

KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

KAMPALA



LET'S DISCOVER OUR POTENTIALS

LESSON NOTES

4

FULL YEAR 2022

SOCIAL STUDIES

NAME:

SCHOOL:

CLASS:

This book is designed for both the learners and the teachers in accordance to the bridged curriculum. Each particular child in a class at a specific school deserves a copy of this book.

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THEME 1: KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION

Living in peace means being in harmony with others or staying in an area without wars, quarrels etc.

Keeping peace means maintaining harmony with others around you.

Ways of living in peace.

1. Respecting each other
2. Playing with one another
3. Participating in work
4. Following rules and regulations.
5. Knowing other people's differences e.g. blindness, deafness etc
6. Sharing and showing love to each other.

People who help to keep peace.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Police | 5. Clan leaders |
| 2. Soldiers | 6. Chiefs |
| 3. LDUs | 7. Family heads |
| 4. LCs | |

Laws that help us to keep peace in our sub-county.

1. Do not steal
2. Do not fight
3. Report law breakers
4. Do not move at night
5. Do not dump rubbish anywhere
6. Do not abuse others.

Examples of school rules.

1. Always be smart.
2. Keep the school clean.
3. Always be punctual.
4. Always speak English.
5. Be regular at school.
6. Put on school uniform

People who keep peace at school

1. Headteacher
2. Teachers
3. Gate keepers
4. Prefects
5. Security guards
6. Class monitors.

Class rules:

A class rule is a set of laws that is used to control the class.

Examples of class rules

1. Always use /speak English
2. Keep the classroom clean.
3. Respect each other.
4. Always be smart and tidy
5. Don't make noise in class
6. Don't come to school late
7. Take care of your property

Weapons used to keep peace.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. Guns | 3. Bows and arrows |
| 2. Spears | 4. Batons |

Importance of living in peace.

1. It creates unity in an area.
2. It leads to development.
3. It promotes tourism
4. It improves on the standard of living
5. It creates friendship
6. It makes people know each other.

Insecurity in our sub county

Insecurity is the state of being subjected to danger and vulnerability.

Causes of insecurity

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Poverty | 6. Drunkardness | 11. Child abuse |
| 2. Ignorance | 7. Famine | 12. Immorality |
| 3. Misunderstanding | 8. Theft | 13. Corruption |
| 4. Conflicts | 9. Unfairness | |
| 5. Diseases | 10. Misbehavior | |

Effects of insecurity

1. It leads to street children
2. It leads to drug addiction
3. It leads to death
4. It leads to hunger
5. It leads to poor health
6. It leads to stigma
7. It leads to separation of families
8. It leads school dropouts

Common misunderstandings at home

Misunderstanding is state of disagreement between two or more people.

People whom we can have misunderstanding at home

1. Parents themselves
2. Fellow children
3. Neighbours
4. Our relatives
5. Local leaders
6. Our friends

Causes of misunderstanding at home

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Poverty | 5. Theft | 9. Immorality |
| 2. Ignorance | 6. Unfairness | 10. Corruption |
| 3. Drunkardness | 7. Misbehaviour | |
| 4. Famine | 8. Child abuse | |

Things that can cause disagreement among people

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. Death | 4. Land | 7. Bad words |
| 2. Money | 5. Money | 8. Animals |
| 3. Diseases | 6. Work | |

Effects or results of misunderstanding at home

1. It leads to street children
2. It leads to drug addiction
3. It leads to death
4. It leads to fighting
5. It leads to hunger
6. It leads to poor health
7. It leads to separation of families
8. It leads school dropouts

Common misunderstandings at school

Misunderstanding at school can be between:

1. Parents and the school leaders
2. Parents and school workers
3. Parents themselves
4. School leaders and the teachers
5. Teachers and learners
6. Learners themselves

Causes of misunderstanding at school

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Ignorance | 7. Struggling for power |
| 2. Drunkardness | 8. Misbehaviour |
| 3. Theft | 9. Child abuse |
| 4. Unfairness | 10. Immorality |
| 5. Neglect of duty | 11. Corruption |
| 6. Land disputes | |

THEME 2: CHILD'S RIGHTS AND OBLIGATION

Child rights, needs and their importance

- ✓ A child is anyone who is under eighteen years of age.
- ✓ Child's rights are rights that protect the interests of children.

Examples of children's rights.

1. The right to education.
2. The right to medical care.
3. The right to have a name.
4. The right to clothing.
5. The right to eat food.
6. A right to play
7. A right to talk freely but with respect.
8. A right to have equal and fair treatment
9. A right to know his or her parents
10. The right to shelter.
11. The right to freedom of speech.

Importance of children's' rights.

1. They promote peace.
2. They help to create unity and friendship.
3. They help children grow up as good citizens.
4. They promote good morals.
5. They protect children from child abuse.

Child abuse

Child abuse is the denial of children's rights.

Examples or forms of child abuse

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Burning a child. | 7. Intimidation |
| 2. Kidnapping. | 8. Forced marriages |
| 3. Defilement. | 9. Child battering. |
| 4. Denying a child food. | 10. Child sacrifice |
| 5. Child labour | 11. Rape |
| 6. Bad touches | 12. Denial rights to education |

Causes of child abuse.

1. Poverty.
2. Death of parents
3. Wars
4. Undisciplined children
5. Insecurity
6. ignorance
7. Drunken parents
8. Separation of parents
9. Early marriage

People who practice child abuse.

1. Rapists
2. Witch doctors
3. Rebels
4. Murderers
5. Kidnappers
6. Some teachers
7. Some parents.

Ways of child abuse

1. Exposure to phonography
2. Defilement
3. Denial of basic needs
4. Child battering
5. Child neglect
6. Child labour
7. Rape

Effects/ results of child abuse.

1. It leads to death
2. It leads to shame
3. It leads to street lives
4. It leads to disabilities
5. It leads to sadness
6. It leads to early pregnancies
7. It leads to stealing
8. It leads to forced marriages
9. It leads to malnutrition
10. It leads to early marriages
11. It leads to school dropouts.
12. It leads to moral degeneration
13. It leads to moral degeneration

Ways of avoiding child abuse.

1. Parents should stop over drinking.
2. Parents should be together
3. Children should move in groups.
4. Children should avoid gifts from strangers.
5. Children should avoid lifts from strangers.
6. Children should avoid bad groups
7. By keeping in schools
8. By helping parents

9. Reporting those who abuse children's rights.
10. Teaching children their rights.
11. Teaching people, the dangers of child abuse.

Children's responsibilities

1. Respecting elders, parents and teachers.
2. They should keep law and order.
3. they should promote good behaviour
4. They should respect the rights of others.
5. They should support children with special needs.

Importance of children's responsibilities.

1. They promote a peaceful learning
2. They help to keep time in doing activities.
3. They help children grow up as good citizens.
4. They help to create development
5. It promotes confidence.
6. It promotes friendship.
7. It helps in time management.

Activities carried out by children at home.

1. Fetching water
2. Collecting fire wood
3. Cleaning the compound
4. Slashing the compound.

Street children.

Street children are helpless children living along the road or on streets.

Causes of street life.

1. Death of parents
2. Broken families
3. Indiscipline among children
4. Wars
5. Harshness of some parents.

Effects of street life.

1. It leads to early pregnancy
2. It leads to spread of diseases.
3. It leads to death
4. It leads to disability
5. It leads to poor sanitation.

Basic needs

Basic needs are things a man cannot live without.

Examples of basic needs

1. Food
2. Water
3. Clothes
4. Shelter

Problems in meeting family needs.

1. Laziness
2. Ignorance
3. Unemployment
4. Over population
5. Instability
6. Drought

THEME 3: CULTURE & GENDER IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

Culture: These are customs and beliefs of people in a given society.

A custom is a special way of things in a particular society

Things which make up culture

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Language | 6. Marriage |
| 2. Music, dance and Drama | 7. Greetings |
| 3. Dressing | 8. Child- rearing |
| 4. Customs and norms. | 9. Legends |
| 5. Taboos | 10. Traditional dishes |

Examples of customs

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Kneeling down | 8. Dressing |
| 2. Circumcision | 9. Marriage ceremony |
| 3. Detoothing (kumams, sebei) | 10. Introductory ceremony |
| 4. Tattooing (Karimojongs) | 11. Language |
| 5. Celebrating the birth of children | 12. Dances |
| 6. Twins celebration | 13. Burial ceremony |
| 7. Child naming | 14. Greeting |

CUSTOMS:

These are accepted behaviours / norms in a given society.

Tribes and customs practiced.

Baganda

- ✓ Kneeling while peeling.
- ✓ Girls greeting while kneeling.
- ✓ Paying bride price
- ✓ Girls are not supposed to climb trees.

Bagisu

- ✓ Paying bride price
- ✓ Circumcising

Acholi

- ✓ Tattooing
- ✓ Paying bride price.

Iteso

- ✓ Paying bride price
- ✓ Detoothing

Sebei / Sabiny

- ✓ Female genital mutilation
- ✓ Paying bride price

Importance of culture.

1. It promotes good morals.
2. It promotes unity
3. It promotes friendship
4. It promotes development.

Ways of promoting and preserving culture

1. Through conducting music, dance and drama festivals
2. Through initiation ceremonies
3. Through attending funerals
4. Through planting medicinal plants
5. Through record keeping
6. Through practicing traditional education
7. Through installation of cultural leaders (enthronement)
8. Through sharing roles and responsibilities
9. Through respecting cultural norms

Dangers of some cultural practices.

1. They lead to spread of H.I.V i.e. circumcision and inheritance of wives.
2. They lead to pain.
3. They lead to cannibalism
4. Some cultural practices lead to crimes
5. They lead to human sacrifices.
6. Some cultural practices can lead to isolation of people
7. Some cultural practices lead to immorality
8. Some cultural practices lead to death
9. They lead to idol worshipping.

Taboos

These are forbidden things in a given society.

Examples of taboos.

1. Eating your totem
2. Marrying your relatives
3. Pounding of night
4. Sitting on grinding stone.
5. Sweeping at night.
6. Whistling at night.
7. Girls climbing trees.

Food taboos:

These are forbidden types of food in a given society.

Examples of food taboos.

- ❖ Eating your totem.
- ❖ Baganda women of long-ago eating chicken and eggs.
- ❖ Baganda of grasshopper clan eating grasshoppers.
- ❖ Women eating lung fish.

Religious food taboos.

- ❖ Moslems eating pork.
- ❖ S.D.A s eating pork and fish without scales.
- ❖ Moslems taking alcohol.
- ❖ Moslems eating meat which is slaughtered by non moslems.
- ❖ Eating meat of an animal that has died.

Dangers of food taboos

1. It stops people from eating good foods.
2. They lead to death.
3. They lead to shame.

Importance of food taboos.

1. They promote good morals / discipline.
2. They create order in a community.
3. They prevent accidents / damages.
4. They preserve animals.

Tribes and the traditional dishes.

- ❖ Baganda - Matooke
- ❖ Banyankole - Millet
- ❖ Bakiga - Sweet potatoes.
- ❖ Iteso - Millet.
- ❖ Bakonjo - Cassava

Marriage

This is the legal Union of a man and a woman to become a husband and a wife.

Steps of marriage

There are mainly 3 steps of marriage namely:

1. Courtship
2. Introduction
3. Wedding

- ❖ **Courtship** is when a man and a woman talk to one another about getting married.
- ❖ **Introduction** is when a woman shows a man she is intending to get married to her parents.
- ❖ **Wedding** is the tying of a knot. It is the ceremony which initiates marriage.

Types of marriage.

- ❖ Traditional / customary marriage
- ❖ Religious marriage
- ❖ Civil marriage.

Reasons why people marry.

1. To produce children
2. To get love
3. To get comfort
4. It is God's will.
5. To start families.

Customary Marriage.

This is the type of marriage that takes place at parent's home and it involves paying dowry.

Religious marriage

This is the type of marriage that takes place at places of worship and involves sharing of vows between partners.

It is always presided over by a religious leader.

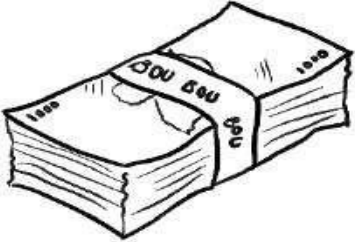


Civil marriage:

This type of marriage takes place in courts of law.

Dowry/ bride to the woman 's family by the man before marriage.

Items of dowry.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Cows | 5. Money | 8. Sugar |
| 2. Fridge | 6. Vehicles | |
| 3. Goats | 7. Cupboards | 9. Clothes |
| 4. Cooking oil | | 10. Salt |

		
Money	Cow	Vehicles

Importance of dowry.

1. It promotes friendship between families.
2. It creates love between partners.
3. It brings respect to a man.
4. It creates trust.
5. It brings confidence to a man.

Dangers of dowry.

1. It makes a woman to be a slave.
2. It leads to pride.
3. It leads a groom into theft

Child birth.

A woman who produces twins is called Nalongo and a man is Ssalongo. When a child is born, initiation ceremonies are done to introduce him/ her in a clan.

Name of twins.

Buganda:

Boys

Wasswa
Kato

Girls

Babirye
Nakato

Bunyoro

Boys

Isingoma
Kato

Girls

Nyangoma
Nyakato

Busoga

Boys

Waiswa
Tenywa

Girls

Babirye
Khaudha

Ankole

Boys

Kakuru

Kato

Girls

Nyangoma

Nyakato

Iteso

Boys

Opio

Odongo

Girls

Apio

Adongo

Langi and Acholi

Boys

Opio (Opiyo)

Ocen

Girls

Apio(Apiyo)

Acen

Gender

Gender is a state of being a male or a female.

Family: This is a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Types of family.

- ✓ Nuclear family.
- ✓ Extended family.

Nuclear family:

This is the type of family with parents and the children.

Duties of a father.

1. He provides security
2. He provides basic needs.
3. He disciplines children
4. He names new born children.

Duties of a mother.

1. She produces children
2. She takes care of young ones.
3. She looks after a home.
4. She imparts good morals.

Duties of children

1. Slashing the grass
2. washing the utensils
3. Cleaning the house
4. Fetching water
5. Carrying the baby



A nuclear family members

Advantages of a nuclear family.

1. It is easy to manage
2. There is few misunderstanding
3. There is little level of disunity
4. It is easy to provide basic needs.
5. Children get enough parental love.

Disadvantages of nuclear family.

1. Children may fail to know their relatives.
2. It promotes selfishness among children
3. There is inadequate labour
4. There is inadequate security

An extended family

An extended family is the type of family where we find parents, children and other relations.

Advantages of an extended family.

- ❖ There is enough labour
- ❖ There is enough security.
- ❖ Children are brought up by many people.

Disadvantages of an extended family.

- ✓ It is expensive to manage.
- ✓ Families with big numbers are associated with disunity.

Duties of mother and a father.

This is termed as **shared responsibility**.

1. Providing basic needs.
2. Taking care of children
3. Protecting children.
4. Cooking food.

Activities done by boys

1. Hunting
2. Fishing
3. Grazing animals
4. Slashing
5. Chopping firewood
6. Building houses.

Activities done by girls

1. Carrying babies.
2. Taking care of the elderly.
3. Cooking food.
4. Helping their mothers.

Reasons for such duties.

1. Girls were described as weak sexes compared to boys.
2. Girls were more delicate than boys.
3. Girls were trained to be mothers.

Activities done by both girls and boys

1. Fetching water
2. Collecting firewood
3. Digging in the garden
4. Mopping houses
5. Washing utensils

Gender equity

This means the treating of both male and female as equal.

This include;

1. Fair distribution of work.
2. Fair distribution of money.
3. Fair justice

Examples of showing equity

1. Educating both a boy and a girl child
2. Give equal shares to both gender in a family
3. Equal distribution of work
4. Recognition of children with special needs
5. Fair distribution of basic needs

Importance of customs

1. Customs promote people's culture
2. They attract tourists
3. They instil good moral and social values
4. Customs promote unity
5. Customs show peoples belongings.





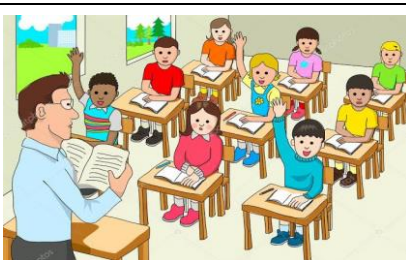

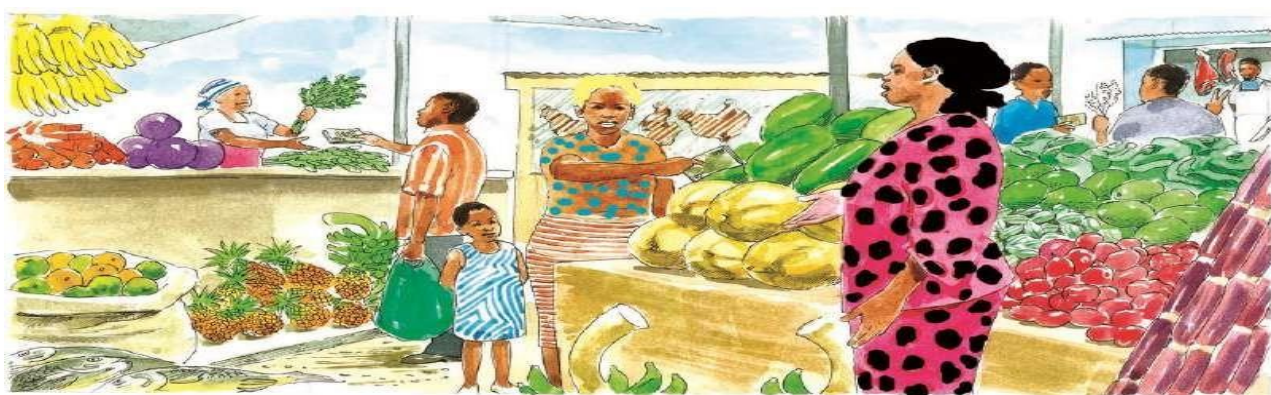
LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

THEME 4: ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR SUB-COUNTY

These are activities done by people to get money.

Examples of economic activities

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Farming | 9. Welding |
| 2. Lumbering | 10. Trading |
| 3. Teaching | 11. Pottery |
| 4. Tailoring | 12. Building |
| 5. Cookery | 13. Mining |
| 6. Weaving | 14. Secretarial work |
| 7. carpentry | 15. Brick making |
| 8. Fishing | 16. Stone mining |

Examples of economic activities		
		
Carpentry	Nursing patients	Poultry keeping
		
Hair dressing	Teaching	Secretarial work
		
Trade		

Farming:

Farming is the growing of crops and keeping of animals.

Types of farming.

1. Mixed farming
2. Fish farming
3. Subsistence farming
4. Dairy farming
5. Horticulture
6. Floriculture
7. Plantation farming
8. Poultry farming

Mixed farming:

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

Dairy farming:

This is the rearing of cows for milk production.

Milk products include;

1. Ghee
2. Butter
3. Cheese
4. Ice Cream
5. Yoghurt

Subsistence farming.

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals for home consumption/use.

Floriculture:

This is the growing of flowers.

A florist is a person who sells flowers.

Horticulture:

This is the growing of vegetables and fruits.

Fish farming: is the keeping of fish.

Poultry farming:

This is the keeping of domestic animals.

Poultry are domestic animals e.g. ducks, hens, turkey.

Poultry products: eggs, meat, feathers.

Problems faced by farmers.

1. Pests and diseases
2. Drought
3. Floods
4. Expensive farm tools.
5. Infertile soil.

Trade

Trade is the buying, selling or exchanging of goods or services.

Items of trade

1. Shoes
2. Phones
3. Radios
4. Television
5. Clothes

Types of trade

- ✓ Barter trade: is the exchange of goods for goods or services.
- ✓ Slave trade: Is the buying and selling of human beings.
- ✓ Legitimate trade: Is the buying and selling of accepted goods and services.
- ✓ Monetary trade: Is the buying and selling of goods using money.

Fishing:

This is the catching of fish from water bodies.

A fisherman *is a person who catches fish from a water body.*

A fish monger *is a person who sells fish.*

Types of fish.

1. Tilapia
2. Mudfish (caught in swamps, commonly in Uganda)
3. lungfish
4. Nile perch (biggest)
5. Silverfish

Method of fishing.

1. Use of fishing nets
2. Use of fishing baskets
3. Use of fishing spears
4. Use of fishing hooks.

Local ways of preserving fish.

1. By smoking
2. By sun drying
3. By salting

Modern ways of preserving fish.

- ✓ By tinning/canning
- ✓ By refrigeration

Problems facing fishing.

1. Bad weather
2. Fish poisoning
3. Dangerous aquatic animals.
4. Poor transport

Importance of fish.

1. Fish is a source of food.
2. Catching fish provide employment
3. They are trading items
4. Fish is a source of income.

Importance of fishing.

1. Fishing is a source of food.
2. Fish is a source of income
3. Fishing is a source of revenue
4. Fishing is the source of employment

Carpentry

A carpenter is a person who makes furniture.

Things made out of wood are called furniture e.g. chairs, tables, bed etc.

A carpenter works in a workshop.

Pottery

Pottery is the making of different items from the clay soil.

A potter is a person who makes things out of clay.

Ceramics are things made out of clay

Examples of ceramics

1. Pots,
2. Charcoal stove,
3. Flower vase
4. Cups and plates

Uses of ceramics

1. To keep drinking water
2. Cooking food
3. Fetching water
4. Decoration
5. For sale (sold to get

Handcrafts

These are things made from local materials using hands

Examples of art and crafts

- ❖ Baskets
- ❖ Mats
- ❖ Ropes
- ❖ Door mats
- ❖ Tables clothes
- ❖ Bags
- ❖ Stools

N.B Most handicrafts are made by weaving

1. Some local materials used in weaving are raffia, papyrus, banana fibres, palm leaves, cained reeds
2. Making of baskets is called basketry
3. The making of things out of iron is called smithing.
4. A black smith makes things out of iron.

Things made out of iron

Knives, pangas, hoes, axes, beds, arrow heads, padlocks, nails

Reasons why people carryout economic activities.

- ❖ Sources of food.
- ❖ Source of income.
- ❖ They lead to provision of services
- ❖ They improve the standard of people's living
- ❖ They develop tourism
- ❖ They lead to development.
- ❖ Create employment opportunities

People and their work

Economic activity	Person	Place
Sewing	Tailor	Verandas
Teaching	Teacher	School
Nursing	Nurse	Hospital/ clinic / dispensary
Fishing	Fisherman	River/ lake / fish pond
Carpentry	Carpenter	Workshop
Pottery	Potter	Pottery centre
Farmer	Farming	Farm

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 5: LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT

Map and picture

A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

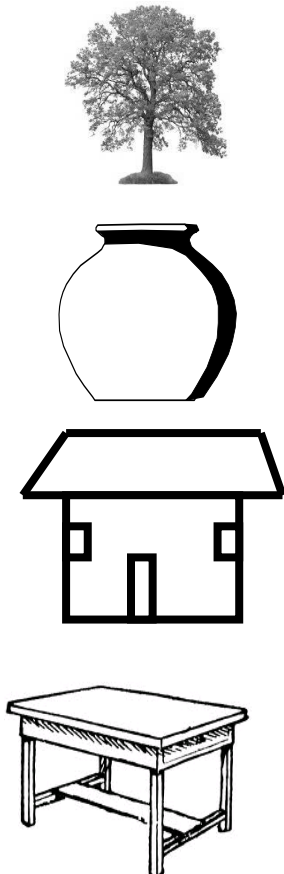
A map is a representation of an object as seen from above.

Pictures

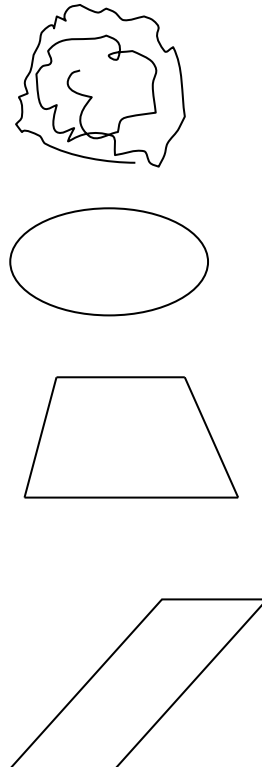
A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from sides.

A picture is a representation of an object as seen from the sides.

Picture



Maps



Similarities between maps and pictures

1. Both are drawings
2. Both show /represent objects.

Differences between a map and picture

1. Maps show the top part while the pictures show many parts
2. Maps are not easy to understand while pictures are easy to understand.

Elements /component/ attributes/ features of a good map

1. Title
2. Key
3. Compass direction
4. Scale
5. Frame

Elements	Function
Title	It tells what the map is all about
Key	It explains the meaning of symbols used on a map
Compass direction	It shows direction of places
Scale	It is used to measure the actual ground distance between places on a map.
Frame	It encloses the map

Compass direction

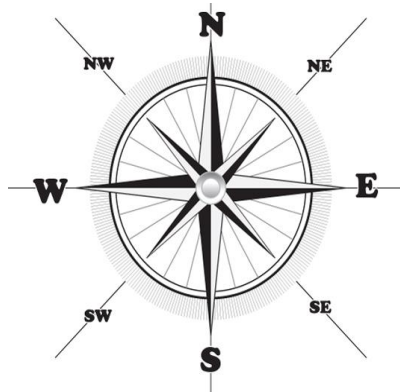
A compass direction is an element that shows direction of places

It can also be called a compass rose

The four main points of a compass are called cardinal points primary points



Points that lie in between the cardinal points are called **secondary points**.



N.B: A compass needle points to the North whenever at rest.

People who use a compass in their daily work

1. Pilots
2. Sailors
3. Mountain climbers
4. Tourists
5. Navigators
6. Soldiers

Other ways of finding direction of places

1. By using the position of the sun.
2. By using the shadows
3. By using landmarks


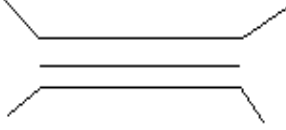


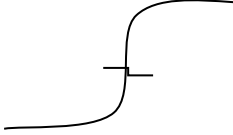
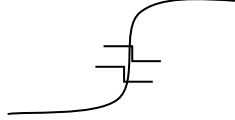

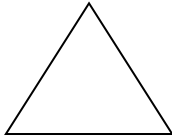
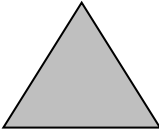
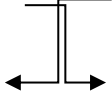

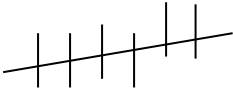
Key

A key is an element of a map that explains the meaning of symbols used on a map.

What are map symbols?

Map symbols are signs / colours used to represent real objects on a map.

Examples of map symbols

		
Rift Valley	Bridge	Swamp
		
Hill	Dam	Water Falls
		
River	Mountain	Mountain Peak
		
Quarry	Canal	Railway Line

Latitudes and longitudes

Latitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a map running from East to west.

Examples of lines of latitudes.

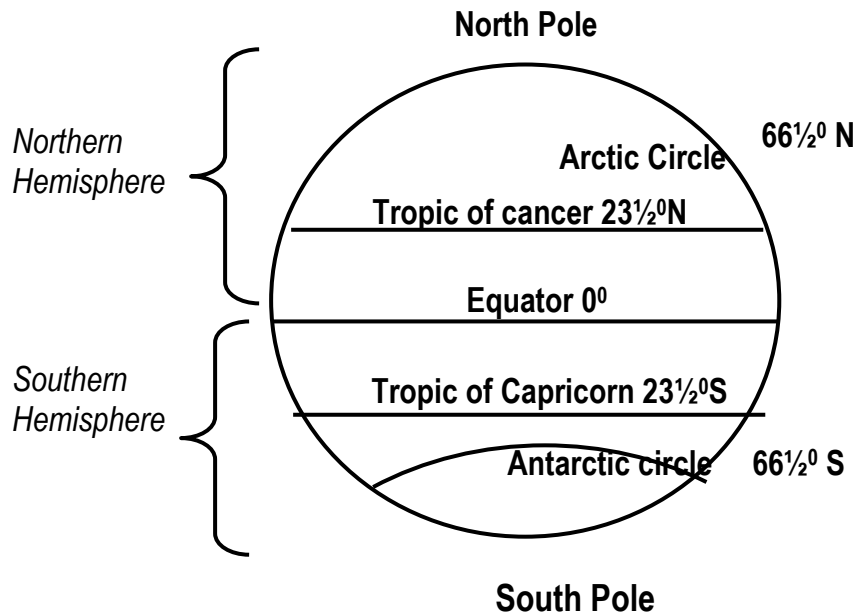
- Equator 0°
- The tropic of cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
- Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S
- Arctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N
- Antarctic circle $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S

Latitudes are also called parallels

The major line of latitude is the equator 0°

It is marked 0° because all other latitudes are marked after it.

Lines of latitude on a globe



Examples of districts in Uganda crossed by the equator.

Kasese, Mpigi, Ibanda, Kiruhura, Sembabule, Wakiso

Longitudes

Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on the map running from North to South.

The major line of longitudes is the Greenwich Meridian

Importance of the lines of latitudes and longitudes

1. They help to locate places
2. The longitudes help to tell time like the prime meridian.
3. They help to determine climate.

Kampala is the capital city of Uganda it is found in the central region and in Buganda kingdom.

Wakiso district surrounds Kampala city in most of the directions

Kampala city neighbours lake Victoria in the south.

Other districts in the central region.

1. Mukono
2. Butambala
3. Wakiso
4. Kayunga
5. Masaka
6. Gomba
7. Mpigi

Island districts in Uganda

An island is an area of land surrounded by water.

In Uganda, there are two island districts namely

1. Kalangala
2. Buvuma



Brief history of Kampala city

Kampala was named after an animal called Impala. It was formerly located on 7 hills of:

1. Namirembe
2. Lubaga
3. Kibuli
4. Makerere
5. Old Kampala
6. Muyenga

Its administrative centre were located on old Kampala hill.

Kampala is managed by an organ called KCCA.(Kampala Capital City Authority)

The political head of Kampala city is the Lord Mayor.

The head of all civil servants in Kampala city is the Executive Director of Kampala city

Functions / duties of KCCA

1. It collects taxes
2. It constructs and maintains roads
3. It provides employment
4. It collects garbage

5. It improves public markets, schools and hospitals
6. It looks after public parks
7. It promotes street lighting

Divisions in Kampala city

1. Lubaga
2. Kawempe
3. Makindye
4. Central
5. Nakawa

Why was Kampala city divided into divisions

1. For easy services delivery
2. To create more jobs
3. To extend services nearer to the people
4. To make administration easy
5. For easy monitoring of government programmes

Functions of a district

1. It is an administrative centre
2. It creates employment to people
3. It leads to easy services delivery
4. It serves as a commercial centre
5. It serves as a communication centre.

Problems people who live in urban areas face

1. High crime rates
2. Unemployment / lack of jobs
3. Traffic jam
4. Floods
5. Poor housing\high cost of living
6. High spread of diseases

Municipalities/Town councils.

What are municipalities?

Municipalities are towns found in some districts.

A municipality is headed by a mayor.

The lord mayor heads a city with other mayors in charge of municipalities.

Note

Municipalities are like counties.

- They have good social services like school, hospitals, shops and offices.
- Headquarters of districts are located in municipalities or town councils.

Examples of municipalities.

1. Entebbe-

2. Mbarara town
3. Lira town
4. Mbale
5. Mukono

Requests of people in our district (Needs)

Basic needs are the things a person cannot live without.

Examples of basic needs:

1. Food
2. Shelter
3. Medical care
4. Clothes

Other needs

1. Security
2. Transport
3. Water
4. Communication

How people meet their request/needs

The government provides basic needs

People must also work hard in order to earn a living.

Non-governmental organization also provide needs to people

Examples of non-governmental organisation that offer needs to people

1. TASO - The Aids Support Organisation
2. UWESO - Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans
3. CARE - Carry American Relief Everywhere
4. USAID - United State Agency for International Development
5. World Vision
6. Compassion International

Ways how NGO's help people.

1. They provide education
2. They provide medical care to people
3. They provide clothes
4. They provide start-up capital to people.




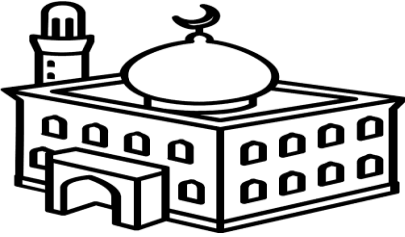


Problems people face while meeting their needs.

1. Insecurity
2. High taxes
3. Bad weather conditions
4. Fire outbreak
5. Floods

6. Shortage of capital

Important places in our district

1. District headquarters
2. Schools
3. Churches
4. Mosques
5. roads
6. medical centres
7. Markets
8. Cultural and Historical sites
9. Radio stations
10. Banks

Important places in our district		
		
<i>church</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Health Centre</i>
		
<i>Mosque</i>	<i>Railway station</i>	<i>Airport</i>

Important places in our districts where tourists visit in our district

1. Museum
2. Kasubi tombs
3. Kabaka's lake
4. Medical centres

Medical centres

Medical centres are places where we get medical services.

Examples of medical centres

1. Hospitals
2. Dispensary
3. Pharmacies
4. Clinics
5. Health centres

Medical workers

1. Doctors
2. Counsellors
3. Nurses
4. Laboratory attendants.
5. Midwife
6. Surgeons
7. Dentist

Duties of medical workers.

- Treating the sick people
- Immunizing children and mothers
- Helping mothers to give birth.
- Counselling patients
- Promoting Primary Health Care (PHC)

What are markets?

These are places where people buy or sell their goods.

Examples of markets in Kampala.

1. Nakasero
2. St. Balikudembe (owino)
3. Usafi market
4. Kibuye market
5. Kibuli Market

Importance of markets

1. People buy food from markets.
2. People sell their goods in the markets.
3. The government gets taxes from markets.
4. People get jobs in markets

A bank

A bank is an institution where money is kept and borrowed from.

Types of bank

1. Central Bank
2. Commercial bank

The main bank in Uganda is the **central bank**

Central Bank is the bank that control all the commercial bank.

The head of the central bank is called **a governor**.

Functions of the central bank

1. It controls all other banks
2. It prints money and mints coins.
3. It keeps money for other banks

Commercial banks

These are banks that provide financial assistance to their customers.

Examples of commercial banks

1. Centenary banks
2. Crane bank
3. DFCU bank
4. Stanbic bank

5. Standard chartered bank

Importance / uses of commercial banks

1. They offer loans
2. They keep money safely
3. They give financial advice to traders
4. They keep important documents
5. They provide jobs.

Markets

These are places where people buy or sell their goods.

Examples of markets in Kampala.

1. Nakasero,
2. St. Balikudembe (owino),
3. Usafi market,
4. Kibuye market,
5. Kibuli Market

Importance of markets

1. People buy food from markets.
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LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 6: PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR DISTRICT

Physical features are natural land forms of an area.

Examples of physical features.

Hills, mountains, plateau, valleys plains (Relief features),
Rivers, Lakes, oceans seas (drainage features)

LAND FORMS

Land forms are the features(feature) that give land shape.

Examples of land forms include:

hills, mountains, valleys, plateau, plains etc.

Physical features are classified into two i.e.

- Drainage features
- Relief features

Relief

Relief is the physical appearance of the land's surface.

Examples of relief features.

Hills, mountains, plateau, valleys and plains

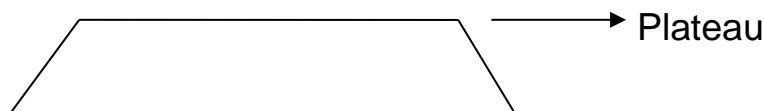
Plateau.

A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.

A plateau is also called a tableland

It covers the largest part of our district / Uganda.

Map symbol of a plateau



It covers the largest land in our district/ Uganda.

Importance of plateau

1. For settlement
2. For farming
3. For mining
4. For tourist attraction

Lakes

A lake is a large mass of water in a basin.

The major lakes in our district / Kampala

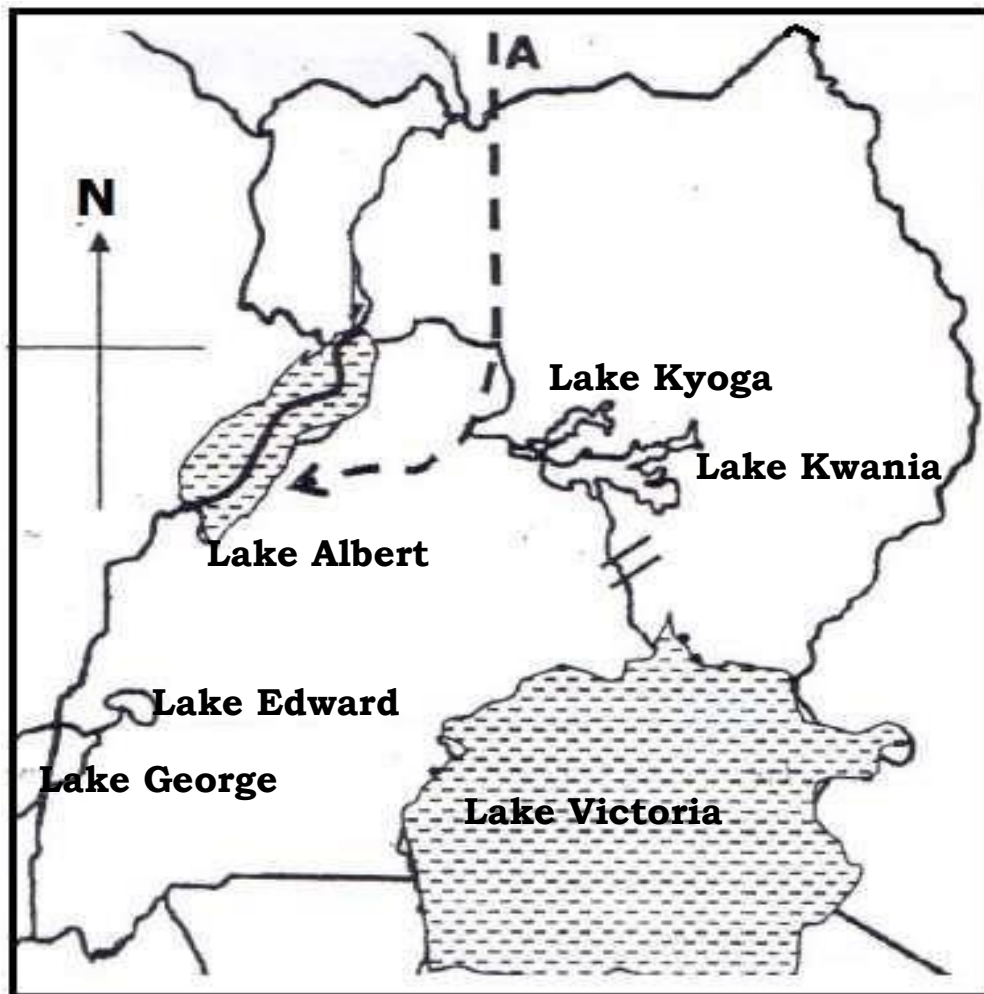
L.Victoria (the biggest fresh water lake)

Kabaka's lake (man – made) in Rubaga division.

Other lakes in Uganda.

1. Lake Kyoga: (The swampiest lake in Uganda)
2. Lake Albert: (It has oil wells.)
3. Lake Edward
4. Lake Katwe: (It is known for salt production).
5. Lake Kwania
6. Lake Wamala
7. Lake Bisina
8. Lake George

A sketch map of Uganda showing different lakes



Lake Victoria

1. The former name of Lake Victoria was Nyanja Nalubaale
2. It was called Nalubaale because it was a home for local gods.
3. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Uganda
4. **Some inland ports found on Lake Victoria are**
Port bell, Jinja and Bukakata in Uganda.

Lake Kyoga

1. It is the swampiest lake in Uganda
2. Lake Kyoga is swampy because it is shallow.
3. It is found in central Uganda.



A picture of a lake

Lake Albert

1. The former name of lake Albert was Mwitanzigye
It is found in western Uganda
2. Crude oil (petroleum) has been found in lake Albert.

Lake Edward and George

They are found in western part of Uganda in Queen Elizabeth National park.

1. Lake George is joined to lake Edward by Kazinga Channel

Lake Katwe

Lake Katwe is found in the Western Rift valley

It is well known for salt production.

Rivers.

A river is a mass of flowing water on the earth's surface.

There are two types of rivers.

1. Permanent rivers

These are rivers which flow throughout the year.

2. Seasonal rivers

These are rivers which flow in rainy season and dry up in a dry season.

Major rivers in Uganda

1. River Nile, - (longest river in Uganda)
2. River Kafu,
3. River Achwa
4. River Katonga
5. River Semliki

Terms associated with rivers:

a.) **A source** is where a river starts.

b.) **A mouth** is where a river ends.

- c.) **A watershed** is a stretch of highland separating two/more rivers.
- d.) **A basin** is an area drained by a river and its tributaries.
- e.) **An estuary** is an open mouth of a river.
- f.) **A delta** is a mouth of a river made up of distributaries.
- g.) **A distributary** is a small river leaving the main one.
- h.) **A tributary** is a small river joining the main one.
- i.) **A confluence** is a place where two or more rivers meet.
- j.) **Meanders** are bends of rivers.

Water falls

Water falls are the rapid and fast flowing water

Examples of water falls along river Nile

1. Karuma falls
2. Itanda falls
3. Murchison falls

Uses of water falls

1. They are used to generate hydroelectric power
2. They attract tourists
3. They are used for recreation

Uses of lakes and rivers

1. They help in rainfall formation.
2. They are used as fishing grounds.
3. They are used for water transport.
4. They attract tourists.
5. They provide fast running water for Hydro electricity generation.
6. They are sources of minerals (i.e. salt, oil)
7. They are sources of water

Dangers of lakes and rivers

1. They flood in case of heavy rainfall
2. People drown in lakes and rivers
3. They hide dangerous water animals that kill people
4. They are homes for some living organisms which spread diseases.

MOUNTAINS / HIGHLANDS

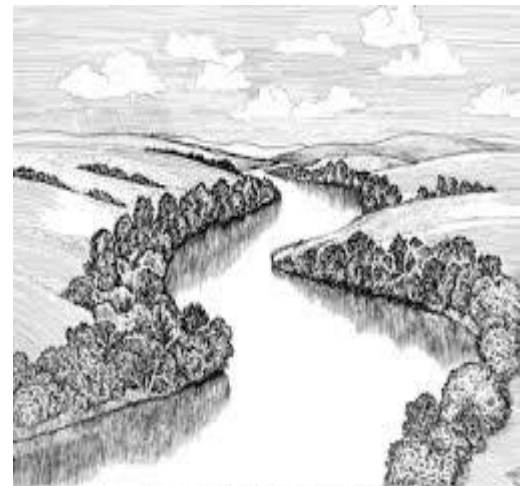
Mountains

Mountains are large raised steep pieces of land.

Mountains form the highest physical feature of Uganda.

Examples of major mountains in Uganda.

1. Mt. Rwenzori
2. Mt. Elgon
3. Mt. Moroto



A picture of a river

4. Mt. Mufumbiro

Mt. Rwenzori

1. Mt. Rwenzori is the highest mountain in Uganda
2. It is found in western part of Uganda
3. The highest peak of Mt. Rwenzori is called Margherita.
4. The peak of mountain Rwenzori is snow-capped throughout the year.

Question: Why is the peak of Mt. Rwenzori snowcapped?

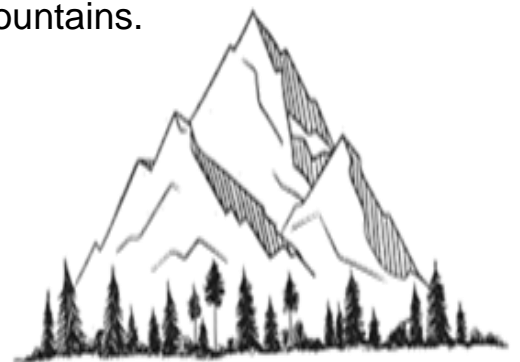
Answer: The peak of Mt. Rwenzori crosses the snow line.

Mt. Elgon

- The former name of Mt. Elgon is Masaba
- It is found in Eastern part of Uganda.
- The major tribes that live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are Bagisu and Sabiny.
- ***The slopes of Mt. Elgon are densely (highly) populated because:***
 - ❖ There is reliable rainfall
 - ❖ There are fertile soils for crop growing
 - ❖ Cool temperatures for human settlement.
- The major cash crop grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is Arabica coffee
- The highest peak of Mt. Elgon is called Wagagai.

Note: A peak is a highest point of a mountain.

- Give the highest peak of each of the following mountains.
 - Mt. Rwenzori - Margherita
 - Mt. Elgon - Wagagai
 - Mt. Mufumbiro- Muhavura
 - Mt. Moroto - Summit View



A picture of a mountain

Uses of mountains

1. They help in rain formation.
2. They attract tourists
3. They are sources of minerals (stone mining)
4. They have fertile soils for farming
5. They are sources of some rivers.
6. They are used to make natural boundaries.
7. They have fertile soils for farming

Problems faced by people living around mountains

1. Soil erosion
2. Land fragmentation
3. Poor transport
4. Mud slides

Ways of controlling soil erosion in mountainous areas.

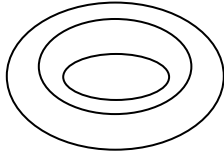
1. By terracing the land

2. By practicing contour ploughing
3. By practicing strip cropping.

Hills

A hill is a fairly high area of land

A map symbol of a hill



Examples of hills in Kampala.

Kampala is made up of seven hills, namely;

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kasubi hill | 4. Lubaga hill | 7. Nsambya hill |
| 2. Namirembe hill | 5. Kibuli hill | |
| 3. Mengo hill | 6. Old Kampala hill | |

Uses of hills.

- Hills are used for settlements.
- They are used for farming.
- They are used for building telephone masts.
- Hills provide stones for building.
- They provide murram for constructing roads.

Dangers of hills

- ❖ Poor transport and communication
- ❖ Soil erosion
- ❖ They are hideouts for criminals

Valleys

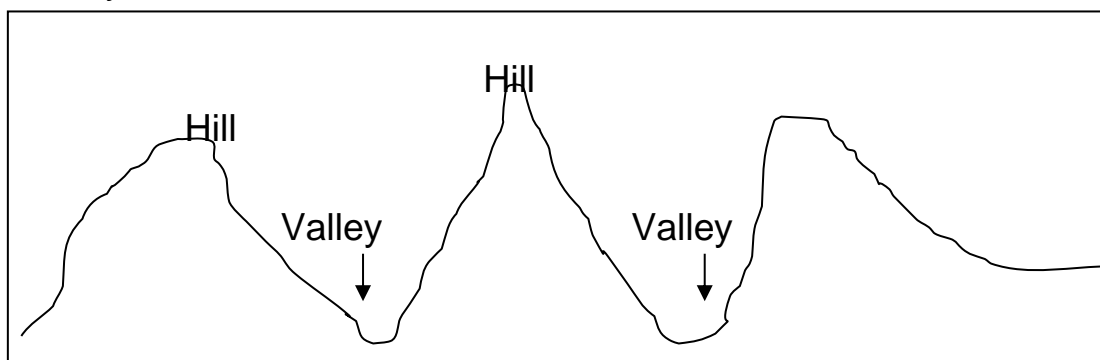
A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains

Kampala has the valleys below;

Kisenyi valley, Bat valley, Nakivubo valley, Bwaise valley

Diagram of a valley

A valley is a low land between two close hills or mountains.



Uses of valleys

1. Valleys are used for crop growing

2. For mining
3. They are used for grazing animals
4. They attract tourists
5. They provide sand to people
6. People get water from valleys
7. Sources of rivers

Dangers of valleys

1. They flood during heavy rains
2. They hide disease vectors
3. They make construction of roads and railway lines difficult.

Altitude

This is the height of the land above sea level.

Uses of physical features

1. They help in rain formation.
2. They attract tourists
3. They are used for mining
4. Some physical features are used as fishing grounds
5. Some are used for settlement

Dangers caused by physical features

1. Mountains may cause landslides in case of heavy rains
2. Volcanic mountains erupt and kill people
3. Some physical features hide dangerous animals
4. Lakes and rivers flood during heavy rains
5. People drown in lakes and rivers.

INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL FEATURES ON CLIMATE/ ANIMAL LIFE

Qn. How do physical features influence climate of an area?

Physical features help in rain formation

Influence of mountains on climate

1. Mountains help in the formation of relief rainfall.
2. Relief rainfall is majorly experienced in mountainous areas / highland areas
3. Relief rainfall is also called orographic rainfall.

Examples of districts that receive relief rainfall in Uganda

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Mbale | 4. Bundibugyo |
| 2. Kapchorwa | 5. Kisoro |
| 3. Kasese | |

How physical features affect peoples' activities

- i) Physical features determine the work people in that area.
- ii) Physical features such as mountains have fertile soils for crop growing.

How physical features affect animal life

They provide water, food and shelter to animals

Ways of protecting physical features

1. Enforcing laws against environmental degradation
2. Avoiding swamp drainage
3. Avoiding over cultivation on mountainous areas
4. Avoiding pollution

Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation is the lowering down the quality of the environment.

OR

Anything done to destroy the natural state of the environment

Ways of degrading the environment

1. Polluting the environment
2. Practicing swamp drainage
3. Brick making in wetlands
4. Overgrazing
5. Over cultivating the land

Organizations that help in protecting physical features in Uganda

1. National Environment Management Authority
2. National Forestry Authority (NFA)

TOPIC 7 : WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT

Weather:

This is the condition of the atmosphere of a given place at a given time.

Or: The atmospheric condition of a place at a given time.

Weather forecasting

This is telling of future weather changes

Meteorology

This is the study of weather

Or: The studying of weather changes and conditions

Meteorologist(s)

This is a person(s) that study weather conditions.

A place where weather conditions are studied is called a meteorological station.

Uganda's meteorological station is located at Entebbe in Wakiso District.

Elements of weather (these can also be called makers of rain)

1. Rain
2. Sunshine
3. Wind
4. Clouds
5. Humidity
6. Temperature

In Uganda the main meteorological centre is found in Entebbe, Wakiso district.

RAIN

- Rain refers to the droplets of water that fall from the sky. When rain is collected, measured and studied, its total amount is what is called rainfall.
- Rain fall is measured in units called millimeters.

The instrument used to measure the amount of rain (fall) in an area is known as a rain gauge.

- A rain gauge consists of the following
 - i) Funnel
 - ii) Measuring cylinder
 - iii) Metal can
- It is always placed about 30cm above the ground to prevent running water from entering the cylinder.
- It should be placed away from trees and water sheds to trap the correct amount of water.

Below is a diagram to show the rain gauge.

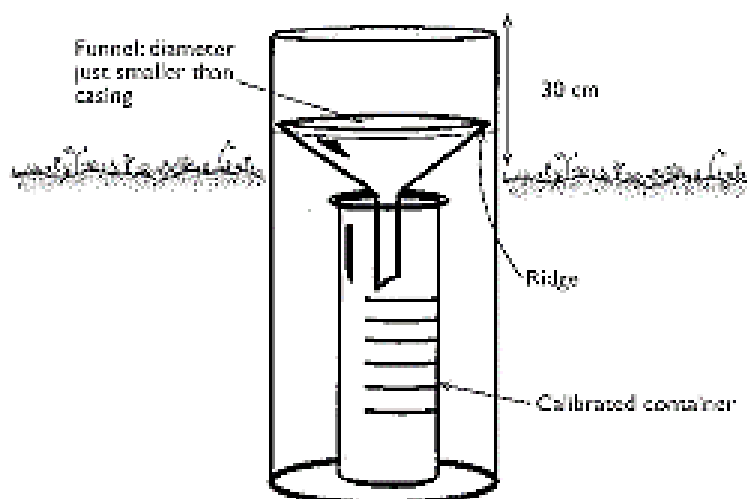
~~Measuring cylinder~~

~~Rain gauge~~

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Rain is measured in millimeters. This is because we measure how deep it has gone into the soil (ground)

THE RAIN CYCLE

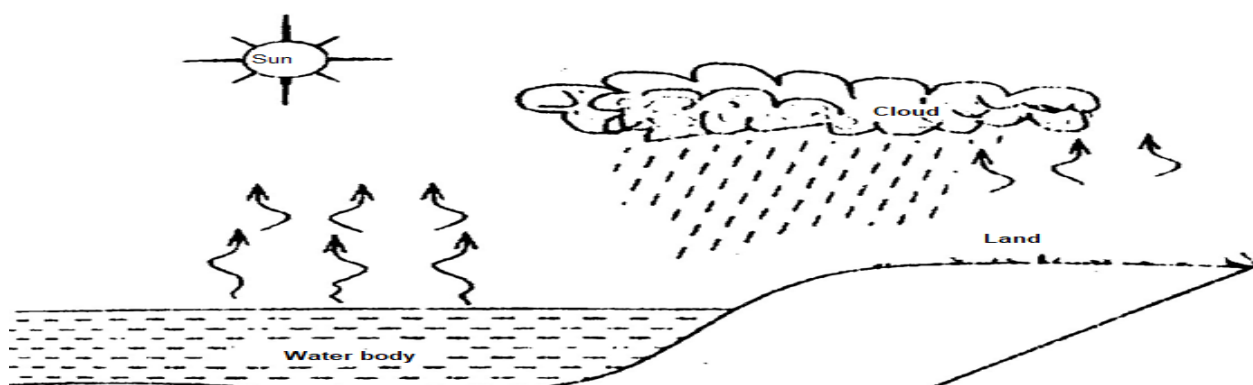
This is the continuous process through which rain is formed. The cycle is different when it comes to the different types of rain (fall)

Types of rainfall

Convectional rainfall

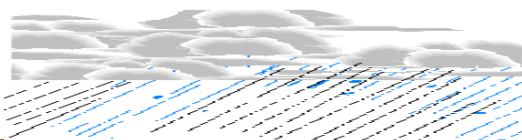
This is the type of rainfall received in areas with lakes, water bodies and forests. Convectional rains usually fall in afternoons. It's received in districts like Kampala, Wakiso, Kalangala and others.

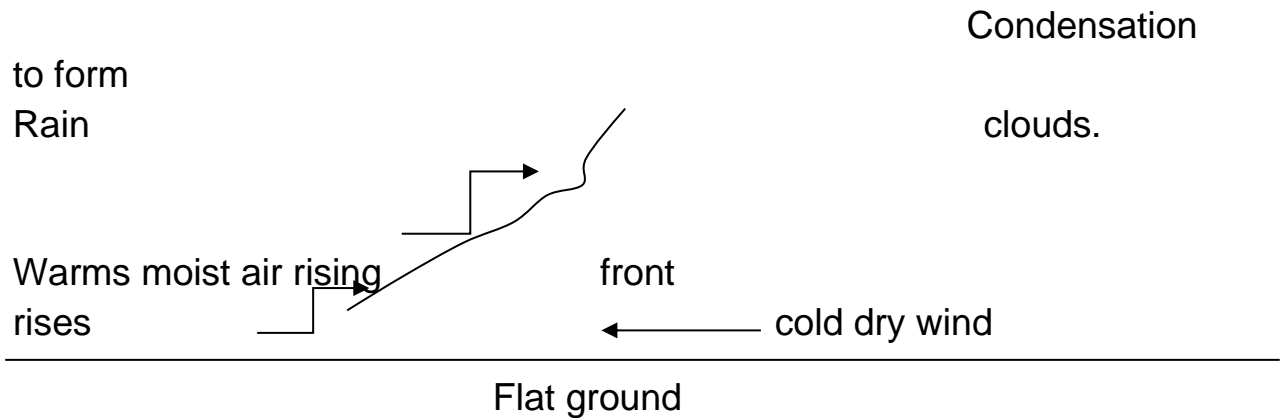
Diagram to show convectional rainfall



Cyclonic rainfall

- This type of rainfall is experienced when warm moist air masses meet cold dry masses rise, condense and form rain. Warm air rises because it is lighter than cold air. It's mainly received in flat areas like Karamoja and Teso.
- Cyclonic rainfall is also called frontal rainfall





- A place where the two wind masses meet is called a front.
- Hence it being called the frontal rainfall. It's received in districts like Abim, Kotido, Kaabong and Bukedea

Relief rainfall (Orographic rainfall)

- This type of rainfall is received in highland areas. These include mountains and hills. A mountain has two sides i.e.
- The leeward and windward side(s). When evaporation takes place, warm moist wind rises to the top of the highland, condenses from above it and forms rain.
- The leeward side of a mountain receives very little or no rainfall because it receives dry winds. This is because the winds have lost all the moisture by the time they descend towards this side.

Diagram to show orographic rainfall.



SUNSHINE

Sunshine is heat and light from the sun. The sun is a natural source of light and heat. Energy from the sun is called solar energy. The sun's intensity is measured using an instrument known as Campbell's sunshine recorder.

Uses of sunshine

1. It helps in the formation of rainfall
2. It helps to dry farmers' crop produce

3. It is a source of solar electricity
4. It is a source of vitamin D.
5. It helps plants to make their food.

Dangers of sunshine

1. Prolonged sunshine causes drought.
2. Too much sunshine dries man's crops
3. Too much sunshine dries up water bodies
4. Too much sunshine hardens the soil for ploughing/ cultivation.


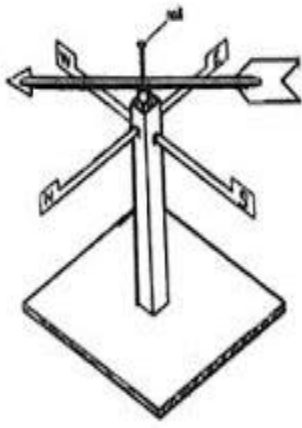
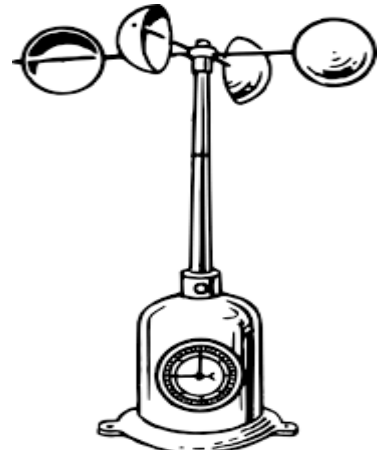
WIND

Wind is moving air or Wind is air in motion.

Characteristics of wind

1. It has no smell (scent)
2. It has strength
3. It has direction
4. It has speed.

Diagrams of wind instruments

		
<i>Wind sock</i>	<i>Wind vane</i>	<i>Anemometer</i>

Wind sock shows the strength of wind

The wind vane shows the direction of wind

Anemometer is used to measure the speed of wind.

Wind speed is measured in Kilometers per hour (Km/hr)

Uses of wind

1. Wind helps in winnowing
2. Wind helps in flower pollination
3. It dries clothes
4. It helps in seed dispersal
5. It drives away bad smell

6. Helps sailors to move canoes/ boats.

Dangers of wind

1. It spreads air borne diseases.
2. Strong wind destroys property (houses, crops, animals)
3. Strong wind leads to soil erosion.

Clouds

Clouds are a collection of dust, moisture and smoke that float in the sky.

Types of clouds

i) Nimbus clouds:

These are very dark and low.

These are the ones that provide man with rainfall.

ii) Stratus clouds

These bring about drizzling.

This is after darkening and lowering.

iii) Cumulus clouds:

They are white in colour.

They appear like cotton wool in the sky.

They show fine weather.

They are in the sky in the afternoon.

iv) Cirrus clouds:

These are very large.

They move in the sky bringing about storms.

v) Cumulus – Nimbus:

They are very large.

They move in the sky bringing about storms.

Air pressure

It is also called atmospheric pressure. Air pressure is measured in Mill bars (mb) areas with high air pressure experience dry conditions while those with low pressure with rainfall.

The instrument used to measure air pressure is called a barometer.

Humidity

This refers to the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.

It is measured using hygrometer

Temperature

This is the degree of hotness or coldness of an area or object. Temperature is measured in degrees. It is measured using an instrument called a thermometer.

Types of thermometers

Clinical thermometer

It is also called the doctor's thermometer. It is used in clinics and hospitals.

Six's thermometer

It was invented by Tame six, hence its name. It's also called the minimum and maximum thermometer.

The minimum scale measures the lowest while the maximum scale measures the highest temperature

Diagram:

Mercury and alcohol are the liquids used in the thermometer but mercury is more commonly used.

Why mercury is used instead of alcohol

- i) It doesn't stick on the thermometer walls
- ii) It is clear due to its colour
- iii) It is more sensitive to heat than alcohol.

Scales used on the thermometer

- i) Celsius scale (centigrade) ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- ii) Fahrenheit scale ($^{\circ}\text{F}$)

A weather station

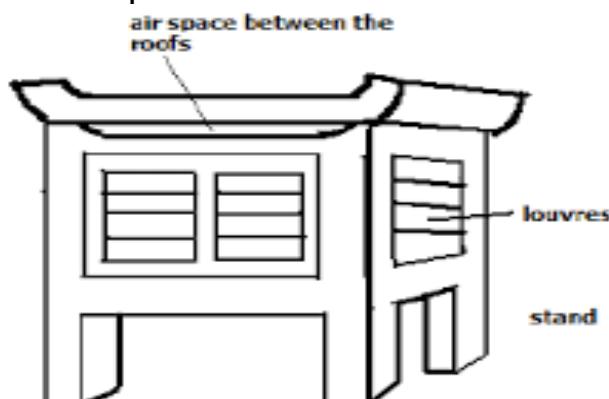
This is where weather conditions are studied and recorded and weather instruments are kept

Stevenson screen

This is a wooden box in which delicate weather instruments at a weather station are kept.

- It is painted to reflect sun heat.
- It is lowered to allow air circulation within it.

Its importance is to protect delicate weather instruments from damage.



Instruments found in a Stevenson screen

1. Thermometers
2. Barometer
3. Hygrometer

How weather affects human activities

- People who live in areas that receive reliable rains grow crops and rear animals unlike those in dry areas

- People who live in dry areas wear light clothes while those in cold wear heavy clothes.
- Weather determines the types of crops to be grown.

SEASONS AND CORRESPONDING ACTIVITIES

- Seasons are periods of time in a year when the same weather conditions are experienced.
- Seasons usually last for 3-4 months.
- There are only two seasons experienced in our district. These are:
 - i) Dry season
 - ii) Wet season
- Some countries have more than two seasons e.g.
 - a) Autumn
 - b) Spring
 - c) Summer
 - d) Winter

Farmers do different activities in the different seasons.

Dry season

1. Harvesting ready crops.
2. Drying yields
3. Preparing / ploughing the land
4. Seed storing
5. Repairing machines

Wet season

1. Planting of crops
2. Weeding
3. Pruning
4. Spraying

TOPIC 7 : VEGETATION IN OUR DISTRICT

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

Examples (components of vegetation) are forests, swamps, crops, grass, shrubs, (food crops and cash crops)

Types of vegetation

1. Natural vegetation
2. Plantation vegetation

Natural vegetation:

Natural vegetation is the plant cover of an area that grows on its own

Examples of natural vegetation

1. Bushes,
2. Swamps,
3. Shrubs,
4. Natural forests
5. Semi-arid areas

Swamps:

A swamp is a water logged area with vegetation.

Swamp reclamation /drainage is the clearing away of swamps.

The plant covers of an area that is grown by man.

Uses of swamps

1. Swamps help in the formation of rainfall.
2. Swamps are sources of water.
3. Swamps are sources of raw materials e.g. papyrus and clay.
4. Swamps are home for aquatic animals
5. Crops like yams and rice are grown in swamps.

Caring for swamps

1. Avoid swamp drainage
2. Avoid building in swamps

Planted vegetation

This the plant cover that is planted by man

Examples of planted vegetation

- Trees (some forests)
- Crops

Forests:

A forest is a group of trees growing together in an area.

Types of forests

1. Natural forests
2. Planted forests

Natural forests

These are forests that grow on their own.

Characteristics of natural forests

1. Natural forests have hard wood trees.
2. Trees in natural forests are very large and tall.
3. Natural forests have very little or grass under them
4. Trees in natural forests have buttress roots.
5. Natural forests are very thick.

Examples of soft wood trees

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1. Eucalyptus
2. Pines
3. Spruce
4. Conifers

Things made out of soft wood

1. Match boxes
2. Papers
3. Ply wood
4. Pencils

Importance of forests to people

1. Forests help in the formation of rainfall.
2. Forests are sources of herbal medicines
3. Forests provide wood for furniture.
4. Trees are used for fuel.
5. Forests are used for tourism.
6. Forests are homes for wild animals.
7. Forests are used for study purpose.

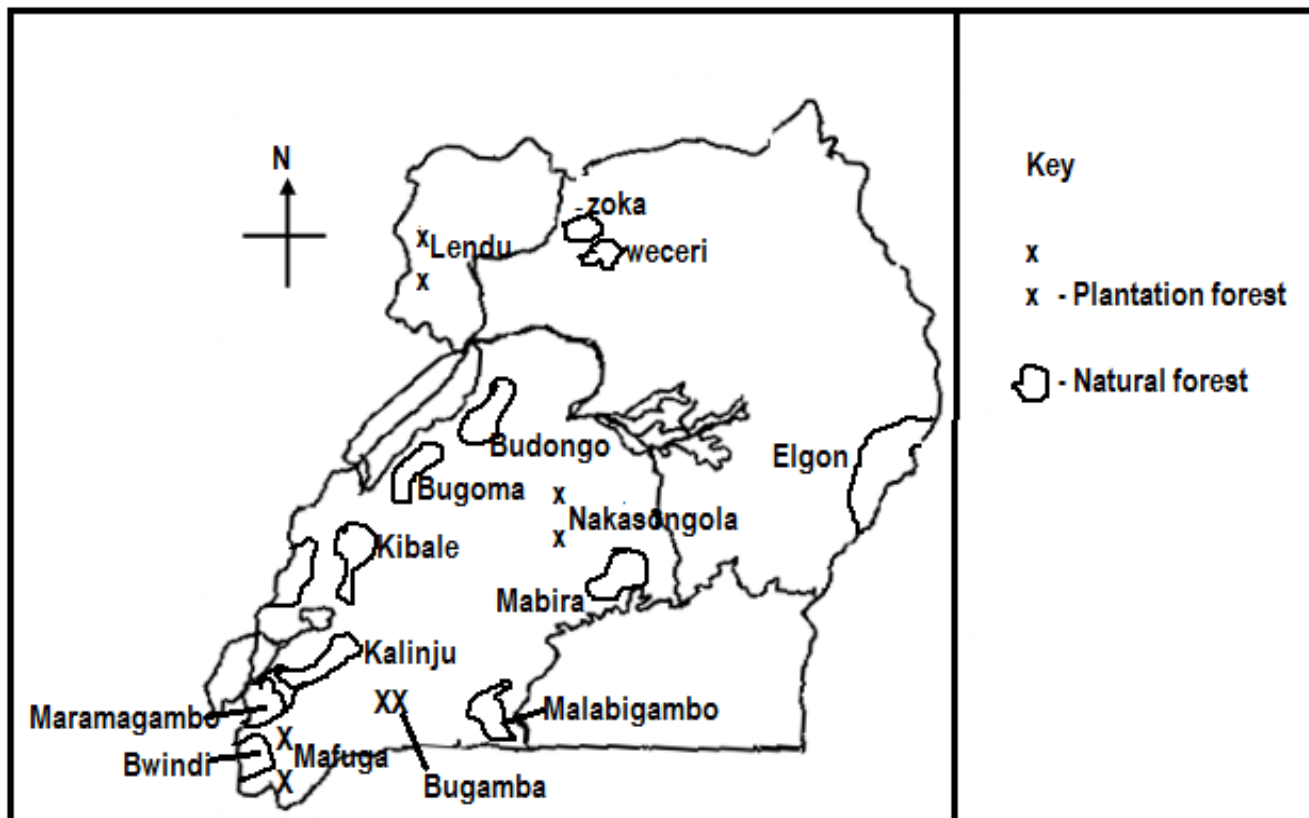
Terms related to forests

1. Deforestation:
Is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.
2. Afforestation:
Is the planting of trees where they have never been.
3. Re-afforestation:
Is the planting of trees where they have ever been.
4. Agro-forestry
Is the planting of trees alongside crops.

Examples of natural forests in Uganda

1. Budongo forest (the biggest natural forest in Uganda)
2. Mabira forest (the biggest in central Uganda)
3. Bugoma forest
4. Bwindi impenetrable forest
5. Maramagambo forest

Sketch map of Uganda showing the forest



Planted forests

These are forests planted by man.

Characteristics of planted forests

1. Trees are planted in lines.
2. These are spaced
3. Trees are of one type
4. Planted forests provide soft wood

Examples of planted forests in Uganda

1. Lendu (the biggest planted forest in Uganda)
2. Mafuga forest
3. Magamaga forest
4. Nyabyeya forest

Grass land (savanna)

These are large pieces of land with tall grass.

Types of savanna

- Dry savanna (receives much rainfall)
- Wet savanna (receives little rainfall)

Savanna

Savanna is the example of natural vegetation that covers the largest part of Uganda.

Most game parts in Uganda are located in areas with Savanna vegetation because there is a complete food chain for animals.

Uses of grasslands to man

1. They provide pasture for animals
2. They provide grass for thatching houses
3. They are homes of wild animals
4. They help to control soil erosion.

Semi-arid vegetation

- These are areas which are hot and dry.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the major economic activity in semi-arid areas.
- Pastoralism is the keeping of animals as a way of life.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of people and their animals from one place to another looking for water and pasture for their animals.
- Karimojong and Bahima are some of the pastoral communities in Uganda.

Uses of vegetation

1. Sources of herbs e.g. (aloe vera, garlic)
2. Sources of firewood
3. Source of food
4. Helps in rain formation
5. Improves soil fertility.
6. For decoration.

How man has misused vegetation

1. By swamp drainage
2. By deforestation
3. By building in swamps
4. By over stocking
5. By over cultivation.

How to care for vegetation

1. By watering
2. Ensuring proper disposal of rubbish
3. Not building in swamps
4. Fencing
5. Through agro-forestry
6. Watering vegetation
7. Trimming them
8. Mulching
9. Punning

Organizations that protect environment

1. National environment management Authority (NEMA)

2. National Forestry Authority (N F A)

Roles / activities of NEMA

1. Educates people the dangers of encroaching wetlands and forests.
2. To educate people the dangers of environmental degradation
3. To educate the public on the values of the environment
4. To educate the public on the proper ways of using the environment.
5. To protect wetlands, swamps and forests.

Factors that affect vegetation

1. Afforestation
2. Road construction
3. Swamp drainage
4. Deforestation
5. Over cultivation
6. Over stocking
7. Agro-forestry
8. Charcoal burning
9. Re-afforestation
10. Brick making

Natural factors

1. Altitude
2. Rainfall distribution
3. Nearness to water bodies
4. Soil fertility

NEGATIVE FACATORS	POSITIVE FACTORS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bush burning2. Over cultivation3. Over grazing4. Making bricks5. Deforestation6. Constructing roads	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Re-afforestation2. Agro-forestry3. Crop rotation4. Adding manure5. Watering vegetation6. Agro-forestry7. Slashing

CROPS IN OUR DISTRICT

Types of crops:

Food crops: Are crops grown for food

Cash crops: Are crops grown mainly for selling

Examples of crops

Food crops	Cash crops
1. Bananas	1. Tobacco

2. Maize	2. Coffee
3. Cassava	3. Tea
4. Millet	4. Sugar
5. Sorghum	5. Vanilla
6. Sweet potatoes	6. cotton
7. Beans	

Types of cash crops

Traditional cash crops

Are crops that were originally grown for selling? E.g. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, tea.

Non-traditional cash crops

These are crops that were originally grown for food but are now sold for money. E.g. maize, beans, sugarcane, vanilla, millet, etc.

Crops and their products.

<u>Crop</u>	<u>product</u>
Coffee	- coffee powder, gun powder
Tea	- tea leaves
Tobacco	- cigarettes
Cotton	- clothes, cotton wool, threads
Coca	- cocoa beverage, biscuits, sweets
Pyrethrum	- insecticides, perfumes
Simsim	- cooking oil
Palm oil (Kalangala)-	cooking oil
Sugar cane	- sugar, sweets
Maize	- posho
Vanilla	- spices

TOPIC 9: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

The stone aged period

Before the coming of the ethnic groups, the people who lived in Uganda were called *the bush men / early man*.

They lived during the Stone Age Period.

What was the Stone Age period?

The stone age period was the period when early man used tools made out of stones.

Stone Age is the period when early man used stone tools and weapons

Places where early man lived

1. In caves
2. Near the water bodies
3. Under big trees

Early man's food

1. Raw meat
2. Roots
3. Fruits
4. Insects
5. Fish
6. Honey

Ways how early man got food

1. Gathering
2. Hunting
3. Fishing

Problems early man faced

1. Attacks from wild animals
2. Bad/harsh weather
3. Lack of proper food
4. Lack of proper shelter

Early man's discoveries

1. Iron smelting
2. Fire
3. Farming

Stages of the Stone Age period

Old/early Stone Age period

Needs of man during this period

1. Shelter
2. Food
3. Protection

1. They lived under big trees
2. In the caves
3. Near lakes and rivers.

Food

They ate raw meat, fruits and honey

Early man tools

Use of each tool / weapon.

1. Bolas – for trapping fast running animals
2. Hand axe
3. Thumb nail scrapper } skinning animals
4. Bone needle – joining skins to make clothes for early man.
5. Club – for hitting trapped animals to death
6. Cleaver – for splitting
7. Pick – for digging holes

Note:

The early / Old Stone Age period ended with the discovery of fire.

Therefore, **the discovery of fire** marked the **end of the Old Stone Age period** and **beginning of the Middle Stone Age Period**.

Importance of fires to early man

1. Scare away wild animals
2. To light in the cave
3. To roast meat.
4. For warmth
5. Boiling roots, berries and plants for poison to use on spear and arrow tips.

The middle Stone Age period

In the middle Stone Age period, early man, tamed the dog by giving the dog a bone.

How a dog was useful to early man

1. For scaring away wild animal
2. For hunting
3. For company

Other important discoveries during the middle Stone Age period

1. Man used skins and leaves as clothes
2. Making pots for domestic use
3. New ways of trapping and hunting animals
4. Buried their dead
5. Hunting tools were made better

NB: Early man tamed other animals like the goat, sheep and cattle during the middle Stone Age period.

The most important **discovery of early** man during the middle Stone Age period was **farming**.

Therefore, farming marked the end of Middle Stone Age period and the beginning of the new/late Stone Age period.

THE NEW/LATE STONE AGE PERIOD

1. Having discovered farming in the middle stone early man started living a settled life in the late Stone Age period in order to look after his animals and crops.
2. The most important discovery of early man during this period was iron smelting
3. New tools like knives, hoes and baskets were made to help dig the land, saw and harvest crops.
4. Drawing and painting s on walls of rocks
5. Rock painting in Uganda can be found in Nyero in Kumi district.
6. Iron smelting marked the end of the Stone Age period.

THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY MAN

History is the study of the man in relation to the past events

Sources of history

1. Oral tradition (legends, fairy tales, myth)
2. Written records
3. Archaeology
4. Anthropology
5. Linguistics



Spelling tip

*Olduvai Gorge is always misspelt and mispronounced as **Olduvai George** which is incorrect*

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archeology is the study of the remains of early man / early life.

Archeological work is done by digging the remains of early man

Early man remains are called fossils

Digging deep in the soil to find the remains of early man is called excavation.

People who study the remains of early man are called the **archeologists**

Examples of known archeologists

1. Dr. L. Leakey

- He is the most famous archaeologist in East Africa
- He discovered the oldest skull of early man in East Africa
- The skull was found at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.

What do Archaeologists study?

1. Remains of plants and animals
2. Stone Age tools
3. Rock paintings
4. Weapon
5. Remains of food
6. Building materials
7. Iron remains

Note:

The Bachwezi introduced the idea of iron works in Uganda.

Stone Age sites

These are places where early man is believed to have lived.

Examples of Stone Age sites

1. Luzira Stone Age site in Kampala
2. Nsongezi Stone Age site (largest Stone Age site in Uganda)
3. Nyero Rock Stone Age site in Kumi district (known for rock painting)
4. Magosi in Karamoja region
5. Paraa Stone Age site

Importance of Stone Age sites

1. They are a source of tourist attraction
2. They help us to know or to learn about the life of early man.
3. They help us to study things used by early people
4. We discover the origin of early man.

A Museum

A museum is a building where things of long ago are kept.

Importance of a museum

1. For study purpose
2. For tourist attraction
3. Provides jobs to people

ETHNIC MIGRATION IN OUR DISTRICT

An ethnic group is a group of people with the same origin and speaks related languages.

A tribe

A tribe is a group of people with the same origin and speaks the same language.

A clan

A clan is an organized group of people under one fore father.

A lineage

This is a small group of people within a clan

A throne is a special seat for the King.

Migration

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.

Examples of ethnic groups in Uganda

1. Bantu
2. Nilotics (river – lake nilotes)
3. Hamates
4. Nilo – hamates

Causes of ethnic migration

1. Famine in their homeland
2. Outbreak of epidemic disease
3. Drought in their homeland
4. Search for fertile soil
5. Civil wars in their homeland
6. Search for water and pasture for their animals

THE BANTU AS THE ETHNIC GROUP

1. The Bantu is the largest ethnic group in Uganda
2. They were the first group to enter into Uganda.
3. Their cradle land is Cameroon highlands.
4. They entered Uganda from western direction.
5. The Bantu are called so because they have a common word “ntu” which means people or person.
6. The Bantu were originally farmers.

Examples of tribes under the Bantu.

1. Baganda
2. Banyankole
3. Bagisu
4. Basoga
5. Bakiga
6. Batoro – known for male circumcision.
7. Bakonjo

THE NILOTICS

1. The Nilotics are also called River – lake Nilotes
2. They are Luo speakers

3. They entered Uganda from the northern direction following river Nile.
4. Their original homeland in Bar-el-Ghazel present day South Sudan
5. The Nilotics are related to the legend of the spear and the bead.

Examples of Nilotics in Uganda

1. Acholi
2. Jopadhola
3. Alur

Nilo-Hamites

The Nilo-Hamites are divided into plain-Nilotes and highland Nilotes

- ✓ They were cattle keepers
- ✓ They came from Ethiopia highland
- ✓ They entered Uganda from the north eastern direction

Plain Nilotes

1. Iteso
2. Karimojong
3. Langi
4. Kumam
5. Jie

Highland Nilotes

- ✓ Sabiny

Hamites

1. They came from Ethiopian highlands
2. They entered Uganda from south west
3. They were cattle keepers

Examples of hamates

1. Bahima
2. Batutsi

Note: The Bahima and the Karimojong are cattle keepers

Results of early ethnic migration

1. It led to over population
2. New crops were introduced
3. New languages
4. They introduced kingdoms
5. New culture was introduced

Languages spoken by different tribes

1. Baganda - Luganda
2. Basoga - Lusoga
3. Iteso - Ateso
4. Bagisu - Lugisu / Lumasaba
5. Banyoro - Lunyoro
6. Bakiga - Lukiga
7. Sabiny - Kup-sabiny
8. Karimojong - Akarimojong
9. Acholi - Acholi

Traditional leaders

<u>Kingdom</u>	<u>title of the cultural leader</u>
Buganda -	Kabaka
Busoga -	Kyabazinga
Bunyoro -	Omukama
Toro -	Omukama
Iteso -	Emorimor
Alur /Acholi-	Rwot

A clan

A clan is a group of people under one forefather

Symbols of a clan

1. Clan names
2. Totems
3. Drumming

LEGENDS

Legends are the story of the pasts.

Examples of legends

1. The spear and the bead of the Luo
2. Kintu and Nambi by Baganda
3. Mundu and Seera by Bagisu

The spear and the bead

- ✓ Gipir and Labongo were sons of Olum
- ✓ Labongo had a spear which he lent it to his brother Gipir
- ✓ Gipir speared the elephant unfortunately, the elephant ran away with the spear
- ✓ Ruhanga (the spirit) helped Gipir to look for Labongo's spear.

- ✓ Later on, when Labongo's child was playing at Gipir's home, the baby found a bead and swallowed it.
- ✓ Gipir used the opportunity to revenge against his brother Labongo.
- ✓ This resulted into separation of the two brothers
- ✓ The descendants of Labongo are the **Acholi** and Gipir are the **Langi and Alur** respectively.

Lesson learnt from the legend of the spear and the bead

1. To be kind
2. To ask for permission
3. Revenge is bad and can lead to death

LEGEND OF KINTU AND NAMBI

Activity:

1. From which ethnic group is the legend of Kintu and Nambi?
2. Name the brother of Nambi who was;
 - ✓ Cruel
 - ✓ Kind
3. Why did Nambi and Kintu hate Walumbe?
4. How was Kintu related to Nambi?

Lesson we learn from the legend of Kintu and Nambi

1. Forgetfulness is bad
2. Poverty does not stop success
3. We learn to be kind to others,

The three sons of Kintu

1. What was the general name for Kintu's children?
2. How many sons had Kintu?
3. Give the name which mean
 - a. Servant
 - b. Herdsman
 - c. Ruler/ leader
4. How was Ruhanga helpful to Kintu?
5. Name the youngest son of Kintu.

The legend of King Isaza and king Nyamiryonga

1. What was the most precious thing at Isaza's palace?
2. Who were the following people;
 - a. Ndahura
 - b. Bukuku
 - c. Nyamiryonga
 - d. Nyamwiru

- e. Isimbwa
 - f. Namala
 - g. Mugizi
3. How did Bukuku become the king?
 4. Name the
 - a. First king of Bachwezi
 - b. Last king of the Bachwezi
 5. Which tribe tells the legend of king Isaza and king Nyaminyonga.

Migration today

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement
People move from one place to another in search for places with better services

Types of migration

1. Internal migration
2. External migration

Internal migration

Internal migration is the movement of people within the boundary of a country.

Examples of internal migration

1. Rural-Urban migration
2. Urban-Rural migration
3. Urban-Urban migration
4. Rural-Rural migration

Rural – Urban migration

Rural –urban migration is the movement of people from villages to town for settlement.

Another name for rural areas is village areas and another name for urban areas is town.

Causes of rural-urban migration

1. Looking for better schools in town
2. Cultural practices in villages like forced marriage and circumcision
3. Due to insecurity in villages
4. Looking for better medical services in town
5. Looking for markets for their products
6. Epidemic diseases in villages
7. Better social amenities like electricity and piped water.

What can government do to encourage rural-urban migration?

1. ~~Setting up good schools in villages~~

2. Extending piped water to villages
3. Extending electricity to village
4. Building and equipping hospitals in villages.
5. Extending banking services to villages
6. Constructing good roads in villages.

Problems faced by people living in towns

1. Traffic jam
2. Noise pollution
3. Congestion / over crowding
4. High crime rate
5. High cost of living
6. Unemployment
7. Poor sanitation

Note: As a result of rural –urban migration, there has been creation of slum in urban centres.

Slum

A slum is an area with poor housing and sanitation facilities.

A slum is an area within the city with poorly built houses congested with poor sanitation.

Dangers of slums

1. Easy spread of diseases
2. High crime rate
3. Congestion
4. Bad morals
5. Pollution

How do people in towns benefit from villages

1. They get food
2. They get herbal medicines
3. Cheap labour is got from villages
4. They provide them with land

Urban – rural migration

Urban-rural migration is the movement of people from town to village for settlement.

Causes of Urban – rural migration

1. Due to insecurity in town
2. Looking for food
3. Looking for markets for their products

4. Epidemic diseases in towns
5. Looking for land for farming

Urban-Urban migration

This is the movement of people from one town to another town within a country for settlement

Causes of Urban-Urban migration

1. Job transfer
2. Insecurity
3. Looking for jobs
4. Looking for better schools in town
5. Looking for better medical services
6. Looking for markets for their products
7. Epidemic diseases in the town
8. Better social amenities like electricity and piped water

Social setup of people in our districts.

People in our district are organized under tribes, clans, lineage and families.

1. A tribe is a group of people with the same culture and speaks the same language.
2. A clan is a group of people under one forefather.

Each clan has three major symbols of identification namely

1. Totem
2. Clan name
3. Drumming

Each clan has a clan head who perform the following duties

Duties of a clan head

1. Registering clan members
2. Keeping clan records
3. Organizing clan ceremonies and functions
4. Settling disputes among clan members
5. Looking after clan property

A family

1. A family is a group of people living together related by blood, marriage and adoption.
2. The husband and wife are related by marriage
3. Their children (off springs) are related by blood
4. Families that are related make up a clan.

Types of families

1. Nuclear family

2. Extended family
3. Foster family

A nuclear family

A nuclear family is a family made up of father, mother and their own children. The smallest nuclear family is made up of a couple; husband and wife.

Advantages of a nuclear family

1. Paying school fees is easy.
2. Promoting discipline is easy
3. It is easy to provide shelter
4. It is cheap to provide clothes
5. It is easy to provide medical care

Disadvantages of a nuclear family

1. This is lack of enough labour force
2. Family children may not know their relatives
3. In case both parents die, children may be left alone
4. Since the family members are few, there is limited social security.

Advantages of an extended family

1. There is good social security
2. Children may know their relatives
3. In case both parents die, children can remain with their relatives.
4. Work can be easily done
5. There is enough social security

Foster family

A foster family is a type of family where children are brought up in a foster home.

Orphans and abandoned children are provided with basic needs in foster homes.

A family head

A family head is a person who heads the family. In most cases the father heads a family. However, some families are headed by mothers.

Duties of a family head

1. Paying school fees
2. Providing security
3. Providing shelter
4. Bringing up children with good morals
5. Providing clothes to family members
6. Providing medical care.

Duties of children at home

1. Respecting parents

2. Doing house work
3. Assisting the elderly.

LIVING TOGETHER IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 10: OUR LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT

Who is a leader?

A leader is a person who guides and directs others.

What is leadership?

Leadership is the way of guiding and directing other people

Qualities of a good leader

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Knowledgeable | - responsible | - God fearing |
| 2. Tolerant | - obedient | - faithful |
| 3. Approachable | - exemplary | |
| 4. Cooperative | - confident | |
| 5. Hardworking | - kind etc. | |

Types of leaders in our district

- i) Political leaders
- ii) Civic leaders
- iii) Religious leaders
- iv) Culture leaders
- v) Voluntary leaders

How leaders are chosen in our district

- i) Through elections
- ii) Through appointment
- iii) Through inheritance
- iv) Through volunteering

Political leaders

Political leaders are people who are elected or appointed to promote good governance.

Examples of political leaders in our district.

- Resident district commissioner (RDC)
- The District Internal Security Officer (DISO)
- Gombolola Internal Security Officer (GISO)
- Local Council Committee members

Local council

1. Write LC in full - Local Council
2. Local council in Uganda are under the ministry of local government
3. The current minister of local government in Uganda (2015) Hon. Adolf Mwesige
4. Local councils begin from LC I to LC V.
5. This is the lowest unit of local councils
6. Local council I is made up of 10 members.

Members of local council I and their duties

1. Chairperson

- ✓ Heads local council I executive committee
- ✓ Chairs all committee and council meetings
- ✓ Signs official documents and gives recommendations
- ✓ Supervises and implements all government programmes at village level

2. Vice chairperson

- ✓ Assist the chairperson in all his/her duties
- ✓ In charge of children welfare (affairs)

3. General secretary

- ✓ Records all the minutes of council meetings
- ✓ Keeps official records
- ✓ Calls the executive and council meetings

4. Secretary for finance

- He /she is a treasurer of the council.

5. Secretary for defence

- Maintain peace and security in the area

6. Secretary for information, education and mobilization

- Passes on all the information needed by the people.

7. Secretary for youth

- Mobilizes youth to take part in development.

8. Secretary for women

- In charge of women affairs.

9. Secretary of production and environmental protection

- Mobilizes people to produce enough food in charge of environmental conservation.

10. Secretary for people with disabilities (PWDs)

- Mobilizes people with disabilities for development.

Local council III (sub – county)

- The political head of a sub-county is called chairperson L.C II

- In urban set up local council III is called a division.

Duties of LC III chairperson

- He supervises Local government services at the sub-county level.
- Plans for the sub-county or division development
- implements central government policies at the sub-county or division level.

Local council IV

- The local council is all the level of a country or municipality.
- It also has 10 members
- The political head of local council IV (county) is the chairperson LC IV.

Municipal councils

- A municipal is the level of local council IV
- The political head of a municipality is the Mayor or Mayoress
- Other political leaders in a municipality are municipal councillors.

Examples of municipalities in Uganda

- Mbarara municipality
- Masaka municipality
- Mukono municipality
- Jinja municipality
- Gulu municipality
- Soroti municipality
- Mbale municipality
- Fort Portal municipality
- Entebbe municipality
- Kabala municipality

Duties of municipal council

- Constructs and maintains roads in a municipality
- Responsible for street lighting in a municipality.
- Responsible for collecting garbage
- To plan for the municipality.

District leadership (local council V)

- The head of a district is called Chairperson Local Council V.

Member that makes up the district local council

- The district councils made up of the following.
- Chairperson LC IV
- Sub-county councillors

4. Two youth councillors
5. Two councillors representing people with disabilities.

Note

- The district council is chaired by the district speaker and is assisted by district deputy speaker.
- They are elected from the councillors

Duties of the LC V chairperson

1. Monitors the general administration in a district.
2. Supervises the work of all other officials in the district.
3. Co-ordinates local government activities in a district.
4. Chairs district executive committee meetings
5. Monitors development in a district.

Functions of local councils

Why do we need local council in our communities?

1. They help to keep law and order in our communities
2. They settle disputes (misunderstandings) among people.
3. They speak on behalf of the people.
4. They make by-laws

Ways local councils keep law and order.

- i) They arrest law breakers
- ii) They solve some simple civil cases
- iii) They punish some kinds of law breakers

Problems facing local councils

- i) Different political interests
- ii) Wide spread poverty
- iii) Corruption among some local council committee members
- iv) Ignorance of the citizens
- v) Embezzlement of some government funds

LEADERSHIP IN SCHOOLS

Examples of political leaders in a school

- i) Head prefect
- ii) Head girl
- iii) Head boy
- iv) Class prefects
- v) Sanitation prefect etc.

Importance of prefects in a school

- i) They help to promote moral and discipline

- ii) They keep law and order in a school
- iii) They help teachers in controlling pupils

How people become leaders in our school

1. Through election
2. Through nomination
3. Through volunteering
4. Through appointment

How is democracy practiced (exercised)

By allowing children to elect leaders of their choice.

Rules and regulations in a school

Rules and regulations are small laws that governs a particular place.

Examples of school rules and regulations

1. Home rules and regulations
2. School rules and regulations

Importance of school rules and regulations

1. They promote good morals in school
2. They promote law and order
3. They promote harmony
4. They promote smooth running of school programmes

BY – LAWS

By-laws are laws made and passed by the local government.

Importance of by-laws

1. They promote peace in the area.
2. They promote good security
3. By-laws promote good morals
4. They promote smooth running of both district and government programmes.

DECENTRALIZATION

Decentralization is the transfer of powers from the central government to the local governments.

Advantages of decentralization

1. It brings services nearer to the people.
2. It creates job opportunities
3. It develops remote areas
4. It leads to easy monitoring of government of their areas.

Disadvantages of decentralization

1. It may lead to nepotism and tribalism in job allocation in job allocation.
2. Grants are delayed

3. It leads to high expenditure by the government

Resident district commissioner (RDC)

1. RDC is the presidents' representative in a district.
2. The RDC is appointed by the president to each district.
3. The RDC is assisted by the Deputy District Resident Commissioner.

Roles of resident district commissioner (RDC)

1. Represents the president in a district.
2. Ensures that the central government policies are carried out in the district.
3. Ensures law and order in a district.
4. Encourages good relationship between the people and the central government.
5. Monitors security in the district

Duties of the district internal security officer (DISO)

1. Advises security organs in a district
2. Collects security information in a district.

CIVIL LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

Civil leaders are people who provide social services to other on behalf of the government.

Civil leaders can also be called civil servants.

Examples of civic leaders in the district

- a) Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
- b) District Education officer (DEO)
- c) District Director of Education (DDE)
- d) District Police Commander (DPC)
- e) District Director of Veterinary Services (DDVS)
- f) District Probation Officer (DPO)
- g) District Director of Forestry (DDF)
- h) District Director of Fisheries (DDF)
- i) District director of Agriculture (DDA)
- j) District Planner (DP)

Roles of civic leaders in our district

Chief Administrative Officer

- i) Is the highest civil servant in a district.
- ii) CAO is the chief accounting officer in a district
- iii) Officiate legal marriages on behalf of the government
- iv) Responsible for payment of salaries for civil servants in a district.
- v) Heads all civil servants in a district.

Note:

- Civil servants are people who work for the government et. Teachers, doctors, nurses, police.
- Civil servants in a district are appointed by the District Services Commission.

District Director of Education (DDE)

This was formerly known as District Education Officer (DEO)

Roles:

1. Heads all the education departments in a district
2. Monitors education progress in a district
3. Ensures better education standards
4. Controls education institutions in a district.

District Directors of Health Services (DDHS)

- DDVs was formerly known as District Veterinary Officer (DVO)

Roles:

1. Advises farers on how to look after their livestock.
2. Controls animal disease outbreak
3. Teaches people on how to improve the quality of their animals
4. Supervises all veterinary workers in a district.

District police Commander (DPC)

DPC is also called District Director of police (DDP)

Roles:

- i) Controls the police force in a district.
- ii) Grants permission for public rallies
- iii) Ensures that law and order is kept in a district.

District Director of Agriculture (DDA)

DDA was formerly known as District Agriculture Officer

Roles:

- i) Supervises agricultural officials in a district.
- ii) Promotes crop growing and food security.
- iii) Advises farmers on better methods of farming

District Director of Forestry (DDF)

DDE was formerly known as District Forestry Officers (DFO)

Roles:

1. Ensures forest conservation
2. Encourages tree planting

District Director of Fisheries (DDF)

- i) Controls over fishing
- ii) Advises people on fish farming

iii) Encourages people to use modern methods of fishing

District Probation Officer

1. He/she is in charge of children's affairs in a district.
2. Settles family disputes in a district
3. Helps people with special needs like people affected by disasters.

The District Planner (DP)

1. Plans for the development in a district
2. Discourages the building in the district that are not planned.

LEADERSHIP IN KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY (KCCA)

1. The body in charge of all activities carried out in Kampala City is called Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)
2. The title given to the political head of Kampala city is the Lord Mayor.
3. The current Lord Mayor is Erias Lukwago
4. The title given to the head of all Civil Servant Administrative head9 of Kampala is the Executive Director
5. The current Executive Director of Kampala City is called
6. The title given to a person that represents a president in Kampala City is the Resident City Commissioner RCC)
7. The current RCC of Kampala City (2022) is called
8. The current minister in charge of KCCA (2022) is called

CULTURAL LEADERS

- One becomes a cultural leader through inheritance
- A cultural leader is only chosen from one selected clan or family.

Examples of cultural leaders in Uganda

Tribe	Chiefdom / kingdom	Title of the cultural leader
Baganda	Buganda	Kabaka
Banyoro	Bunyoro	Omukama
Batoro	Toro	Omukama
Banyankole	Ankole	Omugabe
Iteso	Teso	Emorimor
Basoga	Busoga	Kyabazinga
Acholi	Acholi	Rwot
	Rwenzururu	Omusinga

Note:

Give the names of the current cultural leaders for each kingdom / chiefdom in Uganda.

Importance of cultural leaders in our community

1. Cultural leaders promote culture
2. They promote good morals
3. They promote peace and unity
4. They promote development

Note:

The ministry in charge of all cultural institutions in Uganda is the ministry of Gender, labor and social Development

Give the current minister of Gender, labour and Social Development in Uganda.

Religious leaders

Some religious leaders are appointed by their superiors while others are elected by the members of synod

Examples of leaders in our community

1. Reverends
2. Bishops
3. Archbishops
4. Priests
5. Pastors
6. Khadi
7. Catechist
8. Sheikhs
9. Mufti

Title and current religious leaders in Uganda

Religion	Title	Current religious leader
Protestant (Anglicans)	Archbishop
Catholics	Archbishop
Moslems	Mufti

Importance of religious leaders in our community

1. They promote good morals
2. They shape people's faith
3. They give spiritual advice
4. They promote religious teachings
5. They preside over weddings and funerals

Voluntary leaders

- Voluntary leaders are people who offer free services to other people.
- They are also called volunteers

Examples of voluntary leaders

1. Scouts
2. Guides
3. Leaders of voluntary organizations

Voluntary organizations

- Voluntary organizations are groups of people who provide free services to people.
- Voluntary Organizations are also called as Non-Governmental Organisations

Examples of voluntary organizations in Uganda

1. Uganda women's effort to save orphans (UWESO)
2. The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO)
3. World Vision
4. Compassion International
5. The Red Cross Society
6. Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
7. Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)

Roles of voluntary organizations

1. Pays school fees for the orphans
2. Builds orphanages

TASO(The AIDS Supporting Organisation)

- Offers services to AIDS patients like counselling and medical care.

The Red Cross Society

1. Treats wounded people in wars
2. It sensitizes people to donate blood
3. To provide basic needs to affected people

World vision

Constructs schools and bore holes in communities

ADRA(Adventist Relief Agency)

Builds and facilitates schools

CARE (Carry American Relief Everywhere)

Provides relief to people hit by wars

Compassion International

1. Pays school fees for needy children
2. Provides needs to the needy children

Rights and responsibilities of people in our district

Human rights

Human rights are freedoms that people (citizens) are entitled to.

Examples of people's rights

1. Right to education
2. Right to medical care
3. Right to association
4. Right to work
5. Right to privacy
6. Right to fair judgment
7. Right to worship
8. Freedom of speech
9. Right to public information
10. Right to security

The body which is responsible for protecting people's rights in Uganda is called the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

CITIZENSHIP

A citizen is a person who has full rights to live in a particular country.

Ways of becoming a citizen of Uganda

- By birth
- By registration
- By descent
- By adoption

Dual citizenship

This is when a person acquires citizenship of two countries

Responsibilities of people in our district

Duties of a good citizen

1. Obeying laws
2. Keeping law and order by reporting wrong doers
3. Paying taxes promptly
4. Participating in community work
5. Respecting the national symbols
6. Maintaining proper sanitation

The main duty of a good citizen is keeping law and order by reporting wrong doers.

Children's rights

- Children rights are freedoms or benefits enjoyed by a child.
- A child is a person below eighteen years of age.

Examples of children's rights

1. Right to food
2. Right to education
3. Right to medical care
4. Right to have a name
5. Right to security
6. Right to shelter
7. Right to parental care

Duties of children in a home

1. Respecting parents, elders and other children
2. Fetching water
3. Mopping the house
4. Washing utensils
5. Sweeping the compound
6. Collecting firewood

Child abuse

Child abuse is the denial of children's rights.

Examples of people who abuse children's rights

1. Parents
2. Relatives
3. Teachers
4. Strangers

Causes of child abuse

1. Death of parents
2. Poverty
3. Divorce (broken marriages / families)
4. Alcoholism
5. Ignorance

Ways through which children's (rights are abused or violated/ forms of child abuse)

1. Child sacrifice
2. Defilement
3. Child labour
4. Kidnapping
5. Child labour
6. Child neglect
7. Child trafficking

Results of child abuse

1. Death
2. Pregnancies
3. Diseases
4. Early marriages
5. Dropping out of school
6. Permanent disability
7. A problem of street children

How the government can control child abuse in Uganda

1. Enforcing laws against child abuse
2. Teaching children about their rights
3. Punishing heavily those who abuse children's rights

Ways children can control (avoid) being abused

1. Children should walk in groups
2. Children should refuse gifts and lifts from strangers
3. Children should scream when attacked
4. Children should avoid lonely places.

ENFORCING LAW AND ORDER IN OUR DISTRICT

Groups of people who enforce law and order in our district are called security organs

Examples of security organs in our district

1. The Uganda Police Force
2. Prisons
3. Army
4. Private security Guards

Uganda Police Force

The main duty of police is to enforce law and order.

Ways the Uganda police enforces law and order

1. By arresting law breakers
2. By investigating crimes
3. By putting out fires
4. Controlling traffic flow on roads
5. Protecting people and their property
6. By stopping riots
7. Educating people on ways of preventing crimes.

Police stations (posts)

It is where people report law breakers

Activities done at a police post

1. Reporting wrong doers / criminals
2. Investigating crimes
3. Settling disputes
4. Issuing arrest warrants

Examples of police stations (posts) in Kampala

1. Central police station (CPS)
2. Wandegaya police station
3. Old Kampala police station
4. Kiira road police station
5. Jinja road police station
6. Kabalagala police station

More facts about police

- The headquarters of Uganda police are found at Naguru in Kampala.
- The title given to the head of Uganda police force is the Inspector General of Police (IGP)
- The current Inspector General of Uganda Police (2022) is called General Martin Okoth Ochola
- The Uganda police is under the ministry of Internal Affairs.
- The current minister of internal Affairs in Uganda (2015) is Hon: Rose Akulo

Department (section) of police and their roles

1. Criminal Investigation and Intelligence Director (CIID)

- For investigating crimes

2. Traffic Police Section

- For controlling traffic flow on roads

3. Anti-riot Police

- For controlling riots

4. Fire Brigade

- For putting out fires

5. Police Air Wing

- Handles emergency cases especially on plane crashes

6. Signal and Communication Department

- It is in charge of receiving and delivering information within the police force.

7. Community Policing

- It is in charge of the relationship between the general public and the police.

8. Dog Section

- For training police dogs

9. Mobile police patrol Unit (MPPU)

- For moving around the area to detect criminals.

Problems facing the Uganda Police Force

1. Corruption among police officials
2. Shortage of police vehicles
3. Poor relationship with general public
4. Shortage of police officials in some areas

The Uganda Prisons

- i) The main duty of the Uganda prisons is to transform law breakers into good law-abiding transformation law breakers into good law-abiding citizens.
- ii) The Uganda Prisons is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.
- iii) The Commissioner General of Prisons.
- iv) The commissioner General of Prisons in Uganda is called Mr. Johnson Byabashaija
- v) The biggest prison in Uganda is Luzira Prison in Kampala.
- vi) Kampiringisa is a prison responsible for children in Uganda.

Functions of Uganda Prisons

1. To transform prisoners into good law-abiding citizens.
2. To look after prisoners
3. To take suspects to courts for trial
4. To take prisoners vocational skills such as carpentry

The army

- The name given to Uganda's National Army is Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)
- The main duty of UPDF is to defend the country against its enemies.
- The Uganda's national army (UPDF) is under the ministry of Defence
- The current minister of Defence in Uganda (2015) is called Hon. Crispus Kiyonga.
- The commander in chief of Uganda's Army is the President (His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni)
- The commander of Uganda's army is called General Katumba Wamala
- The headquarters of Uganda people's Defence Forces (UPDF) are at Mbuya Military barracks in Kampala
- A barracks is a place where the army stays.

HOW TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT

TOPIC 11: SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DISTRICT

Social services are benefits provided by the government for people to live a better life.

Social services are services provided by the government for people to live a better life

Examples of social services in our district

1. Transport services
2. Communication services
3. Medical services
4. Security services
5. Education

Social amenities

These are facilities which make people's life easy and better.

Or:

These are services or facilities which make life easy and better e.g. electricity

Transport

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

Types of transport / forms of transport

1. Water transport
2. Air transport
3. Road transport
4. Railway transport

Importance of transport

1. Promote easy movements of goods and services
2. Promotes development
3. Promotes development
4. Promotes trade
5. Makes communication




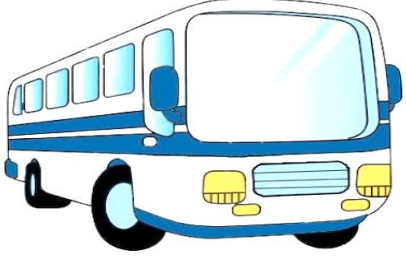


Road transport

This is the commonest type of transport in our district

People move on roads using different means

Means of road transport

1. Cars
2. bicycles
3. Motorcycles
4. Donkeys

Different means of road transport in our district		
		
A car		A motorcycle
		
A bus	A bicycle	A lorry

Types of roads in our district

1. Tarmac roads

These are roads mostly found in urban areas and major roads called highways

They are made using stones and tar.

They are good in all seasons

2. Murram roads

These roads are mainly found in villages

They are made using mixture of soil and stones known as murram

Murram roads become muddy and slippery during the wet season and dusty during the dry season.

3. Feeder roads

These are small roads from deep villages that connect the main roads.

Qn. How are feeder roads helpful to farmers?

Feeder roads connect farmers to the main roads to sell their produce.

Advantages of road transport

1. It is cheap over short distances
2. Road transport is common or available
3. Road transport is flexible
4. Road transport offers door to door services

Disadvantages of road transport

1. Murram roads become muddy and slippery in wet seasons
2. It has high risks of accidents
3. Affected by traffic jam
4. Affected by highway robbers

Note: Animal transport is commonly used by people in highland areas.

Examples of animals used for transport are

Donkey -in hilly areas or mountainous areas
Camels -in desert areas

Causes of road transport

1. Over taking in sharp corners
2. Driving vehicles in poor conditions i.e. dangerous mechanical condition
3. Roads with pot holes
4. Careless driving
5. Driving under the influence of alcohol
6. Playing near roads
7. Driving while talking on a phone
8. Driving at a high speed
9. Failure to follow road signs

How to control road accidents

1. Following road signs
2. Servicing cars regularly
3. Repairing bad roads
4. Avoiding playing near roads
5. Arresting careless drivers and punishing them.

AIR TRANSPORT

This is the type of transport where people move by using air. It is most expensive of all.

Means of air transport

1. Aero plane
2. Helicopter
3. Gliders
4. Air balloons
5. Rockets



Air strips / air fields

These are places where small aeroplanes land and take off.

Examples of airstrips

1. Soroti airstrip

2. Kololo airstrip
3. Gulu air strip
4. Arua air strip
5. Mbarara airstrip
6. Kitgum airstrip

AN AIR PORT

Airport is a place where big aircrafts land and takeoff.

- The biggest airport is Entebbe International Airport
- It is found at Entebbe town in Wakiso district.
- It is also used for study purpose and tourist attraction.

Advantages of air transport

1. Air transport is the quickest or fastest type of transport
2. Air transport is very comfortable for passengers
3. Air transport is not affected by traffic jam
4. Accidents are not very common with air transport
5. It can be used to carry perishable goods where the distance is long.

Disadvantages of air transport

1. It is very expensive
2. It is easily affected by bad weather
3. It follows a fixed time table
4. It is not common
5. It follows a fixed time table.
6. In case of accidents, most people die and property destroyed

WATER TRANSPORT

This is where people use water bodies for transport

Means of water transport

1. Boats
2. Ferries
3. Canoes
4. Ships

A port is a point on water bodies where ships shelter. Goods are loaded and off loaded on a port.

The main inland port in Uganda is Port Bell on Lake Victoria.

How is Port Bell important to the people of Uganda?

1. Port bell handles the imports and exports of Uganda.
2. Sources of tourist attraction which earn incomes
3. For study purposes
4. Port Butiaba is found on Lake Albert.

Other ports on Lake Victoria

Port Jinja and Bukakata in Uganda.

Exports

Exports are goods which are sold out of a country

Examples of exports

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Flowers | 5. Cotton |
| 2. Fish | 6. Electricity |
| 3. Coffee | 7. Tourism |
| 4. Vanillas | |

Imports

Imports are goods brought into the country.

Examples of imports

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Aeroplanes | 4. Apples |
| 2. Cars | 5. Clothes |
| 3. Bicycles | 6. Electrical appliances |

Water transport

Water transport is the slowest type of transport.

Advantages of water transport

1. It is the cheapest type of transport
2. It is good for carrying heavy goods
3. Not affected by traffic jam

Disadvantages of water transport

1. It is the slowest type of transport
2. It is affected by storms
3. Water falls can capsize boats
4. It is good for carrying tangible goods e.g. goods

Why some rivers in Uganda are not used for transport.

1. They have water falls which capsize boats
2. Some rivers are seasonal.
3. Some rivers are shallow
4. Some rivers are narrow
5. Some rivers have thick water weeds
6. Some rivers have dangerous water animals.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT

- Trains carry bulky goods
- Rail is cheap to maintain
- Trains are not affected by bad weather
- Not affected by traffic jam

Disadvantages of railway transport

1. It is fixed routes
2. Rail station are not located in towns
3. Railway construction is very expensive

COMMUNICATION IN OUR DISTRICT

Communication is the way of sending and receiving messages

Types of communication

1. Modern communication
2. Traditional communication

Modern communication

This refers to the process of sending and receiving messages by people today

Examples of modern methods of communication

1. Telephoning
2. Faxing
3. Mailing
4. Using radios
5. Writing letters / sending letters

Modern means of communication

1. Television
2. Mobile phones
3. Magazines
4. Computers
5. Post office
6. Fax
7. Letters
8. Radios
9. News papers

TELEVISION STATIONS

- Televisions transmit sounds and pictures on television sets.
- They are used and good for advertising
- They are used for communication and entertainment.

Examples of television stations in Uganda

1. Light house TV (LTV)
2. Top television
3. National television (NTV)
4. Nile broadcasting services (NBS)
5. Channel Television
6. Record TV
7. Wavah Broadcasting Services (WBS)

Mobile phones

Mobile phone are portable electronic devices which transit information from one place to another.

Mobile phone services in Uganda

1. Internet services
2. Money transfer services
3. Phone calls

Telecommunication service providers in Uganda

MTN, Airtel, K Z, Smile, UTL

Advantages of using telephones

1. It gives information with feedback
2. It is very fast
3. It is portable
4. You can communicate from everywhere

Disadvantages of using telephones

1. Some places are affected by network
2. Phones are expensive to buy
3. It is difficult to maintain and buy air time

Uses of telephones

1. For communication / sending messages / making phone calls
2. For entertainment
3. For researching information
4. For study purposes
5. They are sold for income

NEWS PAPERS

Newspapers are also used today for communication

Examples of modern newspapers

1. New vision
2. Daily monitor
3. Red paper
4. The independent
5. Weekly observer
6. Kamunye
7. Bukedde
8. Rupiny newspaper

Traditional news papers

1. Rupiny,
2. Orumuri
3. Eddoboozi

Advantages of using news papers

- i) Newspapers can store information for a long time
- ii) Communication is published in different languages
- iii) Provides detailed information

Disadvantages of using newspapers

1. Newspapers are expensive to buy daily
2. Newspapers do not reach some remote places
3. Exposes children to bad pictures
4. Some give wrong information (facts)

Radio station

- Radio is the widest means of communication in Uganda.
- It covers almost all parts of Uganda

Examples of radio stations in Uganda

- i) Capital radio 91.3
- ii) KFM - 93.3
- iii) CBS - 88.8
- iv) Star FM - 100
- v) Sanyu FM 88.2
- vi) Peace FM
- vii) Unity FM lira - 97.7
- viii) Radio Rupiny – 95.7
- ix) Radio Uganda
- x) Radio Simba

Advantages of using radios

1. Radios cover the widest areas
2. Communication can reach many people at ago
3. It favours the illiterate and literate people
4. It can be used in areas without electricity
5. They are affordable

Disadvantages of using radios

1. Dos not cater for the deaf
2. They may not reach places with poor signals.

POST OFFICE

Post office is a place where people drop and receive their letters from.

A postman / woman is a person who works in a post office

Functions / importance of a post office

1. Prost offices are used for communication
2. Provides jobs / employment to people
3. People buy stamps from post offices
4. Post offices provide banking services
5. Provide transport services to people
6. People buy parcels (big envelopes)

Traditional / local methods of communication

This was the way of sending and receiving information by people long ago.

Methods of communication used by people of long ago

1. Drumming
2. blowing horns
3. whistling
4. using smoke signals
5. clapping hands
6. using sign languages



Means of communication used long ago

1. Drums, blow horns
2. Smoke
3. Whistle

Advantages of using local communication

1. It is easy to use
2. It is cheap to sue
3. It does not need electricity

Disadvantages of using local communication

- i) It might not reach many people at the same time
- ii) The message may change as it keeps moving from one person to another
- iii) It wastes time.

MASS MEDIA

This refers to mode of communicating to many people at a go.

Examples of mass media

1. Computers
2. Radio
3. Magazines
4. Televisions

Social amenities

Amenities are facilities which make people's life easy and better.



Examples of social amenities

Water supply
Petrol stations
Workshops
Electricity supply

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is distributed by UMEME in Uganda

Electricity simplifies life

Type of electricity

- i) Thermal electricity

This is the type of electricity from burning fuel such as petrol and diesel e.g. using generators.

HYDRO ELECTRICITY

This is the type of electricity generated using fast flowing water.

Most electricity is generated from Nalubaale and Bujagali power stations in Jinja.

It is transported to homes using electric poles and wires.

BIO GAS

This is electricity generated using rotting things like waste materials from animals (dung)

SOLAR ENERGY

This is electricity generated using heat from the sun.

GEO THERMAL ENERGY

This is generated from hot springs under rocks.

Uses of electricity at home

1. Electricity is used for cooking food
2. Electricity is used for ironing clothes
3. Electricity is used for charging phones
4. Electricity is used for running machines
5. Electricity is used for lighting or provides light on roads and streets.

Dangers of electricity

1. It can cause death
2. It can spark of fire that can destroy life and property in homes markets and shops
3. It can blow electric appliances like television sets, radio sets, bulbs etc.

WATER

There are various sources of water in our district like:

1. Bore holes
2. Springs
3. Wells
4. Lakes
5. Rivers
6. Piped water

Water is provided by the government through National water and sewerage corporation (NWSC)

Organizations that provide piped water in Uganda

1. NWSC
2. Rural water and sanitation (RUWASA) etc.

MARKETS

Markets are places where people buy and sell goods.

Importance of markets in our district

1. It provides employment
2. It is a source of government revenue
3. It provides income to traders
4. People buy goods from the markets

Problems faced by the markets

1. Theft
2. Bad weather like rain, floods
3. Poor sanitation and smell
4. High prices of some goods
5. Competition among people dealing in trade i.e., Struggling for buyers

Activity:

Name some of the markets in your district.

Note:

1. People who sell goods in markets are called market vendors
2. They sell food stuff and clothes

How are markets important to the government?

PETROL STATION

These are places where vehicles fuel from

Examples of petrol stations

1. Shell
2. Gapco
3. Total
4. Caltex
5. Agip
6. City oil
7. Hass etc.

Importance of petrol stations

1. They sell paraffin and gas used at home
2. They provide diesel and petrol to run vehicles
3. They provide jobs to people
4. They provide greases and oil to prevent rusting of machines

Problems facing people when providing social services

3. Lack of enough funds to construct good roads
4. People lack jobs to get money to pay taxes / poverty
5. Corrupt officials who eat money meant for providing social services
6. Remoteness of some places some places are very far to reach.
7. Ignorance about the importance of those facilities.
8. Over loading on roads and water leads to accidents
9. Over population causes over straining of resources
10. Wars destroy social services.

SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRES

Social service centres are places where social services can be got from

Examples of social service centres in our district


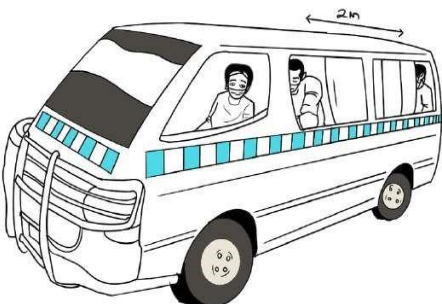
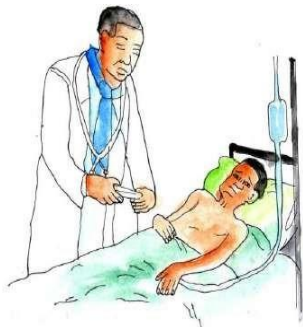

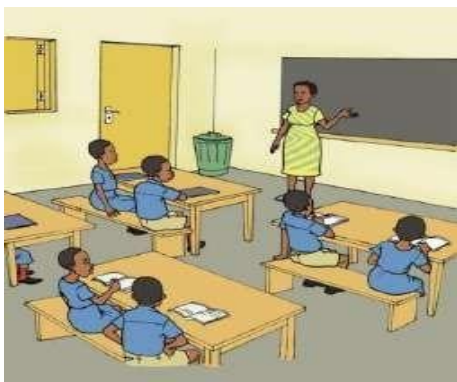

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Schools | 5. Ports | 9. Police stations |
| 2. Hospitals | 6. Markets | |
| 3. Bus parks | 7. Banks | |
| 4. Airstrips | 8. Post offices | |

SOCIAL WORKERS

Social workers are people who provide social services.

Examples of social workers

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| i) Policemen / woman | vi) Traders |
| ii) Doctors / nurse / mid wives | vii) Bankers |
| iii) Drivers | viii) Teachers |
| iv) Pilot | ix) Post man / woman |
| v) Sailors | |

Examples of social workers		
		
Bankers	Driver	Doctor
		
Soldier	Teacher	policemen

Activity: Complete the table below

Social services centre	Providers	Work / service
School	Teachers	Teaching / education
Hospital	_____	_____
Police station	_____	security
Bus parks	_____	_____
Post offices	Postman	_____

How to care for social services centres

1. Repairing spoilt structures
2. Cleaning water sources and other facilities
3. Employing more people to protect some social services centres
4. Respecting social services provides

5. Arresting corrupt social officials

EDUCATION

Education is the process of getting knowledge and skills

Types of education

- a) Informal education
- b) Formal education

Informal education

This is the type of education which does not involve in reading and writing
Children are taught at home by elders and parents

This teaching was based on these skills

- 1. Peeling
- 2. Hunting
- 3. Cooking
- 4. Discipline / morals
- 5. Black smithing
- 6. Fishing
- 7. Taking care of children by girls

Education was taught in form of stories, songs and riddles around fire places.

Quiz

- 1. How were fire places important to people of long ago?
- 2. State two ways how children were taught long ago
- 3. List down any three skills people of long ago learnt from elders.
- 4. State two characteristics of informal education

Formal education

This is the type of education that involve reading and writing
It was introduced in Uganda by the European missionaries

Examples of schools that provide formal education in Uganda are:

- 1. Nursery schools
- 2. Primary schools
- 3. Secondary schools
- 4. Colleges
- 5. Universities

How the government of Uganda promotes education programmes-

- i) Through Universal primary education UPE
- ii) Through universal secondary education offers free education to people

State one importance of UPE & UCE

- They have reduced illiteracy and provides education at all

How the government contribute to UPE / USE programmes

1. Paying teachers
 2. Construct classes
 3. Provides scholastic materials e.g. chalk, text books etc.
- All schools aided by the government are government schools

Importance of education

1. Education provides knowledge and skills
2. Unites people
3. Education provide employment to people
4. Education reduces ignorance
5. It eliminates illiteracy
6. Promotes development
7. Promote different cultures

COMMUNICATION CETRES

These are places where communication can be got from

Examples of communication centres

1. Post offices
2. Radio stations
3. Television stations
4. Internet cafes

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

What are social activities?

Social activities are activities that bring people together

Examples of social activities

1. Circumcision ceremony
2. Wedding ceremonies
3. Graduation ceremonies
4. Clan meetings
5. Birth day parties
6. Naming of twins
7. Coronation of kings
8. Games and sports
9. Music, dance and drama

Importance of social activities

1. They promote unity
2. It provides entertainment
3. They promote friendship
4. They promote culture
5. They bring happiness.

Disadvantages of social activities

1. Social activities lead to moral decays
2. They lead to peer influence
3. It promotes poor culture
4. Some social activities promote crimes
5. Some social activities violate human rights



STANDARD KOLFRAM IN USE

This book is designed for both the learners and the teachers in accordance to the bridged curriculum. Each specific child in a class at a particular school deserves a copy of this book.