out duties.
2. **Availability of the job:** It's also determined by whether the type of job you want is readily available in the job market and also relevant to society needs.
3. **Availability of resources:** Resources such as land, money (capital) determine career so much.
4. **Marital status:** Some careers require single life like priesthood in the Catholic Church. Some jobs including nursing, secretarial duties do not allow married partners to be together most of the time.
5. **Physical strength or energy:** Certain careers like laying bricks, mechanics among others need physical strength.
6. **Surrounding environment:** An individual cannot become a farmer if the soil is not conducive for crop and animal husbandry.
7. **Moral acceptability:** The career chose should much the society's moral standards.
8. **Interest in job:** This creates love for the job even when it has low payment.
9. **Health status:** One should choose a career that suits his health for example a lame person cannot become a policeman.
10. **Job security:** Jobs with security guaranteed are more liked for example teaching, nursing and others.
11. **Time taken to prepare:** One needs to know the time it will take to complete a course for example a medical doctor requires 5 years of training.
12. **Compatibility with ones faith/religion:** It becomes difficult for a Muslim to work in pork joint.
13. **Job prospects:** Promotions, salary increment, further training, determine career.
14. **One should consider the payments of the job:** The salary to be paid should be fair so that he/she can meet his/her basic necessities,

REASONS WHY TEACHERS CARRY OUT PRIVATE COACHING

1. Some teachers carry out coaching in schools in order to complete the syllabus in time.
2. Teachers carry out coaching to enable students acquire more in knowledge in a particular subject.
3. Some teachers carry out coaching to help the weak and the new students to catch up with the rest of the students.
4. To equip the students with the question approach techniques which can help them to pass their exams well.
5. Some parents take their children for private coaching in order to avoid idleness among the children especially during the holidays.
6. Coaching is used as a step in order for them to start up their own schools mostly private schools.
7. Some teachers carry out coaching to earn extra money on top of their salaries.
8. To create a good school image in case the school enables most students to pass well in the final exams.
9. Private coaching is also taken as an opportunity to go through a completed syllabus as a revision in preparation for exams.

DANGERS OF PRIVATE COACHING

1. Teachers can easily be attempted to cheat exams for the students he coaches in case they are weak in class.
2. It leads to ineffective teaching in class as the teacher puts in a lot of effort in coaching than in the classroom.
3. It can lead to loss of confidence, trust and respect for the teacher due to failure of the teacher to concentrate to all the students.
4. Some teachers may end up losing their jobs since coaching is against the government policies.
5. It may lead to family instabilities in case the wife the teacher suspects the male teacher for loving the students he coaches.
6. It leads to family neglect on the side of the teacher as he spends most of his free time in private coaching.
7. It's unprofessional for a teacher to carry out coaching so teachers are meant to observe the professional ethics or code of conduct.
8. Students are most likely to look for dishonest means of getting money for coaching like deceiving their parents, stealing among others.
9. It may lead to misunderstandings among the staff in case the teacher coaches the subjects he does not teach in class.
10. It's an abuse of leisure on the side of the students as students do not get enough time to

rest.

11. It may lead to increased cases of indiscipline as teachers may find it difficult to punish the students they coach since they give them extra money.
12. It may lead to boycotting the teacher's lessons by those students who are not coached which may result into a strike.
13. Sometimes the coached students may become lazy academically because he/she assured of being coached outside class.

WORK IN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY

In African traditional society, work was an important aspect of life with the following characteristics;

1. Everybody was a worker since there was no other way of earning a living apart from working.
2. Work was further done in order to acquire the basic needs of life like shelter, clothing, and food.
3. Work was a social activity. People worked together and enjoyed it by singing and feasting often crowned the day's work.
4. There was less competition in work because work was divided according to age, sex, and rank.
5. Work was taught from childhood. Children gradually learnt their work/roles from adults.
6. Work was communally done. Activities like grazing cattle, building houses, cultivation, hunting and others were jointly done for a purpose.
7. Work was a personal activity in that a man enjoyed personal control and responsibility over his work.
8. Inter dependence was strongly stressed in African traditional life because the people relied on each other's work.
9. Laziness was highly discouraged and never tolerated at all in work. Lazy people were isolated and sometimes punished.
10. Work took place in a religious context i.e. special rites were carried out before cultivating, planting and harvesting.
11. Work was done for free without any payment or reward. People aimed at serving others and acquiring skills.
12. Leisure was promoted after work. This helped the people to rest after a long day's work.
13. Work was manually done as people used hands and creativity in their daily activities.
14. There was no supervision in work since each worker knew his role and strived to do any given task thoroughly.

REASONS WHY THERE WAS NO UNEMPLOYMENT IN ATS.

1. Work was done for the well being of the community and this removed competition for jobs which led to unemployment.
2. Everybody was a worker in ATS as people worked in their families or community and this in the end limited unemployment.
3. Work was divided according to sex, status and age as the men, women, young, elderly, rich and poor had their roles to do for example in Buganda girls had a role to do domestic duties and the boys carried out activities like hunting.
4. Most societies practically trained its people right from childhood. This made people to be creative since they had inherited the talents and skills from their parents.
5. In traditional African society, natural talents were considered when assigning work to people. This made people to work best since they did work which was in line with their talents.
6. Work was for the provision of basic needs of life. So people had to work in order to acquire the basic needs of life like food, accommodation among others.
7. Africans looked at as a divine blessing i.e. it was blessed by God. As a way of thanking God through offerings, people had to work.
8. Work was manually done with the help of using hands. This forced people to work since most of the work was done using hands.
9. The disadvantaged people needed to be taken care of. This necessitated the able-bodied to work in order to cater for them for example in Buganda, the elderly, crippled, insane, sick were taken care of.
10. Laziness was highly condemned and people were entitled to be hard working. So community members always got involved in work thus limiting unemployment.
11. There was no academic qualification needed for job qualification. It depended on skills, talent, virtue of birth and thus the limited unemployment.

WORK IN THE CHURCH HISTORY

Here work can be presented in phases i.e. early church, Middle Ages, industrial age and modern times.

a) Early centuries of Christianity

During this time workers were often oppressed and exploited as seen below;

- Slavery was practiced as rich people forced the slaves to work hard but with poor pay.
- Slaves were forced to work in mines under poor conditions of service.
- During this time, some Christians chose to live monastic lives following Jesus' example of work.

- The rich hated manual work and looked at it as unpleasant.
- However, some Christians chose to follow Christ's teachings about the right attitude to work i.e. dignity, honesty, reliability, solidarity among others.

THE WORK RENDERED BY THE APOSTLES IN THE EARLY CHURCH

1. The apostles performed miracles for example Peter and John healed a lame man at the gate entrance of the Jerusalem temple.
2. They preached the gospel to most parts of the world for example Paul moved to many Gentile areas and preached the gospel to the people who converted to Christianity.
3. They baptised new converts for example Peter baptised 3000 converts in Samaria. Paul baptised Crispus, Gaius and members of Stephanus' family
4. They carried out charitable works by caring for the disadvantaged like the poor, orphans, widows. They provided basic needs to them.
5. They organised fellowship meetings. Here Christians converged and praised, worshipped and encouraged one another to remain strong.
6. The apostles prayed and encouraged others to do the same. This strengthened the believer's faith.
7. They founded churches in trying to change the communities in which they were living and travelling for example Paul founded the Corinthian, Galatians, Roman churches.
8. They conducted catechism in various centres. Converts were constantly guided on the basic principles of their faith.
9. The apostles carried out missionary journeys. Here they travelled to different communities where they preached the good news.
10. They wrote epistles to various Christian communities for example St. Paul wrote 1 and 2 Corinthians and the Galatians among others.
11. The apostles shared Holy Communion among themselves and with other believers. This reminded them of the blood of the power of sin and death.
12. The apostles trained leaders who acted as agents in the spread of the good news for example St. Paul trained Timothy and Titus.

(b) Middle Ages

Although the rightful Christians attitude of balancing work and prayer was sometimes lost, two significant events emerged Institution of monasteries and Craft Guilds.

Monasteries

Some Christians (monks and nuns) chose to live in their enclosed Christian communities (monasteries) which were isolated from the outside world.

Their purpose was to follow Christ example of balancing work and prayer. To achieve this, they made three vow i.e.

-The monks and nuns vowed to be poor owning nothing for them (vow of poverty)

-The monks and nuns vowed not to marry and live pure lives (vow of chastity)

-Monks and nuns vowed to remain loyal and obedient to any person chosen to have authority over them.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONKS AND NUNS

1. They preached the good news and many people got converted.
2. They promoted education by building schools where they taught to read and write.
3. They founded churches wherever they preached.
4. They taught people new and better skills like carpentry. This enabled people to be employed.
5. They cared for strangers by providing them with shelter and food as they travelled across the Sahara desert.
6. They cared for the needy like the poor, old, disabled and the orphans.
7. They decampaigned slavery. They succeeded in freeing all former slaves.
8. They prayed for people and encouraged trust in God.
9. They got involved in agriculture by cultivating crops and sold the excess for accommodation during trade.
10. They participated in trade. They offered money, goods and lodges for accommodation during trade.
11. They offered medical services to other people. They treated the sick and promoted good health among the people.
12. They conducted fellowships. Here they could encourage, share their life experiences.
13. They lived exemplary lives by having self-discipline among themselves.

THE CRAFT GUILDS (WORKERS UNION)

These were associations of skilled workers that developed in some European countries.

The craft guilds had the following responsibilities;

- They aimed at protecting workers from oppression and exploitation by the employers. This created job security.
- They emphasized strict discipline among workers based on Christian values.
- They donated items to the church like beautiful glass windows. This helped to advertise the guilds and also glorified Gods name.
- They gave scholarships to children from poor families so as to go to school. This reduced on the level of illiteracy.
- They further ensured quality control of the products and work.
- They ensured that workers were trained and that the conditions of work were ideal.
- Guilds often had chaplains; these chaplains were responsible for church services.
- They implemented the element of leadership skills among themselves and to the community by appointing religious leaders and also insuring discipline among all members.
- They helped in creating ready market for the produce of the people since the little that they gave to the church. The church helped them in advertising and advising them.

c) Industrial Age (18th – 20th century)

The period was characterised with the following;

- New inventions of machines changed many of the processes of work i.e. machines replaced human labour.
- Many factories emerged as a result of the use of machines.
- Work became more easier by use of machines and enjoyable.
- Man became more creative and inventive.
- People loved to work in order to attain prosperity.
- Work became a way of life (identity).
- People travelled long distances to look for work thus causing rural urban migrations.
- There was preference of white collar jobs to manual work.
- There was specialisation of work/division of labour.
- People developed individual tendencies towards work.
- Hard work and honesty was seen as a way of attaining blessings from God.
- Simple living, saving and investment became a way of life.

However, working conditions in factories and industries became bad/inhuman for example workers worked for long hours, paid very little, poor accommodation, poor feeding among others.

Lord Shaftesbury who had been influenced by the Anglican Christian teaching tried to advocate for better conditions of work. His works paid off when a **ten hours act** was passed.

d) Work in the modern church

The church engages in work in the following ways;

1. The church continues to offer jobs to graduates and even school leavers.
2. It has established organisations like Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) among others.
3. It has helped the needy with basic needs of life like education, food, accommodation.
4. The church has set up self-help projects like piggyery, poultry to create jobs.
5. It has set up credit schemes for example the Catholic Church set up the centenary bank where people access loans to set up self-help projects.
6. It has participated in preaching of the gospel (evangelization).
7. It has established schools and training institutions to give knowledge and skills to individuals and groups.
8. It has set up schemes (farms) like tea growing, dairy farms to earn income and create jobs.

THE BIBLE: THE OLD TESTAMENT TEACHING ON WORK

1. The creation story gives a picture that God Himself was a worker by creating the world.
2. Man is to be a co-creator (Gen: 1:26-31). Man was to continue with God's creative activity and to develop creation.
3. Work is God's will because God gives man control of the world through work.
4. Laziness is condemned (proverbs 6:6) and a hard working woman is praised (proverbs 31:27).
5. Co-operation in work is called for (Ezra 3). God expects his people to co-operate in work.
6. Work should be balanced with leisure for example God rested after creating the world in six days.
7. There is need for good relationship between employees and employers in order to produce quality work.
8. Work should be charitable for example God provided food to the Israelites while in the wilderness.
9. It teaches that we should give to God the best of our fruits of work to show gratitude to

Him for example Abel offered the best to God and received blessing.

10. It calls for love and trust rather than jealousy at work as the way Cain killed Abel who was his brother.
11. We should also acknowledge our dependence on God whose powers enable our work to be successful.
12. Exploitation of the poor by the rich is condemned for example prophet Jeremiah condemned king Johoiakim for exploiting the people.

MISUSE OF WORK IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

In the Old Testament, man misused work in the following ways;

1. Through selfishness and jealous for example Cain killed Abel who was his brother (Genesis 4:1).
2. There was bribery in work which was done by the top officials and the judges.
3. Through cheating for example use of wrong measurements, over charging among others.
4. There was corruption as the rich misused their positions and used public resources of their own benefit.
5. There was greed in work for example King Ahab grabbed Nabboth's vineyard.
6. There was forced labour during the times of kings for example king Solomon forced labour during his building programme.
7. There was enslavement for example the Israelites were turned into slaves in Egypt.
8. There was use of human wisdom in work for example the builders of the tower of Babel in Gen 11:1ff.
9. Some workers did work on the Sabbath which was against the covenant faith.

WORK IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

The following are the New Testament teachings on work;

1. It calls for team work and unity among people for example Jesus associated with all sorts of people during his mission.
2. It calls for servant hood rather than master hood for example Jesus washed the disciples' feet.
3. Acceptance of the Holy Spirit to guide one in his work as a son and daughter of God.
4. It calls upon people to work in order to promote the kingdom of God.
5. Preaching God's work for example Jesus preached about true happiness during his sermon on the mountain.
6. It calls for active love through serving others especially the needy.
7. Providing charitable work for example Jesus fed the 5000 men with 5 loaves of bread

and 2 fish.

8. Regarding each other as a brother and sister during work in order to avoid exploitation of workers.
9. In Thes 3:10 work is a must to everyone, "No work no eating" and social parasites are condemned.
10. We should have hope in work inspite of difficulties or suffering.
11. 1 Cor 10:31, work should bring glory to God.
12. Through work we can express our love for God and neighbour by serving those in need.
13. Mathew 25: 14-30, each person is called to develop talents entrusted to him.
14. Jesus taught the need to have joy and solidarity in work.
15. Jesus emphasised the need for doing a given Job well and thoroughly.
16. Jesus stressed the need for reliability and faithfulness in work.

COMPARISON OF AFRICAN TRADITION AND MODERN IDEAS OF WORK

Similarities

1. In African tradition, work was for satisfaction of basic needs likewise today work is for acquisition of basic needs.
2. Hard work was encouraged in African tradition; even today there is hard work.
3. In African tradition skills are learnt, even today skills are learnt when working.
4. In African tradition work was a normal routine; even today work is a normal routine.
5. In African tradition work was taught from childhood even today work is trained from childhood.

Differences

1. Whereas work was done in the same area/community, today many people leave their homes to go and look for employment in urban centers.
2. Work was divided according to sex, age and ability yet today both men and women can do the same jobs.
3. Work was communal and social but today work is individualistic as people are interested in profits made.
4. There was free labour yet work today is paid for in form of salary or a wage.
5. Today people hate manual work in preference for white collar jobs yet in ATS, people got involved in any kind of work according to sex, age and ability.
6. In ATS, there was childhood training and skills development while today there is paper qualification to develop skills.
7. Today work is trained in schools while in ATS children were trained by parents at home and the community.

8. Today work is mechanised through use of machines like tractors and computers while in ATS people used human labour through use of hands.
9. Work was communally done while today there is self-employment.
10. In ATS, people totally depended on God while today depend on technology rather than God.
11. Today work is supervised by bosses while in ATS there was personal supervision.
12. Today there is annual leave from work while in ATS work was interwoven with leisure.

COMMON REVISION QUESTIONS ON WORK.

- 1a) Why do some people find working in Uganda today enjoyable?
- b) What can be done to make work more attractive?
- 2a) Give the similarities and differences between Christian and African attitudes to work.
- b) What does the Old Testament teach about work?
- 3a) What are the characteristics of work in the African traditional society?
- b) In what ways does work in modern society differ from work in traditional African society?
- 4a) Explain the problems that are associated with work today?
- b) What work did the monks and nuns in the middle ages do in their days?
- 5a) Why has work become less enjoyable today?
- b) What is the Old Testament teaching about work?
- 6a) Give ten examples of the good work done by the Christian missionaries in Uganda.
- b) How are the Ugandan Christians using the missionary example to develop the nation?
- 7a) In what ways is work abused (misused) in Uganda today?
- b) What Biblical teachings can help one to be a good worker?
- 8a) In what ways did the industrial age influence the attitude towards work?
- b) As a Christian, suggest possible ways in which the church can create employment for school leavers.
- 9a) What was the purpose of work in the African traditional society?
- b) How has work lost meaning in Uganda today?

10a) Point out the values that should be considered by a Christian when selecting a vocation.

b) Why is Jesus considered to as a good worker?

11a) What were the

i) Advantages and

ii) Disadvantages of the African traditional ideas about work?

b) What modern ideas have been introduced to change this African understanding of work?

12a) Give reasons why many youth today do not want manual work.

b) What values and attitudes can the youth today learn from the bible teaching about manual work?

13a) What attitudes does the parable of the talents teach us towards work and the workers?

b) How can a Christian work to build the kingdom of God?

14a) What can Christians in Uganda today learn about work in the story of;

i) Cain and Abel

ii) The tower of Babel

15a) Mr. Ssenyonga Simon is a good teacher but some of his students go to his house for private coaching in the evening for which they pay a fee.

a) What problems does this coaching raise for Mr. Ssenyonga and his students?

b) As a Christian, what advice would you give to Mr. Ssenyonga and his students?

16a) Why was there no unemployment in traditional Africa?

b) How did the monks and nuns follow Jesus' example on work and prayer?

17a) Why do some youth dislike manual work today?

b) Give the difference between patterns of work today and those in the traditional African society.

