

THE PEARL EDUCATIONAL CONSULT KAMPALA SCHOOLS



P.5 SOCIAL STUDIES

LESSON NOTES

TERM I

TEL

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TOPIC 1: LOCATION OF UGANDA ON THE MAP OF EAST AFRICA.

Districts found in Uganda

Uganda was having _____ districts by 2019. Uganda is divided into districts for easy administration.

Uganda as a country is divided in the following regions.

Regions of Uganda

- ♣ Eastern region
- ♣ Western region
- ♣ Northern region
- ♣ Central region

Examples of districts in each region of Uganda.

a) Eastern Uganda

- Budaka, Bududa, Bukedea, Bukwa, Bulambuli, Butebo, Kaberamaido, Kapchorwa, Kibuku, Kumi, Kween, Manafwa, Mbale, Namisindwa, Ngora, Pallisa, Serere, Sironko, Soroti, Bugiri, Bugweri, Busia, Butaleja, Buyenda, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo, Namutumba, Tororo etc.

b) Western districts

- ♣ Buliisa, Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu, Hoima, Kabarole, Kagadi, Kasese, Kabale, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kitagwenda, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Masindi, Bunyangabo, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kikuube, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Kanungu, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubanda, Rubirizi, Rukiga, Sheema, Rukungiri, Kisoro, Kiruhura, etc.

c) Northern districts

- ♣ adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Madi-okollo, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Obongi, Pakwach, Yumbe, Zombo, Agago, Alebtongo, Amolatar, Amuru, Apac, Dokolo, Gulu, Kole, Kwania, Lamwo, Lira, Nwoya, Omoro, Otuke, Oyam, Pader, Abim, Amudat, Amuria, Kaabong, Kapelebyong, Karenga, Katakwi, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Napak,

d) Central districts

- ♣ Buikwe, Kiboga, Kyotera, Bukomansimbi, Kyankwanzi, Butambala, Buvuma, Gomba, Kalangala, Kalungu, Kassanda, Kayunga, Kampala, Wakiso, Mpigi, Luwero, Sembabule, Mityana, Rakai, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Mikono, Masaka, Lyantonde, Mubende, Lwengo

Examples of highland districts in Uganda.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----------|
| ♣ Bundibujjo | ♣ Kasese | ♣ Manafwa |
| ♣ Kapchorwa | ♣ Kabale | ♣ Bududa |
| ♣ Mbale | ♣ Kisoro | ♣ Sironko |

Examples of island districts in Uganda

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| ♣ Kalangala district | ♣ Buvuma district |
|----------------------|-------------------|

Examples of newly created districts in Uganda

a) Eastern uganda

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| ♣ Butebo | ♣ Namisindwa | ♣ Bugweri, etc. |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|

b) Central region

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| ♣ Kassanda | ♣ Kyotera etc. |
|------------|----------------|

c) Western region

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| ♣ Bunyangabu | ♣ Kazo |
| ♣ Kagadi | ♣ Rukiga |
| ♣ Kakumiro | ♣ Rwampara |
| ♣ Kikuube | ♣ Rubanda etc. |
| ♣ Kitagwenda | |

d) Northern region

♣ Kapelbyong

♣ Karenga

♣ Nabilatuk

♣ Kwanja

♣ Omoro etc.

Reasons why the Ugandan government is creating new districts.

- ♣ To create employment opportunities for people.
- ♣ To extend social services nearer to people.
- ♣ To promote easy administration.

MAPS AND PICTURES

A map

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

A picture

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




How is a picture different from a map?

- A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from aside while a map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

How is a map similar to a picture?

- Both are representations of objects.

Draw the pictures and maps of the following objects

Name	Picture	Map
Tree		
Cup		
Pot		
Table		
House		
A basin		

ACTIVITY

1. What is a map?
2. Give the meaning of the word picture.
3. How is a map similar to a picture?
4. How is a map similar to a picture?
5. What is the difference between a map and a picture?
6. What are map symbols?
7. Why are map symbols used on maps instead of real objects?
8. Draw and name any four pictures with their maps.

A Compass

A compass is an instrument used to show direction of places.

Cardinal points

Cardinal points are the four major points of a compass.



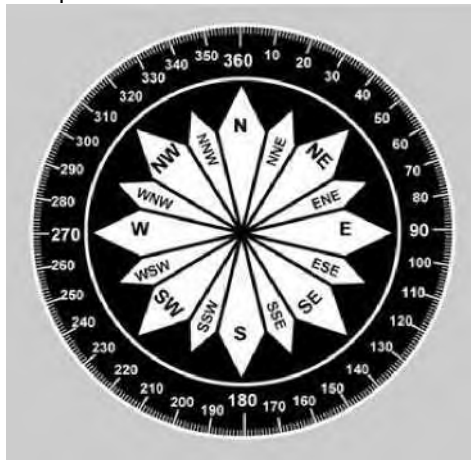
Semi-cardinal points

Semi-cardinal points are the other points on a compass midway the cardinal points.

Compass direction

What is a compass direction?

- It is an element of a map that is used to tell the direction of places on a map.

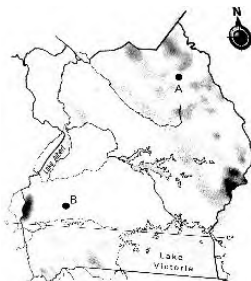


People who use a Compass

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Sailors | (vi) Astronauts |
| (ii) Tourists | (vii) Rally drivers |
| (iii) Pilots | (viii) Mountain climbers |
| (iv) Soldiers | (ix) Surveyors |
| (v) Scouts and Girl guides | |

Activity

Use the compass to tell directions of the given places.



1. What is the compass direction of town A from B?
2. What is the direction of town B from A?
3. What is the compass direction of L. Victoria from L. Albert?
4. What is the direction of town A from L. Victoria?

Finding directions using degrees on a compass.

- We use clockwise and anti-clock wise to find direction.
- Clockwise is moving to the right.
- Anti-clockwise is moving to left.

Examples

Finding direction using the position of the sun.

- The sun raises from the East and sets in the West.
- Shadows of objects in the morning are in the west.
- Shadows of objects in the evening are in the east.

Examples

1. Altitude was going to school in the morning, he saw his shadow in front of him. Which direction is the school?
✓ Altitude's school is in the west.

SCALE

Scale is an element of a map used to measure the actual ground distance between places on the map

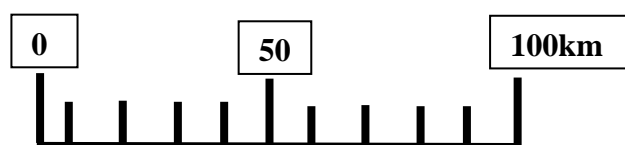
It is used to calculate distance between two places on a map.

What is a sketch map?

It is a map that is not drawn on scale.

Types of scale

- (i) Linear scale/ bar scale.



- (ii) Statement scale.

- (iii) Ratio scale/ Representative fraction Scale.

Using a scale to find distance.

Examples

1. Nsubuga moved from town A to B a distance of 5 cm. Given that 1 cm represents 50 km (1:50 km). Find the actual distance.
 $1\text{ cm} = 50\text{ km}$
 $5\text{ cm} = (5 \times 50)\text{ km}$
 $= 250\text{ km}$
2. Noah moved a distance of 7 cm from class A to class B. Given that 1 cm = 150 km. Find the actual distance.
 $1\text{ cm} = 150\text{ km}$
 $7\text{ cm} = (7 \times 150)\text{ km}$
 $= 1050\text{ km}$

EXERCISE.

1. Kimuli was going to the school in the morning, he saw his shadow on his right hand side. Which direction was Kimuli going?
2. Mugabe was facing North East. He turned at an angle of 45° clockwise. What is his new direction?
3. Sekibuto was facing South East. He turned at an angle of 90° . What was his new direction?

4. Kapere was facing South West, he turned at angle of 135° clockwise. What is his new direction?
5. Juliet moved a distance of 10cm from town A to B .Given that 1 cm represents 20 km. Find the actual ground distance in Km.
6. Musumali moves a distance of 5cm from home to school on the map. Given that 1cm = 2km find the actual ground distance in Km.
3. Why is it difficult for Prudence to read a map without a scale?
4. Why is it difficult for Sarah to read a map without a compass direction?

LOCATION OF UGANDA USING LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

- We can locate Uganda on a map using latitudes and longitudes.
- Uganda is found between 29° East of Greenwich and between 1°S and 4°N Of the Equator. (Use primary school atlas).

Lines of Latitude.

- Latitude is the distance North or South of Equator.
- Lines of latitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map or globe from East to West.
- **The main latitude is the Equator** marked 0° .

Why is the Equator marked 0° ?

- It crosses the world at the centre.
- It is the point where the measurement of latitudes begins.
- It is the chief latitude.

A hemisphere is the part of the globe as divided by the Equator.
The Equator divides the world into two hemispheres.

(i) Northern hemisphere.

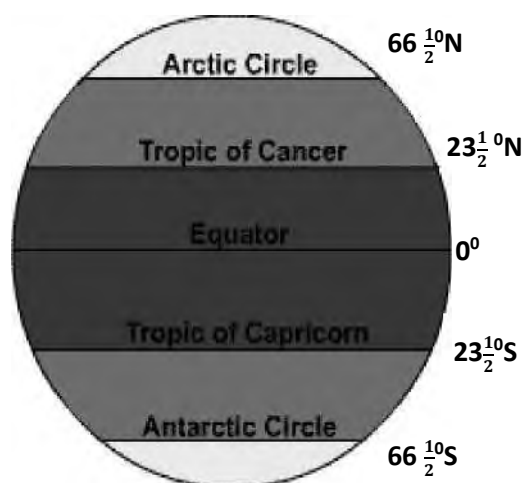
(ii) Southern hemisphere.

THE MAJOR LINES OF LATITUDE

All latitudes are called parallels.

Examples of lines of latitude.

1. Equator 0° .
2. Tropic of Cancer $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$.
3. Tropic of Capricorn $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$.
4. Arctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{N}$.
5. Antarctic Circle $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ\text{S}$.



Countries crossed by the Equator in East Africa.

(i) Uganda (ii) Kenya

Other countries in Africa that are crossed by the Equator.

Gabon, Congo Brazaville, DRC, Kenya and Somalia. (Use the Atlas)

Districts in Uganda crossed by the Equator.

✓ Kasese	✓ Ibanda
✓ Sembabule	✓ Kalungu
✓ Kitagwenda	✓ Kazoo
✓ Bukomansimbi	✓ Mpigi

Lakes in Uganda crossed by the Equator.

- (i) Lake George.
- (ii) Lake Victoria.

Lines of longitude.

Longitude is the distance east or west of the Greenwich meridian.

Lines of longitude are imaginary lines drawn on a map or globe from north to South Pole.

Examples of lines of Longitude

- Greenwich Meridian marked 0°
- International Dateline marked 180°

The city in Africa crossed by the Greenwich is Accra the capital city of Ghana.

Importance if the international dateline.

- ✓ It determines days and dates.

Importance of Greenwich Meridian.

- ✓ Helps to tell time.
- ✓ It determines the time zone.
- ✓ It helps in locating places.

The general name is given to lines of longitude **Meridians.**

Importance of latitudes and longitudes.

- ✓ They are used to locate places on the map.
- ✓ They determine the time of a place.

Importance of latitudes.

- ✓ Help to determine the climate of an area.

Activity

1. Name the mountain in Uganda crossed by the Equator.
2. Which East African country is not crossed by the Equator?
3. Name any two neighbour of Uganda within the Southern hemisphere.
4. Which major line of latitude is marked $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}S$?
5. Name any one lake in Uganda crossed by the equator.
6. What is meant by the term hemisphere?
7. What is equinox?
8. Which major line of longitude passes through Uganda?
9. Which major line of longitude is marked 0° ?
10. How are imaginary lines important to a map reader.

UGANDA AS A LANDLOCKED COUNTRY

A land locked county is a country without a coastline.

Problems faced by a land locked country.

- High taxes are charged on goods (Imports and exports).
- Goods delay on transit.
- High transport cost.
- There may be damage of goods on transit.
- Limited trade with the rest of the world.

How can landlocked countries overcome the problems they face?

- They should develop their air transport.
- They should join regional markets to reduce the taxes they pay.
- By using alternative sea routes.
- By promoting friendship with neighbouring non landlocked countries.

Name two neighbours of Uganda which are land locked.

- Rwanda.
- South Sudan

Why should Uganda have good relationship with her neighbours?

- To promote trade.
- To get goods she doesn't produce.
- To get market for her goods.
- To use the neighbours seaport.
- To promote friendship and cooperation in the country.

Seaports Uganda uses to import and export goods.

- Mombasa
- Dar-es-Salaam

Reasons why Uganda mainly uses port Mombasa.

- It is the nearest sea port to Uganda.
- It has a direct road and railway line to Uganda.

How does port Mombasa promote trade in Uganda?

- It handles Uganda's imports and exports.

Imports

- These are goods brought into a country.

Imports of Uganda include;

- Vehicles
- Computers
- Medicine
- Aeroplane
- Clothes
- Labour (invisible import)

Exports

- These are goods a country sells to another country.

Exports of Uganda include;

- Coffee
- Cotton
- Hydro electricity
- Fish
- Tourism (invisible export)

Smuggling

What is smuggling?

- Smuggling is the illegal importation and exportation of goods.

Dangers of smuggling of goods.

- It reduces market for locally made goods.
- It reduces revenue for the government.
- It leads to importation of expired goods.
- It leads to importation of substandard goods.

UNBS:

UNBS: Uganda National Bureau of standards

What is the duty of UNBS?

- It checks on the quality of imports and goods produced in the country.

URA:

URA: Uganda Revenue Authority.

What are the duties of URA?

- It helps the government to collect taxes.
- It educates people about taxes.
- Issues licenses.

NB: The department of URA in Uganda responsible for fighting smuggling is the Uganda Revenue Protection Services.

Activity

1. What is the capital city of Uganda?
2. How is smuggling dangerous to a developing country like Uganda?
3. Which country does Uganda neighbour in the North?
4. What is the compass direction of Uganda from Rwanda?
5. Name any one invisible export of Uganda.
6. Why does Uganda mostly use port Mombasa to import and export its goods?
7. Mention any two neighbours of Uganda which are not land locked.
8. Suggest any one effect of the rotation of the earth on its axis.
9. Which body in URA is responsible for fighting smuggling in Uganda?

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF UGANDA**What are physical features?**

- ✓ Physical features are landforms of an area.

Types of physical features.

- ✓ Relief physical features
- ✓ Drainage physical features

Relief features

- ✓ Relief physical features are landforms of the earth's surface that are identified according to their altitude.

Altitude

- ✓ Altitude is the height above the sea level.

Relief

- ✓ Relief is the general appearance of the land.

Examples of relief features in Uganda

- ♣ Mountains/ highlands
- ♣ Rift valley
- ♣ Plateau
- ♣ Plains
- ♣ Islands

Drainage features**What are drainage features?**

- ✓ Drainage features are landforms on the earth's surface that contain water.

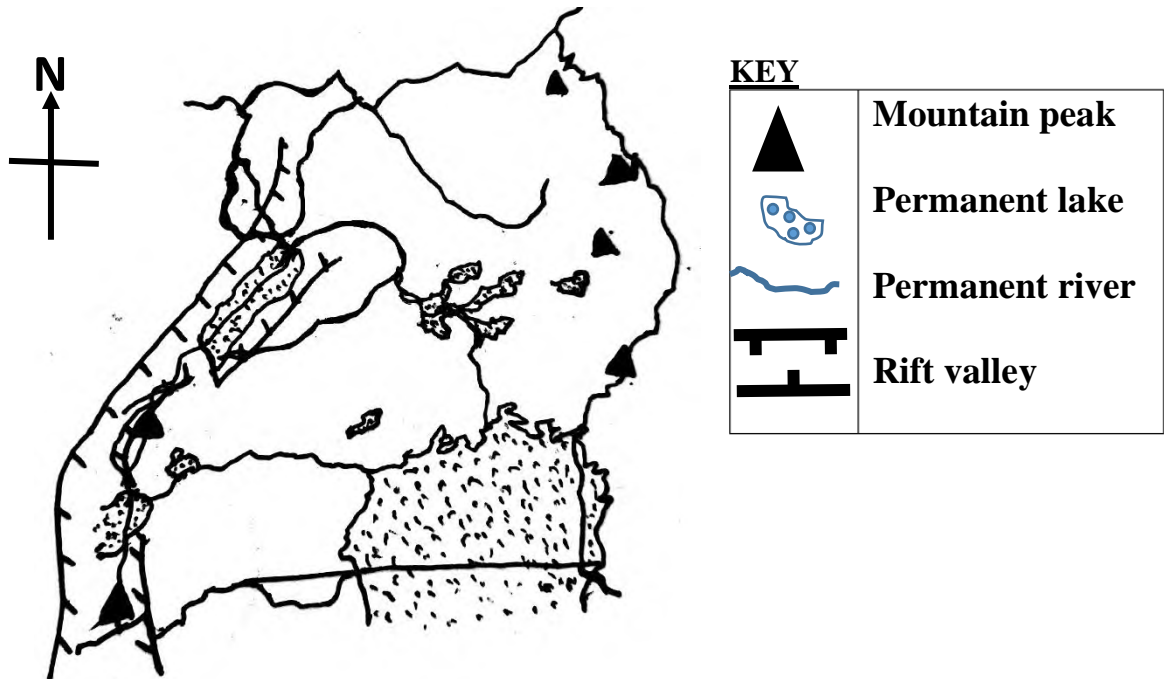
Examples of drainage features.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| ♣ Lakes | ♣ Seas |
| ♣ Rivers | ♣ Oceans |
| ♣ Streams | ♣ Oasis |

Activity

1. What are relief landforms?
2. Identify any four examples of relief physical.
3. Which relief feature covers the largest surface area of Uganda?
4. What is altitude?
5. What are physical features?
6. Draw and name any two map symbol of a drainage feature.

LOCATING PHYSICAL FEATURES ON THE MAP OF UGANDA.



Plateau

- A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land.
- A plateau is a table land.

NOTE: The plateau is the physical features which cover the largest part of Uganda.

Symbol of a plateau.



Activities carried out on a plateau.

- i) Farming/Agriculture.
- ii) Tourism
- iii) Industrialization.
- iv) Lumbering.
- v) Mining.

Problems faced by people who live on plateaus.

- ✓ There is soil erosion.
- ✓ Floods
- ✓ Crop pests and diseases.

NB

- The highest point of Uganda is on top of mountain Rwenzori
- The lowest point is at Nimule at Uganda's border with South Sudan.
- The plateau of Uganda is higher to the south and lower to the north.

THE HIGHLANDS/MOUNTAINS

- A mountain is a large and high raised area of land with steep sides.
- The steep sides of a mountain are called mountain slopes.

Examples of mountains in Uganda

Mt. Mufumbiro, Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Moroto Mt Elgon, Mt. Napak, Mt. Kadam and Mt. Morungole.

Types of mountains

- (i) Block mountains (Horst Mountains).
- (ii) Volcanic mountains.
- (iii) Fold mountains. (Not found in Uganda)

Activity

1. What evidence is there to show that Uganda's plateau is tilted to the North?
2. Mention four physical features found on the plateau.
3. Why does river Nile in Uganda flow towards the northern direction?
4. Give two reasons why many people settle on the plateau.
5. What is lumbering?
6. What term is used to mean an area near or around mountains?
7. Identify any one activity carried out on the plateau.
8. Name the drainage feature that is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
9. Which type of mountain is not found in Uganda?

Block or Horst mountains

- A block mountain is a type of mountain formed as a result of **faulting**.

Faulting

- ✓ Faulting is the development of lines of weakness in the layers of the earth's crust.
- Block Mountains were formed as a result of the faulting process.
- Forces that led to the formation of block mountains.

Compressional forces.

- Compressional forces are forces that push from either sides.

Examples of physical features formed by compressional forces.

- i) Horst Mountains.

Tensional forces.

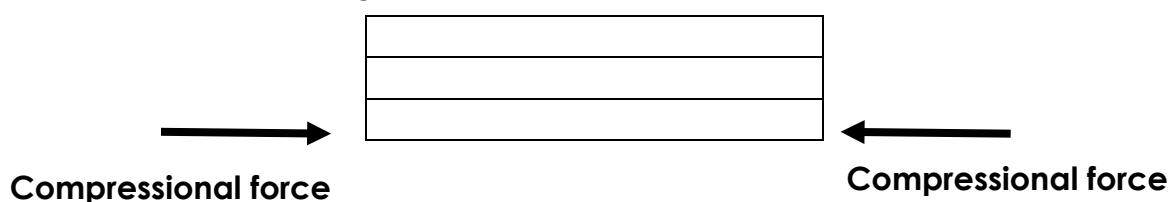
- Tensional forces are forces that pull towards the opposite direction.

Examples of physical features formed as a result of tensional forces.

- (i) Rift valley.
- (ii) Fault guided rivers
- (iii) Rift valley lakes.
- (iv) Block mountains.

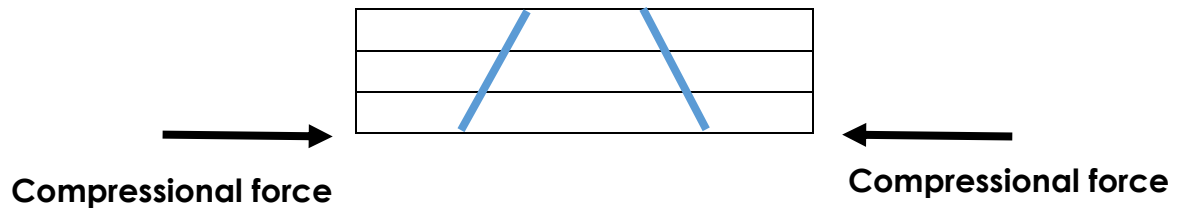
Formation of Block Mountains

(1) Land before faulting.

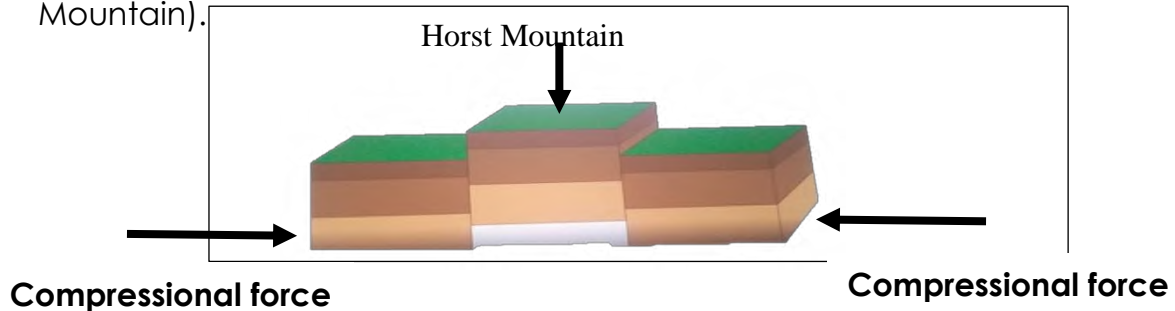


(2) Layers of the earth are subjected to compressional forces.

Fault lines develop on the earth's crust



(3) The middle block is raised up hence forming a horst standing above (Block Mountain).



An example of a block or horst mountain in Uganda is Mt. Rwenzori.

- It has very many peaks which form **a mountain range**.
- **A mountain Range**
A mountain range is a series of connected mountains.
- The highest peak of Mt. Rwenzori is **Margherita** and another is **Stanley**.
- Mt. Rwenzori is shared by two countries Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- It forms a natural/ political boundary between Uganda and DRC.
- Mt. Rwenzori was named "**Mountains of the Moon**" by **H.M. Stanley**

WHY

- ♣ **It is snowcapped throughout the year.**
- ♣ **It has snow on its top that makes it appear like a raising moon.**
- Mt. Rwenzori is snowcapped throughout the year because **its highest peak is above the snow line.**

Examples of tribes that live on the slopes of Mt. Rwenzori.

i) Bakonjo ii) Bamba iii) Batwa

Importance of donkeys to people living in hilly areas.

- Used for transport.
- It is a source of income.
- Used for ploughing.

Guiding Questions

1. Why did Stanley name Mt. Rwenzori the mountains of the moon?
2. Why is Mt. Rwenzori snowcapped throughout the year?
3. Give a reason why human settlement is difficult on top of Mt. Rwenzori?
4. Give reasons why it is difficult to build roads and railways in Bundibugyo.
5. Which Bantu tribes live on the slopes of Mt. Rwenzori?
6. Why would you advise the people of Bundibugyo to rear donkeys?
7. Name the highest peak of Mt. Rwenzori.
8. Which line of latitude crosses Mt. Rwenzori?

9. List down any one example of a highland district found in Uganda.
10. Which process led to the formation of Block Mountains?
11. Name the forces that led to the formation of Block Mountains.

The Great Rift Valley

- The rift valley is a long wide depression on the earth's surface with steep sides called escarpments.
- It was formed by faulting process helped by Tensional forces.
- It starts from R. Jordan and ends at Beira Mozambique.

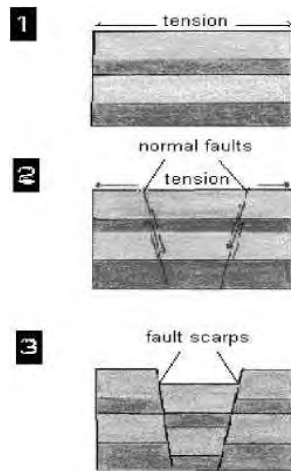
Escarpments

What are escarpments?

Escarpments are the steep sides of a Rift Valley;

- The East African rift valley has two branches namely
- ✓ Eastern branch (which passes through Kenya & Tanzania)
- ✓ Western branch (which passes through Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi & Tanzania)

FORMATION OF THE GREAT RIFT VALLEY



Examples of rift valley lakes in the western arm.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| i) Lake Albert | iii) L. Mutamda |
| ii) L. Edward | |

Some lakes in Uganda which are not found at rift valley include.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) Lake Victoria | ii) L. Kyoga | iii) L. Wamala | iv) L. Mburo |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|

Characteristics of Rift Valley lakes

- ✓ They have salty water.
- ✓ They are deep.
- ✓ They have no major outlets.
- ✓ They are long and narrow/oblong.

Importance of Rift Valley

- It is a tourist attraction centre.
- Rift valley lakes have minerals e.g. salt and soda ash.
- Pastoralism is carried out in Rift valleys
- It is used for farming.
- It has lakes where fishing is carried out.

Disadvantages of rift valley

- (i) Poor transport system around rift valley areas.
- (ii) Soil erosion.
- (iii) Landslides are common.
- i) Floods are common.

Activities carried in rift valley

- (i) Mining
- ii) Tourism
- iii) Fishing
- iv) Crop farming
- v) Pastoralism

Guiding questions.

1. Mention the forces that led to the formation of physical features.
2. How was the rift valley formed?
3. What are escarpments?
4. Why is transport still a problem in areas near the rift valley?
5. Why are rift valleys having high temperatures?
6. How important is L. Katwe to the people of Uganda?
7. Why are some rift valley lakes having salty water?
8. Give any three characteristics of rift valley lakes.

Volcanic mountains

Volcanicity is the process by which magma from within earth's crust is forced into the earth's crust or ejected onto the earth's surface.

Magma

Magma is the molten rock material under the earth's crust.

Lava

Lava is solidified magma in or on the earth's surface after eruption.

A volcanic mountain is formed when Magma comes out of the ground to the earth's surface through a vent.

A volcano is a feature formed when molten rocks solidify.

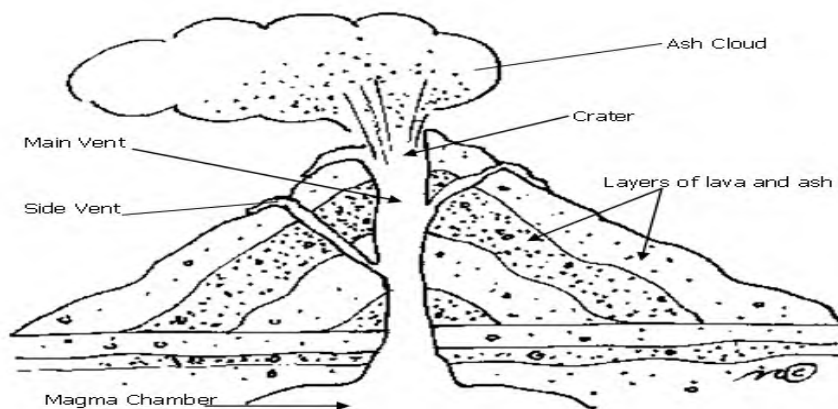
Examples of volcanic mountains in Uganda

- (i) Mt. Elgon
- (ii) Mt. Mufumbiro
- (iii) Kadam
- (iv) Mt. Moroto
- (v) Napak
- (vi) Morungole

Materials that come out during volcanic eruption.

- i) Magma
- ii) Cinders
- iii) Ash
- iv) Gases
- v) Rocks

Diagram showing the features of a volcanic mountain



Importance of volcanicity

- Volcanicity leads to formation of fertile soils.
- It lead to formation of important physical features.

Dangers of volcanicity

- Volcanicity leads to death of people.
- It leads to destruction of property.
- It leads to air pollution.

Types of volcanic mountains

a) Active volcanoes.

These are volcanoes which can erupt at any time e.g. Mt. Mufumbiro.

b) A dormant volcano/sleeping volcanoes

These are volcanoes which can erupt but they have taken a long time without erupting.

c) Extinct volcano/Dead volcanoes

These are volcanoes which cannot erupt e.g. Mt. Elgon.

N.B.

On top of the extinct volcano, there is always a depression (crater) which is filled with water to form a crater lake.

Examples of volcanic mountains in Uganda.

- i.) Mt. Elgon
- ii.) Mt. Moroto
- iii.) Mt. Mufumbiro ranges
- iv.) Napak

Activity

1. How are volcanic mountains formed?
2. Give the three types of volcanoes.
3. What is volcanicity?
4. How was the formation of Mt. Rwenzori different from that of Mt. Elgon?
5. Identify any two physical features which were formed by the process of volcanicity.

Mountain Elgon

- It is found at the border of Uganda and Kenya.
- Mt. Elgon was formed by volcanicity.
- It is the second highest mountain in Uganda.
- Its peak is called Wagagai

- It is locally known as Mt. Masaba.
- Tribes that live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon are Sabiny and Bagisu/Bamasaba.
- Major cash crop grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon is Arabica coffee.
- Other crops are banana, wheat,
- The first European explorer to see mountain Elgon was called Joseph Thompson

Guiding question

1. Which people live on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?
2. How are the Bagisu similar to Baganda?
3. How are the Bagisu similar to Baganda in their economic activities?
4. Why is Arabica coffee mainly grown on the slopes of Mt. Elgon?
5. How is the formation of Mt. Elgon similar to that of Mt. Morot?
6. Why are the slopes of Mt. Elgon densely populated?
7. How does Mt. Elgon influence the climate of Mbale?
8. List down three processes that led to formation of physical features.

Mufumbira ranges (4127) m

- They are at the border of Uganda, Rwanda and DRC
- Mt. Mufumbiro was formed by volcanicity.
- The three peaks lie in Uganda and these are:
 - (i) Muhavura 4127m
 - (ii) Mgahinga
 - (iii) Sabinyo 3645m
- Muhavura is the highest peak on Mt. Mufumbiro.
- It is the third highest mountain in Uganda.
- It is a home of mountain Gorillas.
- It has fertile volcanic soil.
- Tribes like Bafumbira, Bakiga, Bahororo, and Batwa live on the slopes of Mt. Mufumbiro.
- Mgahinga National game park is located on the slopes of Mt. Mufumbiro.

Mountain Moroto

- It is a volcanic mountain.
- It receives little rainfall because of dry winds that blow over there.
- The main occupation for people who live around is pastoralism.
- People living around this mountain include Karamojong and the Jie of Kenya.

Importance of mountains to people living around them.

- ✓ They help in formation of rainfall. (influencing the climate of an area)
- ✓ They have fertile soils for agriculture.
- ✓ Attract tourists. They are a tourist attraction centre.
- ✓ Mountains are sources of some rivers.

Qn: How do mountains influence the climate of an area?

- Mountains help in the formation of rainfall.

Problems faced by people who live in mountainous areas of Uganda.

- ✓ There is soil erosion.
- ✓ There are landslides.
- ✓ There is poor transport.
- ✓ Land shortage due to high population.

Solutions to problems faced by people living in mountainous areas.

- ✓ They rear donkey for transport.
- ✓ They construct winding roads though expensively.
- ✓ The farmers terrace their land to control soil erosion.

Guiding questions

1. Why is soil erosion common in Kabale and Mbale?
2. Why is soil erosion not common in Mukono ?
3. Give the methods farmers use to control soil erosion in Kabale, Kisoro and Mbale.
4. What is land fragmentation?
5. What causes land fragmentation?
6. Why do farmers in Kabale terrace their land?
7. Why are landslides/mudslides common in Bududa district?
8. Give one reason why there is land shortage in Kabale.
9. Why do tourists like to visit mountainous areas?
10. How people in hilly areas solve the problem of transport?

Drainage System

What are drainage features?

- ✓ Drainage features are features that contain water e.g. Lakes, rivers oceans, seas, oasis, springs, streams, etc.

Lakes

What is a Lake?

- ✓ A lake is a large mass of non-flowing water in a depression on the earth's surface.
- ✓ A lake is a big depression filled with water on the earth surface.

Types of Lakes

- i) Depression / Down warped lake
- ii) Rift valley lakes
- iii) Crater lakes
- iv) Lava dammed lakes
- v) Ox-bow lakes
- vi) Man-made lakes.
- vii) Lagoon lakes.
- viii) Glacial lakes.

Depression Lakes

- ✓ These are lakes which were formed as a result of down warping.

Examples of depression lakes or lakes formed as a result of down warping

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (i) L. Victoria | iii) L. Kyoga | v) L. Opeta | vii) L. Bisina |
| (ii) L. Mburo | iv) L. Kwania | vi) L. Kachira | viii) L. Wamala |

Characteristics of depression lakes.

- ✓ They are shallow.
- ✓ They are wide
- ✓ They have fresh water
- ✓ They have both inlets and outlets.
- ✓ They have an irregular shape

Lake Victoria

- It is the largest lake (Fresh Water Lake) in Uganda, East Africa and Africa.
- It is shared by Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Its traditional name is Nyanza (For Kenya and Tanzania) and Nalubaale in Uganda.
- It was renamed as Lake Victoria by a British explorer called **John Hanning Speke** after the queen of England called **Victoria** at the time of his coming to Uganda.
- It has many islands e.g. Ssese Island, Bugala, Kome which form the present Kalangala District, Buvuma etc.

Island districts in Uganda.

- i) Kalangala district ii) Buvuma

Name the major economic activities carried out by the people of Kalangala

- ✓ Fishing
- ✓ Farming
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Lumbering
- ✓ charcoal burning

Problems faced by people of Kalangala.

- ✓ Poverty.
- ✓ There is easy spread of water borne diseases.
- ✓ Shortage of hydro-electricity.
- ✓ Poor infrastructure
- ✓ Illiteracy

Oil palm growing in Kalangala

The main product got from oil palm in Kalangala

- ✓ Cooking oil

Other products got from Oil palm

- ✓ Soap
- ✓ Cosmetics.

Importance of oil palm growing to the people in Kalangala.

- ✓ It creates chances of employment.
- ✓ It is a source of income or foreign exchange.
- ✓ It will lead to the development of infrastructure.

How is Kalangala economically important to Uganda?

- ✓ Fishing takes place.
- ✓ Attracts tourists.
- ✓ There is oil palm growing.

PORTS ON LAKE VICTORIA

- Port Bukoba
- Port Musoma
- Port Bukakata
- Port Jinja
- Entebbe
- Port Bell
- Port Mwanza
- Port Kisumu

Diagram showing ports on Lake Victoria



Importance of inland ports to Uganda.

- ✓ They handle Uganda's imports and exports.
- ✓ They provide employment to people.
- ✓ They act as commercial centres.

Give problem caused by water hyacinth.

- ✓ It kills fish.
- ✓ It makes transport difficult.
- ✓ It destroys fishing nets.

Give ways of destroying the water Hyacinth.

- ✓ Using beetles (biological method)
- ✓ Using machines to remove it.
- ✓ By hand picking of the water hyacinth.

Importance of water hyacinth to people.

- ✓ It can be used to make crafts
- ✓ It can be used to make animal feeds.
- ✓ It can be used to make manure.

Guiding questions

1. How important is Lake Victoria towards the industrial development of Uganda?
2. Why are there many people on the shores of Lake Victoria?
3. Name the Island district found in Lake Victoria.
4. How was Lake Victoria formed?
5. Why does Kalangala receive convectional rainfall?
6. How does Lake Victoria promote trade?
7. Apart from L. Victoria, name any other lake crossed by the major latitude.
8. Give one reason why depression lakes have fresh water.

Lake Kyoga

- ✓ It is a fresh water lake. It has fresh water.
- ✓ It was formed by down warping.
- ✓ It is swampy because it is shallow.

- ✓ It is shallow because it is highly sited.
- ✓ It is connected to Lake Albert by Victoria Nile.
- ✓ It is found in the centre of Uganda.

Lake George and Lake Edward

- Lake George is joined to Lake Edward by Kazinga Channel.
- It is crossed by the Equator.

What is the major tourist attraction found at Kazinga Channel?

- ♣ Hippopotamus.

Activities carried out on Kazinga Channel

- (i) Tourism. ii) Transport iii) Fishing

Lake Albert

- Its traditional name is Mwitanzigye.
- It was renamed Albert by Sir Samuel Baker after the husband of queen Victoria called albert.
- It has a famous Port known as Port Butiaba.

Reasons why Port Butiaba was built

- ✓ To link Uganda to Democratic Republic of Congo.
- ✓ To promote transport.
- ✓ To handle Uganda imports and exports.

Activities carried out on Port Butiaba

- (i) Trade iii) Fishing iv) Transport v) Fish processing
(ii) Tourism

Lake Mburo

- ♣ It is found in Kiruhura district.
- ♣ Parts of Lake Mburo is a national game park.

Importance of Lake Mburo to Uganda's economy.

- ✓ It earns foreign exchange through tourism/fishing.
- ✓ It creates employment opportunities to people of Uganda.

Crater lakes

A crater lake is a hollow or depression filled with water on top of an extinct volcano.

Examples of crater lakes in Uganda.

- i) L. Nyamunuka
ii) L. Nyakasura

Lava dammed lakes

These are lakes formed when lava blocks the river course.

Examples include;

- i) Lake Mutanda (Rubanda district) ii) Lake Edward.

Ox-bow lakes

These lakes were formed as a result of river meandering and deposition.

Man-made lakes

These were formed as a result of human activities like dam construction. Example of manmade lake in Uganda is Kabaka's lake.

Activity

1. What shows that Lake Kyoga is on a lower altitude than Lake Victoria?
2. Why is Lake Kyoga swampy?
3. Why is Lake Kyoga shallow?
4. Name the fresh water lake found in central Uganda.
5. How important is port Entebbe to the people of Uganda?

6. Name any one inland port found on Lake Albert.
7. Name the channel that connects L. George to L. Edward.
8. How are lakes important to people living near them?
9. How do lakes influence the climate of an area?
10. How is Kazinga Channel important to the tourism industry of Uganda?
11. Name the major economic activity carried out on Lake George.
12. What is a lake?
13. Name any four inland ports on L. Victoria.
14. Give the local name for the following.
 Lake Victoria
 Lake Albert
 Mountain Elgon
15. What are Ox-bow Lake?
16. How are man-made lakes important to a country like Uganda?
17. Name any one river that;
 a. Takes away water from L. Victoria.
 b. Pours its water into L. Victoria.

RIVERS IN Uganda.

What is a lake?

♣ A river is a large mass of flowing water on the earth' surface
 Rivers flow from higher altitude to a low altitude.

Terms used with rivers.

A source: It is a place where a river begins.

A mouth: It is where the river ends.

An estuary: It is where the river ends in a wide opening.

A delta: It is a river mouth with many distributaries.

A confluence: It is a point where two rivers meet to flow as one.

A distributary: It is a small river that branches from a big river.

A tributary: It is a small river which joins a big river.

Waterfall: it is a steep fall of water in a river course.

RIVER NILE

- It is the longest river in Uganda, East Africa and Africa.
- Its local name is Kiira.
- River Nile has its source in Lake Victoria.
- River Nile flows through Uganda, Republic of South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt.
- River Nile pours its water in Mediterranean Sea. (mouth of R. Nile)
- River Nile ends in a Delta.
- River Nile flows northwards because its source is at a higher altitude than the north.

Major water falls found on the River Nile.

- i) Bujagali falls
- ii) Murchison falls
- iii) Itanda falls

NB Nalubaale dam and Kiira dam were built along R. Nile in Uganda to generate more H.E.P

The tributaries of River Nile in Uganda.

- ✓ R.Kafu
- ✓ Achwa

Guiding questions

1. Why does River Nile flow towards northern Uganda?
2. Name the first European to see River Nile.
3. Why isn't it correct to say that John Speke was the first man to discover the source of River Nile?
4. Give two economic importance of water falls.
5. Name any two dams constructed along river Nile.
6. What term is given to countries drained by R. Nile?

Sections of the Nile

- (i) Victoria Nile from Lake Victoria to Lake Albert.
- (ii) Albert Nile from Lake Albert to Nimule.
- iii) White Nile from South Sudan to Mediterranean Sea.

Why some parts of River Nile not good for transport/ not navigable?

- (i) Presence of water falls caused by big rocks.
- (ii) Presence of rapids.
- (ii) Some parts are narrow and shallow for big water vessels
- (iii) Presence of floating vegetation called suds from Albert Nile to Sudan

Reason why the banks of River Nile are densely populated.

- (i) Presence of fertile soils for agriculture.
- (ii) Reliable rainfall for agriculture.
- (iii) Fishing takes place (presence of employment opportunities.)

Importance of R. Nile to industrial development of Uganda.

- ✓ It helps in the generation of hydroelectricity.
- ✓ It provides water for cooling down machines in the industries around them.
- ✓ It provides water to industries which is used as raw material.

Other rivers in Uganda

River Katonga

- It flows out of L.Victoria into L. George.

River Kagera

- It flows from Lake Kivu in Rwanda into Lake Victoria.
- It forms a natural boundary between Uganda and Rwanda

River Kafu

- It flows from Lake Albert to Lake Kyoga.

River Semliki

- It flows from Lake Edward and pours its water into Lake Albert.
- It flows in the western rift valley on the boarder of Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda.

How do people misuse water bodies?

- ✓ By over fishing
- ✓ By fish poisoning
- ✓ Through pouring waste materials in water bodies.

Importance of rivers

- ✓ They help in generation of hydroelectricity.
- ✓ They provide water for domestic and industrial use.
- ✓ They are used for water transport.

- ✓ They are used for fishing purposes.
- ✓ They attract tourists who bring foreign exchange.

Dangers of living near rivers

- ✓ Flooding of the area.
- ✓ Easy spread of water borne diseases

Importance of physical features

- ✓ Mountains
- ✓ Help in rain formation
- ✓ Attract tourists
- ✓ Have fertile soils for farming
- ✓ Form natural boundaries

Activity

1. What are drainage features?
2. Mention any two importance of physical features.
3. Give the plantation cash crop grown in Kalangala district.
4. What major tourist attraction is found at Kazinga channel?
5. Why is water transport not possible on some parts of river Nile?
6. Name the salt producing lake in Uganda.

THE CLIMATE OF UGANDA

What is climate?

Climate is the average weather condition of a place recorded for a long period of time.

What is weather?

Weather is the state of the atmosphere of a place at a given time.

Main aspects of climate

- Rainfall
- Temperature

Factors that influence the climate of an area.

- ♣ Nearness to the water body / source **[areas near waterbodies are cooler than areas far away from water bodies]**
- ♣ Altitude (the height above the sea level) / the relief of an area. (topography) **[the higher you go the cooler it becomes and the lower you go the hotter it becomes]**
- ♣ Latitude (distance from the equator) **[areas along the equator experience equatorial climate while areas far away from the equator experience tropical climate because they lie in the tropics]**
- ♣ Vegetation cover of an area. **[areas with thick forests have equatorial climate and areas with little grass have semi-arid climate]**
- ♣ Prevailing winds.
- ♣ Man's activities. E.g. Deforestation, charcoal burning, swamp reclamation etc.

Climatic regions of Uganda (types of climate)

- ✓ Tropical climate. (wet and dry)
- ✓ Equatorial climate. (hot and wet)
- ✓ Mountain climate. (cool)
- ✓ Semi-arid climate.(little rainfall and dry areas)

A. Tropical Climate

- The tropical climate is described as wet and dry. This is because some months of the year are wet while others are dry.
- Most parts of Uganda experience tropical climate.

Characteristics of tropical climate

- ✓ It mainly receives convectional rainfall.
- ✓ Tropical climate has high temperatures.
- ✓ It has two wet seasons and two dry seasons.
- ✓ Heavy rainfall is received when the sun is overhead the equator.

Reasons why Uganda receives tropical climate.

- Uganda lies within the tropics.
- Tropical climate is experienced between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

Economic activities carried out in Tropical climate region (wet and dry areas)

- ✓ Crop farming
- ✓ Tourism.
- ✓ Mining.
- ✓ Fishing.
- ✓ Cattle keeping.

Examples of crops grown in tropical climate.

- i) Bananas ii) Peas iii) Beans iv) Sorghum v) Millet
ii) Groundnuts vii) Cotton viii) Potatoes ix) Cassava x) Coffee

Activity

Mon	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp	25	27	35	32	38	37	26	24	25	25	25	35
R/F	110	115	110	20	-	-	-	10	15	80	125	125

1. Name the months which received the highest amount of rainfall.
2. Which the three months that received no rainfall?
3. Give the crops grown within the areas which experience tropical climate.

Equatorial Climate (hot and wet throughout the year)

- It is described to as hot and wet throughout the year.
- It is received in places along the equator.

Characteristic of Equatorial climate

- ✓ It receives high humidity.
- ✓ Temperatures are high throughout the year.
- ✓ It receives convectional rainfall due to high humidity.
- ✓ It is experienced between 5 degrees North and 5 degrees South of the Equator

Activities carried out in area with equatorial climate.

i) Farming ii) Tourism iii) Lumbering iv) Mining

Crops grown in areas of Uganda which experience Equatorial climate

i) Oil palm ii) Coffee iii) Tea iv) Cocoa v) Bananas vi) Rubber vii) Sugarcane

Why is equatorial climate described as hot and wet throughout the year?

- It receives high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year.
- Equatorial climate receives an average rainfall of 1500mm - 2000mm
- It experiences a temperature range of 25°C and above

Mon	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp	25	27	35	32	38	37	26	24	25	25	25	35
R/F	150	175	200	190	250	255	175	185	200	220	222	202

1. Which month received the highest amount of rainfall?
2. Which month received the lowest rainfall?
3. What is the relationship between rainfall and temperature?
4. What is lumbering?
5. A person carries out lumbering is called.

Semi Desert / semi-arid climate.

- Semi desert climate is also described as hot and dry.
- It is received in north eastern part of Uganda.

Characteristics of semi desert climate

- ✓ Temperatures are high.
- ✓ These areas receive low or little rainfall.
- ✓ Rainfall received is mainly cyclonic or frontal rainfall.

This type of climate is experienced in the following districts of Uganda

- Moroto, Abim, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Kaabong

Economic activities carried out in north Eastern Uganda.

i) Pastoralism ii) Tourism iii) Mining

- Pastoralism is the rearing of cattle for survival.
- Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of people with their animals from one place to another looking for pasture and water.

People in Uganda who practice nomadic pastoralism include.

i) Karamojong ii) Jie iii) Pokot

Why do the Karamojong move from one place to another?

- To look for pasture and water for their animals.

Problems faced by the Karimojongs in their activity.

- Cattle diseases.
- Long drought season.
- Shortage of pasture and water.
- Cattle rustling.

Ways in which government can encourage the Karamojong to live settled life.

- By building valley dams.
- Educating the Karamojong to keep a manageable number of cattle.
- Encourage the Karamojong practice mixed farming.
- Improving on pasture.

Why North Eastern Uganda is sparsely populated?

- It is a semi-arid area.
- There is insecurity

How has the government tried to solve the problem of water shortage in the drier parts of Uganda?

- By building valley dams.
- By drilling boreholes.
- By using tanks to harvest water.

Montane/Mountain climate

- This is received in highland areas of Uganda
- Temperatures are low and rainfall is high as one goes higher on the mountain

How does altitude affect the climate of an area?

- The higher you go the cooler it becomes and the lower you go the hotter it comes.
- Temperatures decreases as altitude increases.

Activity

1. Which type of climate is received in north eastern part of Uganda?
2. Write the major economic activity carried out in semi-desert climate.
3. How is cattle socially important to the Karimojongs?
4. Which game park is found in north eastern Uganda?
5. Mention any two problems facing pastoral tribes in Uganda.
6. Which type of climate is experienced in hilly areas of Uganda?
7. Give the type of climate experienced along the equator and forested areas.

Influence of climate on human activities

People in areas that receive heavy rainfall practice crop growing and those in areas with semi-desert areas practice pastoralism.

Farming in Uganda.

Farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

Qn: why is it important for farmers to know the climate of an area?

Helps them to know the type crop to be grown and animals to be kept.

Farming systems in Uganda/ types of farming.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ Subsistence farming. | ✓ Ranching. |
| ✓ Mixed farming. | ✓ Pastoralism. |
| ✓ Plantation farming. | ✓ Irrigation farming. |
| ✓ Dairy farming. | |

FARMING SYSTEMS IN UGANDA

Subsistence farming:

Subsistence farming is the growing of crops and rearing of animals mainly for home use and the surplus for sale.

Why do most people in Uganda practice subsistence farming

- ✓ It requires less land.
- ✓ It requires cheap labour force from family members.
- ✓ It requires simple tools.
- ✓ It is cheap to start.

Disadvantages of subsistence farming

- ✓ Low quality products.
- ✓ Low yields.
- ✓ It hinders economic development.

Mixed farming:

This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land but different plots under the same management.

Advantages of mixed farming

- ✓ A farmer gets double income.
- ✓ A farmer gets a balanced diet.
- ✓ There is interdependence between crops and animals.

Disadvantages of mixed farming

- ✓ It is expensive to start and manage.
- ✓ It requires skilled labour.
- ✓ Animals can easily damage the crops.
- ✓ It requires a large piece of land.

Arable farming

Arable farming is the growing of one annual crop on a large scale for sale.

Plantation farming

Plantation farming is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale for sale.

Examples of plantation crops

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| ➤ Tea | ➤ Sugarcane |
| ➤ Cocoa | ➤ Oil palm |
| ➤ Coffee | |

Tea

- This is a beverage crop.
- It requires warm temperatures and heavy rainfall.
- It is used for making drinks.

Examples of tea plantation estates

- | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------|
| ➤ Kasaku | ➤ Igara | ➤ Nakigalala |
|----------|---------|--------------|

Tea growing districts

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| ➤ Mubende | ➤ Mukono |
| ➤ Rukungiri | ➤ Bushenyi |
| ➤ Kabarole | |

NB: Tea is harvested by plucking buds

Coffee

- Coffee is a beverage crop
- It contains a substance called caffeine.
- It is used for making drinks.

Types of coffee

- ✓ Arabica coffee grown in highlands
- ✓ Robusta coffee grown in low lands
- ✓ Clonal coffee (improved Robusta and Arabica)

Advantages of clonal coffee over other types

- ✓ It is more resistant to diseases
- ✓ It matures faster than Robusta and Arabica.
- ✓ It gives high yields.

NB: coffee is harvested by hand picking of berries

Sugarcane

-It grows in swampy areas

-Its stems are crushed to get juice which makes sugar crystals

Sugarcane plantation in Uganda

- Kakira in Jinja
- Kinyara in Masindi
- Lugazi in Bukwe
- Sango bay in Rakai

Products of sugarcanes

- ✓ Sugar
- ✓ Sweets
- ✓ glucose

Wheat

- Wheat is a cereal crop which requires low temperatures and heavy rainfall.
- The grains provide flour used in baking.
- In Uganda, wheat is mainly grown in Kapchorwa, Kisoro, Bundibugyo

Cotton

- ✓ It is a fiber crop used in the textile industry.
- ✓ It is grown using seeds and harvested by hand picking cotton.
- ✓ It is taken in ginneries to remove seeds and remaining is lint.
- ✓ Ginning is the act of removing cotton seeds from cotton.
- ✓ The lint is processed into threads and this is called spinning
- ✓ Kenneth Borup introduced fast growing cotton seeds in Uganda in 1903.

Cotton growing districts in Uganda.

Kumi, Iganga, Tororo, Jinja, Kamuli, Lira, Gulu, Apac, Pallisa, and Kasese

- Ginning is the separating of cotton seeds from cotton
- Lint is cotton wool without seeds
- Spinning is the making of threads out of cotton.

Uses of cotton

- ✓ Cotton is used to make threads.
- ✓ Cotton is used to make cloth.
- ✓ Cotton is used to make cotton wool used in hospitals.
- ✓ Cotton seeds is used to make animal feed.
- ✓ The seeds can produce cooking oil and soap.
- ✓ Cotton is a sources of income.

Problems faced by cotton farmers

- ✓ Cotton pests and diseases.
- ✓ Climate change.
- ✓ Price fluctuation.
- ✓ Competition from other cotton producing countries.

Tobacco

It is especially grown in west Nile region

Methods of processing Tobacco (preserving tobacco)

- ✓ Flue curing
- ✓ Air curing
- ✓ Fire curing

Products from tobacco

- ✓ Cigarette
- ✓ Cigar

Livestock farming.

Livestock farming is the rearing of domesticated animals.

Cattle keeping

It is divided into three.

- ✓ Dairy farming
- ✓ Ranching
- ✓ Nomadic pastoralism

Dairy farming

- ✓ Is the keeping of cows mainly for milk production
- ✓ Dairy farming is mainly carried out in the cool mountainous areas
- ✓ Dairy farms in Uganda are commonly found in Kisoro and Kabale

Products obtained in a dairy farm

Milk, butter, yoghurt, ghee, cheese

Ranch farming

Ranch farming is the rearing of cattle for beef production.

- Ranch farming is mainly carried out in dry areas.
- Bulls are mainly kept on ranch farms.
- Sometimes bulls are used for transport and ox – ploughing.

Products from a ranch

- ✓ Beef.
- ✓ Hooves for making glue.
- ✓ Horn tips for making buttons.

Examples of ranches in Uganda

- ✓ Nyabushozi in Kiruhura district
- ✓ Kisozi in Gomba district
- ✓ Kabula in Sembabule district
- ✓ Maruzi in Apac district
- ✓ Buruli in Nakasongola district
- ✓ Achwa in Kitgum district
- ✓ Ujuk in Katakwi district
- ✓ Bunyoro in Masindi district

Nomadic pastoralism

- ✓ Pastoralism is the keeping of animals as a way of life.
- ✓ Nomadic pastoralism is the movement of cattle keepers from one place to another looking for pasture and water for their animals.
- ✓ It is mainly carried out in Semi-arid areas

Districts where nomadic pastoralism is carried out

- ✓ Moroto
- ✓ Kotido
- ✓ Nakapiripirit

Problems facing nomadic pastoralists

- ✓ Shortage of water and pasture.
- ✓ Cattle rustling / cattle raiding.
- ✓ Animal diseases.

Why do nomads keep large numbers of animals?

- ✓ To get prestige.
- ✓ For cultural purposes.
- ✓ For food.

Irrigation farming

- ✓ This is the artificial supply of water to land to support plant growth.

Types of irrigation

- ✓ Overhead sprinkler irrigation.
- ✓ Canal irrigation.
- ✓ Drip method.

Advantages of irrigation farming

- ✓ Crops can be grown throughout the year.
- ✓ A farmer gets high yields.
- ✓ Dry land can be made productive for crop growing.

Disadvantages of irrigation farming

- ✓ Needs skilled labour
- ✓ Requires a reliable source of water
- ✓ Leads to soil erosion and leaching
- ✓ It is expensive to start and maintain

Examples of irrigation schemes in Uganda

Scheme	District	Source of water	Crops grown
Mobuku	Kasese	R. Nyamaba, R. Sebwe R. Mobuku	Cotton, maize, bananas, onions, tomatoes
Nsimbe	Mpigi		Flowers, tomatoes, pineapples
Kiige	Kamuli		Citrus fruits, e.g. oranges, lemons, pears
Ongom	Lira	R. Achwa	Citrus fruits
Doho/ Tilda	Bugiri	r. Manafa	Rice

Traditional cash crops

These are crops that were originally grown for sale

Examples of traditional cash crops.

- ✓ Cotton.
- ✓ Coffee.
- ✓ Tobacco.
- ✓ Tea.
- ✓ Sugar cone.

These are crops that were originally grown for food but now are sold

Examples of nontraditional cash crops.

- ✓ Maize
- ✓ Beans
- ✓ Cassava
- ✓ Potatoes
- ✓ Tomatoes

Advantages of growing nontraditional cash crops

- ✓ They have ready market.
- ✓ They mature quickly.
- ✓ They serve more than one purpose.

Why people are encouraged to grow nontraditional cash crops?

- ✓ To promote export trade
- ✓ To promote industrialization

Problems faced by farmers in Uganda

- ✓ Poor transport network
- ✓ Crop pests and diseases
- ✓ Price fluctuation. (unstable prices)
- ✓ Shortage of capital
- ✓ Soil erosion

Solutions

- ✓ Feeder roads should be constructed and maintained.
- ✓ Agricultural chemicals and tools at low costs.
- ✓ Set minimum standard prices for goods.
- ✓ Give loans to boost farming activities.
- ✓ Set up cooperative societies to look for markets.
- ✓ Provide improved varieties of seeds and animals.

VEGETATION OF UGANDA

- Vegetation is the plant cover of an area.

Types of vegetation.

- i) Natural vegetation ii) Planted vegetation

Natural Vegetation

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

Examples of natural vegetation.

- i) Natural forests. ii) Natural grass iii) Swamps iv) Shrubs v)
Thickets vi) Bush

Planted vegetation.

Planted vegetation is the plant cover of an area that is grown by people.

Plantation vegetation include:

- i) Crops ii) Trees iii) Grass iv) Flowers

Forests in Uganda

A Forest is a group of trees growing together on a large scale.

Types of forests in Uganda.

- ✓ Natural forests.
- ✓ Planted forest.

Natural forests

- Natural forests are trees that grow on their own on a large piece of land.

Examples of natural forests in Uganda.

- i) Mabira ii) Budongo iii) Malamagambo iv) Marabigambo v) Bwindi impenetrable

Examples of tree species that grow in natural forests

- i) Mahogany ii) Muvule iii) Rose wood iv) Ebony v) African walnut

Characteristics of natural forests.

- ✓ Trees grow very tall.
- ✓ Natural forests provide hard wood.
- ✓ Trees have broad leaves
- ✓ Trees have buttress roots.
- ✓ Trees take a long time to mature.
- ✓ Trees are of different types.
- ✓ Trees form a canopy.

Commercial/Economic uses of forests.

- ✓ Forests provide firewood.
- ✓ Forests provide timber.
- ✓ Forests attract tourists.
- ✓ Forests provide herbs.
- ✓ Forests provide charcoal.
- ✓ Forests provide electric poles.
- ✓ Forests provide poles for building.

Other values/uses of forests

- ✓ They help in formation of rainfall.
- ✓ They are homes of wild animals. (Wildlife)
- ✓ They help in controlling soil erosion.
- ✓ They modify the climate of an area.
- ✓ They maintain fertility.
- ✓ Forests are wind breaks.

NB: Heat from the sun heats the vegetation.

- The vegetation loses water through transpiration.
- The vapour is condensed to form clouds then rain drops.
- The type of rainfall is convectional rainfall.
- It is always received in the afternoons.

Activity

1. Why do trees in equatorial rain forests grow very tall?
2. What is a canopy?
3. Why do trees in equatorial rain forests produce hard wood?
4. Why are tropical rain forests ever green?
5. Why do trees in natural forests have broad leaves?
6. Mention any two examples of trees in equatorial vegetation.
7. How are the forests important to people?
8. In which way do forests support wild animals?
9. How do forests provide income to people?
10. How do forests modify/improve the climate of an area?
11. How does vegetation help in rainfall formation?

Guiding questions.

Give the ways in which people destroy vegetation in Uganda.

- ✓ Through deforestation.
- ✓ Through bush burning.
- ✓ Through swamp drainage.
- ✓ Through over cultivation.

Suggest any two things that can be done to preserve vegetation.

- ✓ By practicing afforestation.
- ✓ Planting trees and grass.
- ✓ Using good methods of farming like agro-forestry.
- ✓ Re-afforestation.
- ✓ Advising people about the importance of forests.
- ✓ Through rural electrification. (The extension of electricity to villages.)

What is Agro-forestry?

- ✓ Agro-forestry is the growing of trees together with crops on the same piece of land.

How does cutting down of trees on a large scale affect the fertility of soil?

- ✓ It causes soil erosion.

How does cutting of the trees affect the climate of an area?

- ✓ It reduces the chances of rainfall.
- ✓ It leads to desertification.

How will rural electrification protect forests?

- ✓ It will reduce deforestation for wood fuel

What is Rural Electrification?

- ✓ It is the extending of electricity to village areas.

Suggest ways in which destruction of natural vegetation affects the environment?

- ✓ It reduces changes of rainfall formation.
- ✓ It causes soil erosion.
- ✓ It leads to desertification.

Of what importance is planting of trees in the compound?

- ✓ To provide shade.
- ✓ For study purposes.
- ✓ Control soil erosion.
- ✓ Fruits

Give two reasons why the natural vegetation is reducing.

- ✓ The natural vegetation is reducing in Uganda due to the increase of population in Uganda.
- ✓ Poor farming methods
- ✓ Long drought

What is Deforestation?

- ✓ This is the cutting down of trees on a large scale.

Give reasons why people practice deforestation.

- ✓ Need for land to carry out agriculture.
- ✓ Need for land to build industries.
- ✓ Need for land to build houses.
- ✓ Need for timber.
- ✓ Need for land for building roads.
- ✓ Need for land for settlement.

- ✓ Need for firewood.

What are the effects of deforestation?

- ✓ It causes soil erosion.
- ✓ It reduces chances of rainfall.
- ✓ It displaces wild animals.

Ways of controlling Deforestation.

- ✓ Educating people about dangers of deforestation.
- ✓ Sensitizing people about the dangers of deforestation.
- ✓ By rural electrification.
- ✓ By using better methods of farming.

How does deforestation affect soil fertility?

- ✓ It causes soil erosion.

How does cutting of trees affect wildlife?

- ✓ It displaces wild animals.
- ✓ It leads to death of wild animals.

Planted forests

Planted forests are trees that are grown by people on a large piece of land.

Examples of planted forests in Uganda.

- i) Lendu ii) Mafuga iii) Magamaga

Examples of tree species that grow in planted forests.

- i) Pine tree ii) Eucalyptus iii) Cypress iv) Cedar

Products got from planted trees

- i) Paper ii) Match box

Characteristics of planted forests.

- ✓ Trees produce soft wood.
- ✓ Trees take a short time to mature.
- ✓ Trees are of the same species.
- ✓ Trees are well spaced.

Difference between Natural and planted vegetation

Natural	Planted
It grows on its own.	It is planted by people.
It provides hard wood.	It provides soft wood.
It takes long to mature.	It takes a short period to mature.
It does not need care.	It grows under care.

Why man has destroyed forests

- ✓ To get land for farming
- ✓ To get herbal medicine
- ✓ To get wood fuel
- ✓ To get timber

Ways of conserving forests

- ✓ Afforestation
- ✓ Re-afforestation
- ✓ Agro – forestry
- ✓ Enforcing laws against deforestation
- ✓ Setting aside land for forests.
- ✓ Massive sensitization of people on uses of forests

Factors affecting vegetation distribution

- ✓ Climate of an area
- ✓ Relief of an area

- ✓ Nature of the soil
- ✓ Human activities e.g. deforestation, afforestation

Types of natural vegetation (Vegetation zones in Uganda)

- ✓ Equatorial vegetation (tropical rain forests / natural forests)
- ✓ Savannah vegetation
- ✓ Semi desert
- ✓ Mountain vegetation / Montane
- ✓ Swamps

Tropical Rain forests

- ✓ They are mainly found along the equator
- ✓ Its ever green

Examples of tropical rain forests

- ✓ Mabira (Buikwe)
- ✓ Budongo (Masindi)
- ✓ Marabigambo (Rakai)
- ✓ Bugoma (Hoima)

Types of tree species got from natural forests

- ✓ Mvule (torok)
- ✓ Mahogany
- ✓ Ebony
- ✓ Rose wood
- ✓ African walnut
- ✓ Green heart

Characteristics of tropical rain forests

- ✓ They are evergreen (don't shed off their leaves at the same time)
- ✓ They grow very tall and at the same time form canopies
- ✓ They have broad leaves and large trunks
- ✓ They have buttress roots
- ✓ Have thick undergrowth
- ✓ Provide hard wood
- ✓ Take long to mature

Activities carried out in this vegetation

- ✓ Lumbering
- ✓ Farming
- ✓ Tourism

Savanna vegetation

This covers the largest part of Uganda.

It is sub divided into two namely;

- ❖ Savanna grassland
- ❖ Savanna woodland

Most trees in woodland savanna are deciduous (shed their leaves during the dry season)

WHY

They shed their leaves to reduce the rate of transpiration.

Examples of trees in savannah vegetation

- ✓ Acacia
- ✓ Baobab

Characteristics of savannah vegetation

- ✓ Has tall grass
- ✓ Has scattered trees.
- ✓ Trees are deciduous

Activities in the savannah

- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Animal rearing
- ✓ Crop growing

Why most game parks in Uganda found in Savannah vegetation

- ✓ Has a complete food chain for wild animals
- ✓ They are good hiding places for carnivorous animals as they hunt for their prey.

Semi desert (bush land and shrub)

- ✓ It is found in north eastern Uganda

Characteristics of semi desert vegetation

- ✓ Has thorny shrubs and thickets e.g. cactus
- ✓ Has short and scattered grasses
- ✓ Trees have thin leaves and thick barks

Economic activities

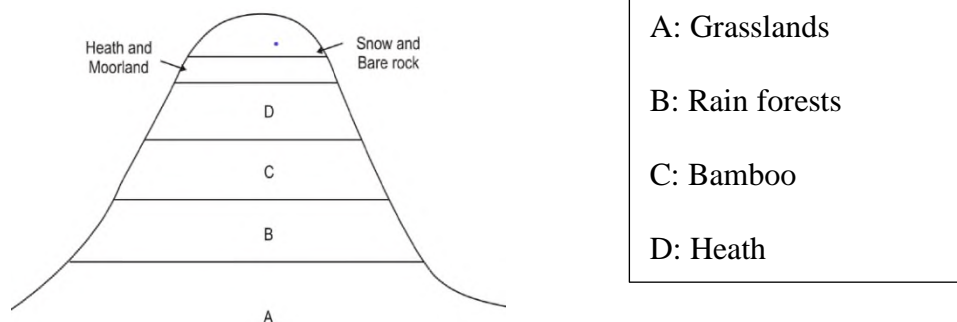
- ✓ Nomadic pastoralism
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Hunting

Mountain vegetation

This type of vegetation is commonly found in mountainous areas

The vegetation here changes with altitude.

Diagram showing mountain vegetation



A mountain has two sides.

- ✓ Windward side
- ✓ Leeward side

More vegetation is found on the windward side than the leeward side because;

- ✓ The windward side receives reliable rainfall.

Why is plant growth difficult on tops of high mountains?

- ✓ The areas are too cold and rocky.

Economic activities carried out

- ✓ Lumbering
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Animal rearing
- ✓ Crop growing

Swampy vegetation

- ✓ Swamps are water logged areas with vegetation.

Swamps are divided into

- ✓ Swamp forests are swamps that have trees
- ✓ Papyrus swamps: are swamps that have grasses growing in them.

Uses of swamps

- ✓ Swamps are sources of raw materials e.g. clay and papyrus.
- ✓ Swamps act as fishing grounds.
- ✓ Swamps are habitats for some wild animals.

- ✓ Swamps help in rain formation.
- ✓ Swamps filter water and remove pollutants.
- ✓ Swamps are grazing grounds for animals.
- ✓ Swamps have fertile soils for crop growing.
- ✓ Swamps are water catchment areas hence preventing flooding.
- ✓ Swamps are sources of minerals like sand.

Problems facing wetlands

- ✓ Draining swamps.
- ✓ Disposal of industrial wastes.
- ✓ Over harvesting of swamp vegetation.
- ✓ Establishment of infrastructure, roads, industries and housing
- ✓ Road construction.

Reasons why people drain or reclaim swamps.

- ✓ To get land for settlement.
- ✓ To get land for farming.
- ✓ To get land for road construction.
- ✓ To carry out mining incase minerals are found in a swamp.

Dangers faced by people living near swamps

- ✓ Swamps harbor disease vectors e.g. mosquitoes
- ✓ Harbor dangerous wild animals like snakes
- ✓ In case of heavy rainfall floods can be menace

RESOURCES IN UGANDA

- ✓ A resource is anything that satisfies people's needs.

Types of resources

- ✓ Natural resources
- ✓ Man-made resources

What is a natural resource?

- ✓ A natural resource is anything that satisfies people's needs and exists on its own.

What are man-made resources?

- ✓ Man-made resources are resources that satisfy people's needs and they were created by man. e.g. money

Types of natural resources

- ✓ Renewable natural resources
- ✓ Non-renewable natural resources

Renewable natural resources

- ✓ These are natural resources that can be replaced naturally after use.

Examples of renewable natural resources

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Vegetation
- ✓ Human resources
- ✓ Wildlife
- ✓ Climate

Non-renewable natural resources

- ✓ These are natural resources that cannot be replaced naturally after use such as minerals

Land

This is the most important natural resource.

WHY

- ✓ Most natural resources are found on land
- ✓ Most economic activities are done on land

Uses of land

- ✓ Used for farming
- ✓ Used for construction

Land degradation

- ✓ Land degradation is the lowering of the quality of land

How land is misused (degraded)/ ways of degrading land

- ✓ By over grazing
- ✓ By deforestation
- ✓ By brick making
- ✓ By dumping waste materials on land
- ✓ By bush burning
- ✓ By mining

Causes of land degradation

- ✓ Industrialization
- ✓ Population increase (pressure)
- ✓ Road construction
- ✓ Poor farming methods.
- ✓ Over mining
- ✓ Over cultivation
- ✓ Over stocking

Land be conserved

Land conservation is the protection of land against destruction

How can land be conserved?

- ✓ By carrying out afforestation
- ✓ By carrying out re-afforestation
- ✓ By carrying out agro forestry
- ✓ By practicing bush fallowing
- ✓ By practicing proper disposal of waste materials
- ✓ By using modern methods of farming like contour ploughing

Water bodies

Examples of water bodies

- ✓ Lakes
- ✓ Rivers
- ✓ Swamps
- ✓ Springs
- ✓ Ponds
- ✓ Streams

Uses of water bodies

- ✓ Water bodies are sources of water for domestic use.
- ✓ Water bodies are sources of water for industrial use.
- ✓ Water bodies are sources of fish.
- ✓ Water bodies are used for transport.
- ✓ Some water bodies help to generate electricity e.g. (fasting running water of a river) - HEP

How water bodies can be misused

- ✓ Over using water from water bodies
- ✓ Using poor methods of fishing e.g. fish poisoning.
- ✓ Dumping waste materials in water bodies
- ✓ Washing cars from water bodies
- ✓ Urinating, bathing, defecating in water bodies

How can water bodies be conserved?

- ✓ Educating people about the dangers of misusing water bodies
- ✓ Enforcing laws against misusing water bodies
- ✓ Avoiding constructing industries near water bodies

Fishing in Uganda

- ✓ Fishing is the extraction of aquatic animals from water bodies.

Types of fish caught in Uganda

- Tilapia (the commonest type of fish caught in Uganda)
- Nile perch (the largest fish caught in Uganda)
- Silver cyprinid fish (the smallest fish caught in Uganda)
- Mud fish (mainly got from swamps)
- Cat fish
- Lung fish

Methods of fishing

Modern methods

- ✓ Gill netting
- ✓ Trawling method
- ✓ Drift method
- ✓ Line fish method
- ✓ Purse seine method

Traditional methods

- ✓ By using fishing baskets
- ✓ By using spears
- ✓ By using hands
- ✓ By using hooks (fishing rods)

Fish preservation

- ✓ This is the keeping of fish for a long period without going bad.

Methods of preserving fish

- ✓ Smoking (the commonest method of preserving fish in Uganda)
- ✓ By sun drying
- ✓ By salting

Modern methods

- ✓ Tinning (canning)
- ✓ Refrigeration/ freezing
- ✓ Powder making

Importance of fish

- ✓ Fish is a source of food
- ✓ Fish is a source of income after sale.
- ✓ Fish is used to make medicine.
- ✓ Fish is used to make animal and poultry feed.
- ✓ Fish bones are used to make glue.
- ✓ Fish skin is used to make belts, bags and shoes.

Importance of the fishing industry

- ✓ Fishing industry is a source of income.
- ✓ Fishing industry is a source of government revenue.
- ✓ Fishing industry promotes industrialization (development of other industries)

Problems facing the fishing industry of Uganda

- ✓ Poor methods of fishing like using poisonous chemicals.
- ✓ Presence of water weed (hyacinth/ suds)
- ✓ Poor fishing equipment.
- ✓ Poor storage facilities.

- ✓ Poor transport network.
- ✓ Thieves on water bodies. (Water pirate)
- ✓ Indiscriminate fishing.
- ✓ Price fluctuation (unstable prices)
- ✓ Shortage of capital.
- ✓ Presence of dangerous aquatic animals. E.g. crocodiles

Solutions to above problems

- ✓ Enforcing laws against poor methods of fishing.
- ✓ Removing water hyacinth using machines.
- ✓ Applying beetles to feed on the water hyacinth.
- ✓ Providing modern fishing equipment at low cost.
- ✓ Providing modern storage facilities at landing sites.
- ✓ Improving on transport network.
- ✓ Tightening security on water bodies.
- ✓ Facilitating marine police department.
- ✓ Enforcing laws against catching young fish.

VEGETATION

Vegetation is the plant cover of an area

Uses of vegetation

- ✓ Helps in rain formation
- ✓ It acts as food to animals.
- ✓ It helps in purifying air.
- ✓ It acts as a habitat for some animals.

How vegetation can be destroyed

- ✓ By deforestation
- ✓ By bush burning
- ✓ By over grazing

How man can conserve vegetation

- ✓ By afforestation
- ✓ By agro – forestry
- ✓ By enforcing laws against bush burning
- ✓ By bush fallowing
- ✓ By re-afforestation

Why man destroys vegetation

- ✓ To get land for construction, settlement, farming
- ✓ To get herbal medicine
- ✓ To get building materials
- ✓ To get wood fuel

Factors affecting vegetation distribution

- ✓ Climate of an area
- ✓ Nature of the soil
- ✓ Relief of an area

- ✓ Human activities e.g. deforestation, afforestation

Wild life

Wildlife refers to plants and animals living in their natural environment.

Types of wildlife

- ✓ Flora (plants)
- ✓ Fauna (animals)

Uses of wildlife

- ✓ Wildlife promotes tourism.
- ✓ Wildlife creates employment opportunities.
- ✓ Wildlife is a source of government revenue.
- ✓ Wildlife is used for study and research purposes.

How wildlife can be misused?

- ✓ Through poaching
- ✓ Through bush burning
- ✓ Through deforestation

How can wildlife be conserved?

- ✓ Through educating people the importance of wildlife.
- ✓ Through enforce laws against destruction of wildlife.

GAME PARKS AND GAME RESERVES IN UGANDA

What is a game park?

- ✓ A game park is a large piece of land set aside by the government to preserve wildlife.

What is a game reserve?

- ✓ A game reserve is a piece of land set aside by government to be turned into a game park.

Game parks and game reserves in Uganda

1. National parks
2. Murchison falls (Kabalega) the largest
3. Queen Elizabeth
4. Mountain Rwenzori National park
5. Mountain Elgon national game park
6. Kidepo valley national Game Park
7. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
8. Mgahinga National Game Park
9. Lake Mburu National Game Park
10. Semliki National Game Park

Game reserves

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 Kibale game reserve | 4 Bokoro | 7 Toro |
| 2 Matheniko | 5 Bugungu | 8 Kigezi |
| 3 Pianaupe | 6 Ajai | 9 Kyambura |

Map of Uganda showing national game parks and game reserves



Importance of game parks

- ✓ Game parks attract tourists
- ✓ Game parks provide jobs to people.
- ✓ Game parks preserve wildlife.
- ✓ Game parks are used for study and research purposes.
- ✓ Game parks promotes the development of remote areas.
- ✓ Leads to development of infrastructure like roads, railway lines

Problems facing game parks

- ✓ Poaching – this is the illegal hunting of animals in game parks
- ✓ Outbreak of wild bush fires.
- ✓ Prolonged drought.
- ✓ Outbreak of animal diseases.
- ✓ Shortage of water and pasture for animals.

Solutions to above problems

- ✓ Enforcing laws against poaching.
- ✓ Buying firefighting equipment in game parks.
- ✓ Educating people about the dangers of wild bush fires.
- ✓ Digging valley dams to provide water in the dry seasons.
- ✓ Providing veterinary services in game parks.

TOURISM

Tourism is the business of providing services to tourists

A tourist

A tourist is a person who visits a place of interest for pleasure or study purposes

Services provided to tourists

- ✓ Accommodation
- ✓ Entertainment
- ✓ Security
- ✓ Transport
- ✓ Banking
- ✓ Health

Why is tourism called an industry?

- ✓ Tourism is a source of income
- ✓ Tourism provides employment to people

Why tourism is called an invisible trade?

- ✓ Tourism earns income without exchange of physical goods.

Examples of tourist attractions in Uganda.

- ✓ Culture
- ✓ Wildlife
- ✓ Historical sites
- ✓ Scenery
- ✓ Climate
- ✓ Vegetation

Why is tourism called an invisible export?

- ✓ It earns foreign exchange without exporting physical goods.

Examples of invisible exports

- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Hydro electricity
- ✓ Skilled labour

Tourism centres

- ✓ Kasubi tombs
- ✓ Uganda museum
- ✓ UWEC

Problems facing the tourism industry in Uganda

- ✓ Poaching
- ✓ Poor road network
- ✓ Insecurity in some parts
- ✓ Poor accommodation facilities.
- ✓ Shortage of tourism centres.
- ✓ Poor advertisement.

How can the tourism industry be promoted in Uganda

- ✓ By fighting poaching in game parks
- ✓ Improving on transport network
- ✓ By improving on security in Uganda
- ✓ By putting up more modern hotels
- ✓ By putting up more tourism centres
- ✓ By marketing the tourism industry abroad

Human resource

How is man a resource?

- ✓ Man manages other resources
- ✓ Man exploits other resources
- ✓ Man provides services
- ✓ Man provides labour

Types of labour

1. Skilled labour – this is trained labour force such as teachers, lawyers, doctors etc.
2. Unskilled labour – this is untrained labour such as casual labour like sweeping, digging etc.

Minerals

What is a mineral?

A mineral is a chemical substances that make up the rock of the earth.

Types of minerals in Uganda

- ✓ Metallic minerals like gold, copper, cobalt, tin, iron
- ✓ Non-metallic like crude oil, limestone, salt, phosphates, diamond

Uses of minerals

- ✓ Minerals are sources of income.
- ✓ Minerals are sources of energy.
- ✓ Minerals are raw materials for making different products.
- ✓ Minerals are promote industrial development.

How minerals can be misused?

- ✓ By over exploiting minerals

MINING IN UGANDA

- ✓ Mining is the extraction of minerals from the earth

Methods of mining

- ✓ Open cast mining
- ✓ Underground (shaft mining)
- ✓ Alluvial mining
- ✓ Drilling mining
- ✓ panning

Major minerals, mining areas and products obtained from them

Mineral	Mining area	District	Product (s)
Limestone	Osukuru hills Hima	Tororo Kasese	Cement, lime
Phosphate	Osukuru hills/ Osukuru	Tororo	Artificial fertilizers
Salt	Lake Katwe	Kasese	Common salt
Crude oil	Albertine region	Hoima, bulisa, kibale	Petrol, diesel, kerosene etc
Copper	Kilembe	Kasese	Bullet shells, cable wires
Gold		Kotido, Busia	Necklaces, trophies, rings

Importance of mining in Uganda

- ✓ Mining is a source of income to people.
- ✓ Mining is a source of government revenue.
- ✓ Mining promotes industrialization.
- ✓ Mining leads to development of infrastructures.
- ✓ Mining creates employment.

Problems facing the mining industry

- ✓ Shortage of funds.
- ✓ Price fluctuation.
- ✓ Low level of technology.
- ✓ Small quantities of minerals deposits.
- ✓ Shortage of skilled labour.
- ✓ Poor road network.

Problems caused by the mining industry

- ✓ Mining leads to destruction of natural vegetation.
- ✓ Mining leads to population explosion.
- ✓ Mining leads to environmental pollution.
- ✓ Mining leads to displacement of people.
- ✓ Mining leads to neglect of other sectors.