**PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT**

**Origin of people in our district**

**Ethnic groups**

**New words**

1. Ethnic groups
2. tribe
3. almost
4. origin
5. same

An ethnic group is a large group of people who have the same origin and speak almost the same language.

**Examples of ethnic groups** **in our district**

1. Bantu -it is the largest
2. Nilotics (River-lake Nilotes)
3. Nilo-Hamites (Plain Nilotes )
4. Highland Nilotes
5. Hamites (cushites)

**General characteristics of an ethnic group**

* People have the same origin
* People speak related languages
* people do the same economic activities
* People have related cultures
* People have similar social and political institutions

**Note**: Before the coming of the ethnic groups, Uganda was inhabited by a small group of people called the **Bushmen** and they were mainly hunters and gatherers.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What is an ethnic group?
2. State four examples of ethnic groups in Uganda
3. Name the largest ethnic group in our district
4. Who were the original inhabitants of Uganda?

5. Give two characteristics of an ethnic group.

6. Which tribal group occupies the largest part of Uganda?

7. What is another name for Plain Nilotes?

**The Bantu**

New words

1. ntu
2. Cameroon highlands
3. migrate
4. related
5. Interlacustrine region

**Who are the Bantu**

* The Bantu are called so because they have a common suffix “ntu” when naming people or things.
* The original homeland/cradle land of the Bantu was **Cameroon highlands** in West Africa.
* The Bantu entered Uganda from the western direction.
* Bantu are the largest tribal group in Uganda.

The main occupation or economic activity of the Bantu is **crop growing** or **cultivation**

**Bantu tribes in Uganda**

A tribe is a large group of people who have the same origin, customs and speak the same language.

**Bantu tribes include in Uganda**

1. Baganda-it is the largest
2. Basoga
3. Banyoro
4. Banyankole
5. Bakiga
6. Bagisu
7. Batooro
8. Bagwere

**Where the Bantu settled in Uganda**

Bantu settled in **the interlacustrine region**

**Interlacustrine** region means the land between the great lakes of East Africa e.g. L. Victoria, L. Tanganyika, L. Kyoga, Albert and Edward

**Reason why the Bantu settled in the Interlacustrine**

1. The area has fertile soil for crop growing
2. The area receives heavy rainfall that supports crop growing

**Reasons for Bantu migration**

* They were looking for fertile land for farming (main reason)
* They had internal and external conflicts
* There was land shortage due to increased population
* There was prolonged drought in their areas.

**Evaluation Exercise**

1. Who are the Bantu?

2. What was the original homeland of Bantu?

3. Mention the original occupation of Bantu

4. Through which direction did the Bantu enter Uganda?

5. What is a tribe?

6. a) Name the largest Bantu tribe in Uganda

b) Mention other Bantu tribes in Uganda apart from the one mention above

6. What is interlacustrine region?

7. Why did the Bantu choose to settle in interlacustrine region?

8. Give three reasons for Bantu migrated to Uganda

**The River-Lake Nilotes (Nilotics)**

**Examples of tribes under Nilotics**

-Alur

-Acholi

-Jopadhola

**Reasons for the migration of the Nilotics**

* They were looking for water and pasture for their animals
* They had internal and external conflicts
* prolonged draught
* Outbreak of diseases

**Effects of the Nilotics migration**

* They introduced Luo language and culture
* There was population increase where they settled
* They introduced short horned cattle
* There was over –stocking due to increase in number of animals.

**The Nilo- Hamites (Pain Nilotes)**

They are believed to have come from Ethiopia and Somalia.

They settled in the Northern part of Uganda.

They were pastoralists

Examples of Nilo-Hamites tribes

1. Karimojong
2. Iteso
3. Kumam

**Example of highland Nilotes**

**-Sabiny**

They live on slopes of Mt. Elgon

They speak **Kup-sabiny**

They are found in Bukwa and Kapchorwa

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Name the three sub groups of Nilotics

2. What was the original homeland of the Nilotics?

3. Where did the Nilotics first settle when they entered Uganda?

4. What was the major occupation of the Nilotics?

5. Why did the Nilotics change from pastoralism to mixed farming?

6. Why the Nilotics were sometimes referred to as River –Lake Nilotes?

7. Why did the Nilotics migrate from their homeland to Uganda?

8. State two effects of the Nilotics migration into Uganda

9. Name 3 tribes in Uganda that belong to:

a)PlainNilotes

b)Nilotics

10. To which group of Nilotes do the Sabiny belong?

**THE HAMITES**

Hamites entered Uganda form the south western direction

Tribes that belong to the Hamites in Uganda

**Languages spoken by different tribes**

1. Bahima
2. Basita
3. Bahinda
4. Batutsi

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tribe** | **Language** |
| Baganda | Luganda |
| Sabiny | Kupu Sabiny |
| Iteso | Ateso |
| Karimojong | Angakarimojong |
| Acholi | Acholi |
| Langi | Langi |
| Jopadhola | Jopadhola |

**A map of Uganda showing the ethnic migrations**



**D**

**A**

**C**

**B**

**Evaluation Exercise**

1. Which ethnic groups used routes A, B, C and D to enter Uganda?

2. Name 2 tribes that belong to Hamites in Uganda

3. Name the language spoken by the following tribes

a) Sabiny b) Iteso c) Karimojong d) Acholi e) Langi f) Jopadhola

4. To which direction did the Hamites enter Uganda?

5. What were Hamites mainly looking for during their migration?

6. Why did Hamites mainly settle in Savannah grassland areas?

7. What was the original homeland of Hamites?

**Legends of some tribes in our district**

A legend is a story of long ago that may be true or false.

**Examples of legends**

* The story of Kintu and Nambi
* The story of the spear and bead
* The story of Mundu and Seera
* The story of Isaza and Nyamiyonga
* The legend of the Bachwezi and Babiito

The story of Kintu and Nambi (Winner social studies) book 4 pages 60, 61 and 62

**Tasks that were given to Kintu before marrying Nambi**

* To eat 100 baskets of food. A rat helped Kintu to do this task by digging a hole in which food was hidden
* To fetch water in a basket full of holes. A spider helped Kintu to do this by forming a cobweb around the basket.
* To split a rock with an axe. Thunder helped Kintu to do this by striking the rock and breaking it into pieces.
* To identify his cow from Gulu’s herd of 100 cattle. A bee helped Kintu do this task by landing on the head of his cow.

**Lesson learnt from the story of Kintu and Nambi**

* We learn that forgetfulness is bad
* Suffering is usually caused by man’s negligence, laziness etc
* Poverty cannot stop you from succeeding
* Cruelty brings hatred
* Determination leads to success

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Who is believed to be the first Muganda by the Baganda?
2. Who was the king of heaven according to Baganda?
3. Which animal lived with Kintu on earth?
4. Mention two uses of Kintu’s cow to him.
5. Who was the wife of Kintu?
6. Why did Gulu refuse Nambi to marry Kintu at first?
7. Mention three tasks that were given to Kintu in order to marry Nambi.
8. What does the word Walumbe mean according to the Baganda?
9. Explain how death came to earth according to Baganda.
10. Which son of Gulu was cruel and caused pain to others?
11. Name the son of Gulu who was sent on earth to take Walumbe back to heaven.
12. Give a reason why Walumbe’s father never wanted him to visit his sister one earth?
13. Write short notes on the following
14. Gulu
15. Tanda
16. Walumbe
17. Nambi
18. How was a bee useful to Kintu?
19. To which place did Walumbe run and hide after being chased by his brother Kaikuzi?

**The story of the spear and the bead**

**(Winner social studies book 4 pages 63, 64)**

**Lessons learnt from the story above**

* We should forgive those that hurt us
* Refusing to forgive can cause suffering and death
* Un forgiveness can cause separation
* Never take your friend’s property without permission
* We should not revenge

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What was his relationship between Gipiir and Labong?
2. Who was the father of Labong and Gipiir?
3. To which ethnic group did Gipiir and Labong belong?
4. What was Gipirr’s main activity according to the story.
5. Why did Gipiir and Labong separate?
6. Who helped Gipiir to get back is spear?
7. Explain how Gipiir acquired the bead?
8. Which tribe did Gipiir and his followers form?
9. Name the animal that ran with Labong’s spear to the bush.
10. State four lessons we learn from the story of the Spear and a bead.

**The story of Mundu and Sera**

(Winner social studies book 4 pages 62, 63)

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Who were the first Bagisu?
2. From which mountain did the first Bagisu come?
3. How were Mundu and Seera related?
4. Who were the sons of the first Bagisu?
5. What does the word Ingishu mean?
6. Who was Kundu’s wife?

**The story of Bachwezi**

(RS thematic literacy 1 text book for P.3)

**Things that were introduced by the Bachwezi**

1. They introduced iron smelting
2. They brought long horned cattle
3. They brought pottery
4. They introduced the growing of coffee
5. They brought the art of making bark cloth
6. They introduced a board game called Omweso.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Who was the first king of the Bachewezi?
2. Who was the last king of the Bachwezi?
3. Name the beautiful daughter of Isaza.
4. Why did people hate Bukuku?
5. Give four reasons why Bachwezi are remembered in Uganda.
6. What was the work of Bukuku?
7. Who was Nyinamwiru?
8. Who was the father of Ndahura?
9. Who was the son of Wamala?
10. Who was the king of Hell?

**Clans of people in our district**

New words

1. ancestor
2. forefather
3. totem
4. clan
5. drum
6. sound

A clan is an organized grouped of people under one forefather

**Examples of clans in our district**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Clan name** | **Clan totem** | **English name** | **Tribe** |
| Ngo clan  Ndiga clan  Mamba clan  Nsenene clan  Abasigi  Bafumambogo | Ngo  Ndiga  Mamba  Nsenene  Ngobe  Mbogo | Leopard  Sheep  Lung fish  Grasshopper  Striped cow  Buffalo | Baganda  Baganda  Baganda  Baganda  Bakiga  Batooro |

**Major symbols/characteristics of a clan**

1. **Clan names**: each clan has particular names given to children who belong to that clan. These names are major items of identity (They are for identification) Children of Mamba clan (lung fish) will have names like Nsubuga, Mutebi, Miiro etc for boys while boys of Nsenene (grasshopper) clan will have names like Kalanzi, Ssewanyana.
2. **Clan totem**

This is a natural object, animal, insect or bird adopted as an emblem of a clan.

1. **Clan drum sound (Omubala)**

At a social function of a member of a particular clan among Baganda, e.g. at a wedding, last funeral rites, there is a drum sound made to justify that the function is for a member of that particular clan. The words of the drum sound summarise the norms of that particular clan.

**Note:** A clan is headed by a clan leader

**Duties/roles of the clan head/leader**

1. He chairs clan meetings
2. He maintains discipline among clan members
3. He takes care of clan property
4. Allocates land to clan members
5. Registers clan members and keeps clan records
6. Settles disputes among clan members
7. Ensures that clan members get involved in development activities

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a clan?
2. Who heads a clan?
3. State three characteristics/symbols of a clan.
4. How are clan symbols important?
5. What is a totem?
6. Why do parents name their children?
7. Write down four clans for Baganda.
8. Mention 3 duties of clan heads

**Families in our district**

A family is a group of people living together related by blood, marriage or adoption

**Types of families**

1. Nuclear family
2. Extended family
3. **Nuclear family**

A nuclear family is a group of people living together related by blood or marriage made up of father mother and their biological children.

**Advantages of a nuclear family**

1. It is easy to provide basic needs
2. It is easy to maintain discipline among children
3. It is easy to provide good education
4. It is easy to provide members with better clothing

**Disadvantages of a nuclear family**

1. There is lack of enough labour force
2. Family children may not know other relative
3. In case parents die, children may be left alone
4. Children may lack the skills of associating with other people
5. Limited social security

**An extended family**

Is a group of people living together related by blood, marriage or adoption made up of father, mother, biological children and other relatives

**Advantages of an extended family**

1. There is enough labour force
2. Family children get to know their relatives
3. There is enough social security
4. Children learn to associate with other people

**Disadvantages of an extended family**

1. It is expensive to provide basic needs
2. Easy spread of disease
3. It is not easy to maintain discipline

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What is a family?
2. Explain the following terms.
3. Nuclear family
4. Extended family
5. Mention any two members of a nuclear family.
6. State three advantages of a nuclear family
7. What are the disadvantages of a nuclear family?
8. Which is the commonest type of family in Uganda?
9. Give four advantages of an extended family.

8. Mention three disadvantages of an extended family

**Duties of a family head**

A family head is a person who is in the control of the rest of the family members. In most cases the father heads a family. The following are the duties of a family head:

* Educating the children
* Maintaining discipline among family members
* Providing proper medical care
* Providing cloths for family members

**Roles of children**

* Washing utensils
* Fetching water
* washing clothes
* Respecting parents/elders

**How children show respect to parents**

* Through greeting them
* Through asking what they have not understood politely

**Evaluation Exercise**

1. List four needs of a family.

2. How can a family get its needs? (Three ways)

3. What do you call a son of your uncle?

4. Give two roles of children at home.

5. Who heads a family?

6. Write down four duties of a family head.

7. How do children show respect to their parents?

**Migration of people**

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

A person who moves from one place to another for settlement is a **migrant.**

**Types of migration**

1. Internal migration
2. External migration

**Internal migration** is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement within a country

**External migration** is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement across a country.

**Forms of Internal Migration**

1. **Rural-urban migration**

Is movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.

**Causes of Rural –Urban migration**

* To look for better paying jobs
* Some people run away from cultural practices
* Looking for better education
* Internal conflicts
* Looking for better health services
* shortage of food
* un employment

1. **Urban-rural migration**

Is the movement of people from towns to villages for settlement.

1. **Rural –rural migration**

Is the movement of people from one village to another for settlement .

1. **Urban-urban migration**

Is the movement of people from one town to another for settlement

**Causes of migration**

* Looking for jobs
* Looking for fertile soils for crop growing
* Search of water and pasture for animals
* Drought
* epidemics
* Running away from conflicts
* Shortage of land
* Outbreak of disease

**Factors that influence settlement patterns**

1. rainfall
2. Jobs
3. Trade
4. Nature of soil
5. Food
6. Social services

**Effects of migrations**

**-**It leads to population increase

-It leads to introduction of new culture

- It leads to introduction of new leadership systems

-It leads to depopulation in some areas

E**valuation**

1. What is migration
2. State the two types of migration.
3. Mention the four forms of internal migration.
4. What is rural-urban migration?
5. Give two causes of rural-urban migration.
6. Mention two effects of rural-urban migration
7. How can the government control rural-urban migration?
8. State two causes of migration.
9. Mention 3 factors that influence settlement patterns.
10. Give any three effects of migrations

**Work or economic activities in our district**

Economic activities means work done by people to get money

**Examples of economic activities done by people in our district**

1. farming
2. brick laying
3. trading/trade
4. craft making
5. teaching
6. fishing
7. quarrying
8. black smithing
9. lumbering
10. transport etc

**Reasons why people carryout economic activities**

* To earn a living
* to get money
* To develop their skills and knowledge
* To create employment opportunities for young people
* To develop their areas

**Problems faced by people as they carry out their work in our district**

* poor transport
* poverty
* unstable prices
* unfavourable weather changes
* Disease of animals and birds
* Laziness of some people
* sickness among people
* poor communication
* lack of market for goods

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What are economic activities?
2. List 6 examples of economic activities carried out by people in your district.
3. What is trade?
4. Which economic activity is done by most people in Uganda?
5. Give four problems faced by people in your district when carrying out their work.
6. What is transport?
7. Which economic activity is done by most people in Kampala (urban areas)
8. Mention the natural resource on which man carries out most of his economic activities.
9. Write down the importance of roads in your area.
10. What is a market?
11. Give one reason why prices of most commodities in your district change from day to day.

**SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT**

**NEW WORDS**

1. introduction
2. wedding
3. circumcision

**Examples of social activities/social practices**

* introduction in marriages
* weddings
* naming of children
* Circumcision
* burial ceremonies
* clan meetings and associations
* last funeral rites

**Importance of social activities**

* They keep different families together
* They promote culture e.g. language, dressing etc
* They promote acceptable behaviour
* Some activities help members to develop social skills
* they promote working together
* They promote unity among people

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What are social activities?
2. Write down four examples of social activities done by people in your district.
3. How are social activities important in your community? (four reasons)
4. State two tribes that carryout male circumcision in Uganda.
5. Why is circumcision important among Bagishu men?
6. Mention three examples of items taken as bride price in your district.
7. Write down any three cultural leaders in Uganda.
8. Give one reason why some people fail to perform social activities like weddings

**Factors contributing to people’s way of life**

**Positive factors**

1. employment
2. availability of food
3. trade
4. education
5. transport services
6. security
7. communication services

**Negative factors**

* diseases
* poverty
* unemployment
* famine
* insecurity
* poor medical services

**Effects of disease to people’s life (How diseases affect people)**

* Diseases result into death of people
* Promote poverty among people
* lead to un employment
* lead to divorce
* cause discrimination/isolation

**Effects of other factors on people’s lives**

* Poverty and unemployment make people fail to get money for paying for basic needs
* Famine lead to malnutritional diseases and death of people
* Insecurity leads to death of people stealing of people’s property
* Diseases kill people when there are poor medical services
* Illiteracy leads to poverty

**Evaluation Exercise**

1.List four factors that favour people in you district to live a happy life.

2.Mention 4 factors that make people in your district to live a miserable life.

3.Suggest two things people can do in order to improve on the quality of their lives.

Name any two groups of people who bring insecurity to others.

1. Write AIDS in full.
2. Give two dangers of AIDS to the community.
3. How can diseases affect people in your district? (Four ways)

**POPULATION IN OUR DISTRICT**

**Population** is the total number of people living in an area

**Population census**

Population census is the official counting of people in an area.

**Terms related to population census**

1. **Census night**

Is the night before population census is carried out.

1. **Enumerators**

Are trained officials who carry out population census?

**Why population census is carried out after every ten years**

* It is very costly
* It is a government policy
* To allow population changes to take place

**Reasons for carrying out population census**

* For the government to know the number of people and plan for them well.
* To know the birth and death rates
* For the government to know the population structure
* To know the living standards of people
* To know population growth rate

**Information collected during population census**

1. Age
2. sex of people
3. marital status
4. Occupation of people
5. Religion
6. Level of education
7. type of housing

**Note:** Ministry of finance, planning and economic

Development is responsible for conducting population census.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Define the following terms:
2. population
3. population census
4. enumerators
5. When as population census last carried out in Uganda?
6. Who is a teenager?
7. What name is given to well trained people who register people and collect information during population census?
8. After how long is population census carried out in Uganda.
9. Why is population census carried out after the period you have stated in question 6 above?
10. State three reasons for carrying out population census.
11. Give four problems that may be faced during population census exercise
12. Mention two pieces of information collected during population census.
13. Which ministry is responsible for conducting population census?

**Population distribution**

Population distribution is the way people are spread in a given area.

**Areas that are densely populated**

1. Ares around water bodies
2. Urban areas
3. maintain slopes

**Why areas around water bodies and mountain slopes are densely populated**

* They have fertile soil
* They receive reliable rainfall

**Factors that affect/influence population distribution**

1. rainfall/climate
2. economic activities
3. nature of soils
4. industrialization
5. urbanization
6. social services

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What is population distribution?
2. Why are areas around water bodies and the slopes of mountains densely populated? (three reasons)
3. State four factors that influence population distribution.
4. Give 2 reasons why urban areas have more people than rural areas.
5. Mention one reason why areas around industries have many people settling there.

**Population growth**

Is the increase in the number of people in an area.

**Over population**

Is when the number of people living in an area is greater than the resources available to support it.

**Under population**

Is when the number of people living in an area is less than the resources available to support it

**Dense population-**Is when an area has many people compared to the size of land

**Population density -**Is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer

**Population explosion -**Is the sudden increase in the number of people living in an area.

**Advantages of high population**

1. There is enough market for goods
2. There is enough labour
3. It leads to proper use of available resources
4. More tax is collected by the government

**Disadvantages of a high population**

* it leads to land shortage
* It leads to high crime rate
* It leads to un employment
* It leads to food shortage
* It leads to high government expenditure
* It leads to creation of slums

**Advantages of low population**

* There is enough land
* Enough social services
* Low crime rate
* Enough employment opportunities

**Disadvantages**

* There is shortage of labour
* Low income collection by the government
* Low level of production

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Give the meaning of the following

a)population growth

b) over population

c) under population

d) population density

e) population explosion

2. Give four advantages of a high population to a country.

3. Mention four disadvantages of a high population to a country.

4. Write down two advantages of a low population.

5. Mention two disadvantages of a low population

**Leaders in our district**

**New words**

1. leader
2. powers
3. political
4. civic
5. voluntary
6. cultural
7. volunteer

A leader is a person who has powers to guide and control a group of people

**Types of leaders**

* political leaders
* civic leaders
* voluntary leaders
* religious leaders

**Political leaders**

**Examples of political elected leaders in our district**

* chairperson LCI
* chairperson LC II
* Division councillors
* Division mayors
* Lord mayor
* Members of parliament
* president

**Administrative units of district**

* Units of a district in rural areas
* Units of a district in urban areas.

In rural areas, the smallest administrative unit of a district is **a village** while in urban areas it is **a zone**.

**Administrative Units of a district in rural and urban areas**

**Rural areas** **L.C** **Level** **Urban areas**

district L.C V district

county L.CIV municipality

sub-county L.C III division

parish L.C II ward

village L.C I zone

**Evaluation Exercise**

1. Who is a leader?

2. Mention four types of leaders in your district

3. Write four examples of political leaders in your district

4. Name the smallest administrative unit of a district in

a) rural areas

b) urban areas

5. What is the highest local council level in a district?

6. Name the lowest local council level in a district?

**Local council/executive committee**

The local council committee is made up of ten members. They include.

* **Chairperson**

He/she chairs local council meetings

* **Vice chairperson**

He is in-charge/responsible for children’s affairs

He/she works in absence of the chairperson

* **General secretary**

He/she is in charge of writing and keeping the local council minutes

* **Secretary for security/defence**

He/she is responsible for maintaining law and order

* **Secretary for finance**

He/she is responsible for financial matters of the L.C

* **Secretary for production and environment production**

Teaches people on proper use of the environment and ensures that people produce enough food.

* **Secretary for the youth**

He is responsible for all matters concerning the young people

* **Secretary for women and public health coordinator**

Takes care of the interests and affairs of women

* **Secretary for people with disabilities**

Takes care of welfare of people with disabilities

**Duties of L.CI chairperson**

* He/she chairs village meetings
* he settles disputes among people
* he implements government policies e.g. immunization UPE etc

**Evaluation exercise**

1. How many members make up the L.CI executive committee?
2. Name the official responsible for chairing meetings on the LCI executive committee.
3. Who is responsible for children’s affairs/rights on the L.CI executive committee?
4. Give two duties of the L.CI chairperson.
5. Why should the chairperson attend all local council meetings?
6. Give three ways local councils are important in our communities
7. What title is given to a person who heads a local council executive committee?

**The district local government council (LCV system)**

The district local government council is the highest organ of administration in the district.

Chairperson LCV is the political head of the district

In a town councils or municipalities, the political head is the mayor

In Kampala capital city authority, the political head is the lord mayor.

**Members of LCV (members of the local government council)**

* chairperson
* Vice-chairperson
* two councillors representing the youth from each sub-county, one must be a woman
* Two councillors from each sub-country representing people with disabilities one must be a woman
* One councillor representing each sub-county/division
* District speaker

**Roles/duties of the district chairperson (chairperson L.CV)**

* He chairs the meetings of the executive committee of the district
* He monitors general administration of the district
* He supervises the work of all other officials in the district

**Note**: The district speaker presides over council meetings

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Who is he political head of a district?
2. Who is the political leader of Kampala capital city Authority?
3. Who is the political head of a town council, division or municipality?
4. How is a district speaker important to a district?
5. Give any other two representatives on the L.CV apart from the chairperson.
6. State any two duties of the district chairperson.

**Other political leaders in the district**

1. **Resident District Commissioner (RDC)**

* He represents the president and the government in the district
* He chairs the security committee meetings
* He ensures that government policies are carried out (implemented) in the district
* Makes sure that money given by the government to the district is well used

1. **District Internal Security Officer(DISO)**

* He works for an organization called internal security organisation (ISO) Its work is to collect information on people who may wish to cause insecurity in the country
* DISO is therefore responsible for spying in the district (collects security information in the district and advices the security organs)
* He works with officials like the Gombolola internal security officer (GISO) who works at the sub-county level.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Write the following in full.
2. RDC
3. DISO
4. ISO
5. GISO
6. Who represents the president and the central government in the district?
7. Write RCC in full
8. Who heads the security committee in the district?
9. State the importance of DISO in the district?
10. What title is given to a person who the president in Kampala city?

**Civic leaders in our district**

1. **Chief administrative officer (CAO)**

He is the highest civil servant in the district

**Roles of the CAO**

* He heads all civil servants in the district
* He is responsible for paying all civil servants in the district

1. **District Director of Health Services (D.D.H.S)**

* He supervises all medical workers in the district
* He gives special instructions and guidelines to medical workers
* He makes plans to control outbreaks of epidemic disease
* He chairs the district health committee.

1. **District Education Officer (DEO)**

* Head all education departments and institutions in the district
* Makes sure education programmes are carried out in the district
* Improves education standards in the district

1. **District Agricultural Officer (DAO)**

* Advices farmers on better farming methods
* Advises farmers on how to care for their crops and animals
* Encourages farmers to grow more food crops

1. **District Veterinary (Doctor) Officer (DVO)**

* Advises farmers on how to look after their livestock
* Supervises all veterinary workers in the district

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Who is the highest civil servant in the district?
2. mention two roles of the District Education officer
3. How is the chief administrative officer important in the district (Two ways)
4. Write DDHS in full
5. Give two roles of the DDHS in the district.
6. How is the district agricultural officer important to people in the district (two importance)
7. Write DEO in full
8. What is the role of the veterinary doctor in your community?
9. What title is given to a person who advises farmers to improve on their livestock in the district?

**Other civic leaders**

**District Forestry Officer (DFO)**

* he is in-charge of conserving forests
* Encourages people to plant tress
* Sanitizing people about the importance of tress

**District Fisheries Officer (DFO)**

* Controls over fishing in the district
* Encourages people to dig up ponds for fish farming

**District Probation Officer (DPO)**

* Advise and helps people with special needs
* helps to settle family disputes
* he is in-charge of children’s affairs

**District Planner (DP)**

* Plans for structural development in the district
* Discourages unplanned building in the district

**District Engineer (DE)**

* He is responsible for building roads

**District Water Officer (DWC)**

* Supplies clean water in the district

**District Inspector of Schools(DIS)**

* supervises schools and other institutions of learning

**District Police Commander (DPC)**

* Ensures law and order in the district
* Gives permission before public rallies take place
* Controls the police in the district

**Evaluation exercise**

1. What title is given to a person who monitors fishing activities in a district?
2. Name the official who inspects and supervises schools and other institution of learning in the district?
3. Who controls the rate of lumbering in the district?
4. Which ministry is responsible for inspecting and supervising schools and other learning institutions?
5. Write DPC in full
6. Give two roles of DPC.
7. State one duty of the District Probation Officer

**The Uganda police force**

The Uganda police force is responsible for maintaining law and order  
The top commander (head) of the Uganda police force is called the **Inspector General** of **police** (IGP) who is appointed by the government

The Uganda police force is under the ministry of **internal affairs**

**Duties of the Uganda police**

1. To maintain law and order
2. To investigate crimes
3. To detect and prevent crimes
4. To arrest law breakers

**Department of the Uganda police**

1. **Fire brigade**

* It puts out big fires
* Rescues (saves) people trapped by floods, collapsed building and those fallen in pits

1. **Road safety and traffic police**

* It controls traffic/vehicles on busy roads
* It enforces road safety regulations and traffic laws

1. **Criminal investigation Department (CID)**

* It investigates crimes

1. **Dog section**
2. **General duty department**

* It receives any kind of complaint from the public
* It forwards complaints to relevant departments

1. **Mobile police patrol unit (MPPU)**

* It moves around towns and highways to detect and prevent crimes

1. **Filed force**

* It controls riots

1. **Marin police unit**

* It is in charge of security on water bodies

1. **Police air wing**

* In charge of emergencies like plane crash

1. **Passport unit**

* It issues passports and other travel documents

1. **Environment protection police force (EPPF)**

* It protects the environment

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Who is the head of the Uganda police Force?
2. Name any five departments of police.
3. Who is the inspector general of police?
4. What is the main duty of the police?
5. State the main role of the fire brigade department.
6. Name the department that controls the movement of vehicles on the roads.
7. Mention four duties of the police
8. Write the following in full.

* OC
* RPC

1. Which department of police investigates crimes?

**How the police fulfills its duties or keep law and order**

* By arresting wrong doers (law breakers)
* By putting out fire
* By carrying out patrols
* By controlling traffic flow
* By carrying out rescue operations
* By guarding important people and places

**Cause of crimes**

A crime is an illegal behaviour/activity that is punishable by court law Ignorance of the law

**Causes of crimes**

* jealousy
* Un controlled anger
* cultural practices
* Greed for riches

**How people help the police to maintain law and order**

* By reporting law breakers to police
* Giving evidence against criminals in court of low
* Arresting suspected law breakers and take them to police

**Evaluation exercise**

1. How does the police fulfill its duties?
2. Give two common cause of crimes
3. State two common crimes committed in your society.
4. In which two ways can people help the police to maintain law and order?
5. Mention two problems facing the Uganda police

**Voluntary leaders**

A **volunteer** is a person who offers free services to people.

Voluntary organisations are groups of people who offer free services to people. They are sometimes called Non – government organistaion (NGO’S)

Examples of voluntary organistaion

1. **Uganda Women’s Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO**)

* It provides education to orphans
* it provides medical care to orphans
* It provides accommodation to orphans
* It provides clothing to orphans

Note: it mainly caters for orphans and it was started by Janet Museveni

1. **The Aids Support Organization (TASO)**

* It treats AIDs patients
* It counsels AIDS patients

1. **World vision**

* It builds schools for the needy
* It provides safe water
* It provides medical care to the needy

1. **Uganda Red cross society**

* It provides food to war victims
* It provides first aid to the those injured during war

1. **Compassion international**

* Provides clothes to needy children
* Provides medical care to needy children
* Pays school fees for needy children

1. **Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)**

* Builds schools
* Builds medical centres
* Provides safe water
* caters for people hit with disasters

1. **Islamic relief agency (IRA)**

* Builds and aids schools
* provides facilities to medical centres
* Provides safe water sources to people

**Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE)**

* It proves food, medical care, clothes to people suffering in war torn areas.
* Provides temporary shelter to displaced people.

**Evaluations exercise**

1. What are voluntary organistaion?
2. Who is a volunteer?
3. State four examples of non-governmental organistaion
4. Write UWESO in full.
5. State two ways in which the Uganda Red Cross society helps the people in Uganda.
6. Give two roles played by world vision in Uganda
7. What is CARE in full?
8. State ways in which ADRA is important in Uganda
9. Name the organisation that cares for AIDS patients in Uganda.
10. Give two ways voluntary organistaions have contributed to the development of Uganda

**CULTURAL/TRADITIONAL LEADERS**

These are leaders of different tribal communities

Examples of cultural leaders

1. kings/queen
2. clan leaders
3. Members of kings council

**TITLE AND NAMES OF CULTURAL LEADERS (LEADER OF KINGDOMS)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Kingdom** | **Title** | **Name** |
| Buganda  Busoga  Tooro  Bunyoro  Teso  Acholi  Ankole | Kabaka  Kyabazinga  Omukama  Omukama  Emorimori  Rwot  Omugabe | His highness Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II  His higness Willina Gabula Nadiope IV  His Highness Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru  His Higheness Gafabusa Iguru  His Highness Osuban Augustine  His Highness David Onen Acana II |

**Roles of cultural leaders**

* They settle disputes among people
* They ensure discipline among people
* They preside over cultural ceremonies
* They promote development within their areas
* Register and keep records of clan members
* Safeguard the cultural heritage of the people

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Give two examples of cultural leaders.
2. What is a kingdom?
3. State four roles of cultural leaders.
4. Who is the traditional leader of Buganda?
5. Who is the Kabaka of Buganda?
6. Who heads a kingdom?

**Religious leaders**

**They include**

**Christian leaders**

* priests
* catechist
* pastors
* reverends
* Bishop
* Pope
* cardinal

**Islamic leaders**

* Imam
* Sheikh
* Muezzin
* Mufti

Islam was the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.

* Uganda Joint Christian Council brings together three main Christian denominations i.e. Roman Catholics ,Anglicans and Orthodox

**Roles of religious leaders**

* Guiding and counseling people
* Praying for people
* Settling disputes among religious leaders
* Converting people into God’s family
* Setting development projects

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Name the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.
2. How are religious leaders useful in your community?(give 3 ways)
3. How is Christianity important to people of Uganda?
4. Give two examples of religious leaders
5. What title is given to the person who heads Muslims in Uganda?
6. Write U.J.C.C in full
7. Name 3 Christian denominations that come together under U.J.C.C

**How leaders are chosen in our district**

* By elections
* By appointment
* By volunteering
* Through inheritance

**An election**

Is a process of choosing leaders by voting for them

**Terms used in election process**

1. **Electoral commission** – Body in-charge of conducting national elections in a country
2. **Polling station**: A place where voting takes place
3. **Presiding officer**: A person in charge of conducting an election at a polling station
4. **Polling agent** – A person who represents a candidate at a polling station.
5. **Voters register**: A list of voters
6. **Returning officer** – An official in-charge of elections in the district
7. **Ballot paper** - A piece of paper on which a person marks who they are voting for
8. **Ballot box** – A box which people put their ballots after voting
9. **Polling day** – The day when votes are cast.

**Evaluation exercise**

1. Who is a candidate during election process?
2. Apart from inheriting, give other three ways leaders are chosen in your district.
3. What is an election?
4. Give the meaning of the following terms:

a)Polling station

b)Presiding officer

c)Returning officer

d)ballot box

e)Ballot papers

f)polling day

5.How are elections important in your district?

**Qualities of a good leader**

* Should be kind
* Should be knowledgeable
* should be approachable
* Should be hardworking
* Should be obedient
* Should be exemplary
* Should be tolerant
* Should be respectful

**Rights of people in our district**

Human rights are benefits or freedoms entitled to all human beings.

* A right to life
* A right fair hearing in court
* A right to security
* A right to free movement
* A right to public information
* A right to know their parents
* Freedom of speech, worship etc
* A right to education
* A right to food

**Responsibilities of people**

* To keep law and order
* To respect the rights of other people
* To protect the public property
* To conserve the environment
* Participating in community work
* Caring for the sick
* Helping and caring for others

**Evaluation Exercise**

1. Mention four qualities of a good leader

2. Why should a good leader be exemplary?

3. What are Human Rights?

4. State 5 examples of Human rights

5. Which Human Right does your school mainly promote?

6. Give 4 responsibilities of people in your district

7. Why should people keep law and order?

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