LESSON NOTES SOCIAL STUDIES FOR PRIMARY FOUR

TERM I , II & III - 2019

Topic: location of our district:

*A compass direction.*

* *A compass is an instrument used to show direction.*
* *The four major points of a compass are called cardinal points.*

*Examples of cardinal points of a compass.*

* *North North*
* *East*
* *West West East*
* *South*

*South*

* *Other points of a compass are called semi-cardinal (secondary points)*

*Examples of semi-cardinal points.*

* *North east*
* *North west*
* *South east*
* *South west*

*The eight points of a compass.*

*North*

*N. W N.E*

*W E*

S.W

S. E

South

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

*People who use a compass in their daily work.*

* *Pilot*
* *Sailors*
* *tourists*
* *Mountain climbers*
* *Navigators*

*Other ways of finding directions of places.*

* *By using the position of the sun.*
* *By using the shadow*
* *By using landmarks.*

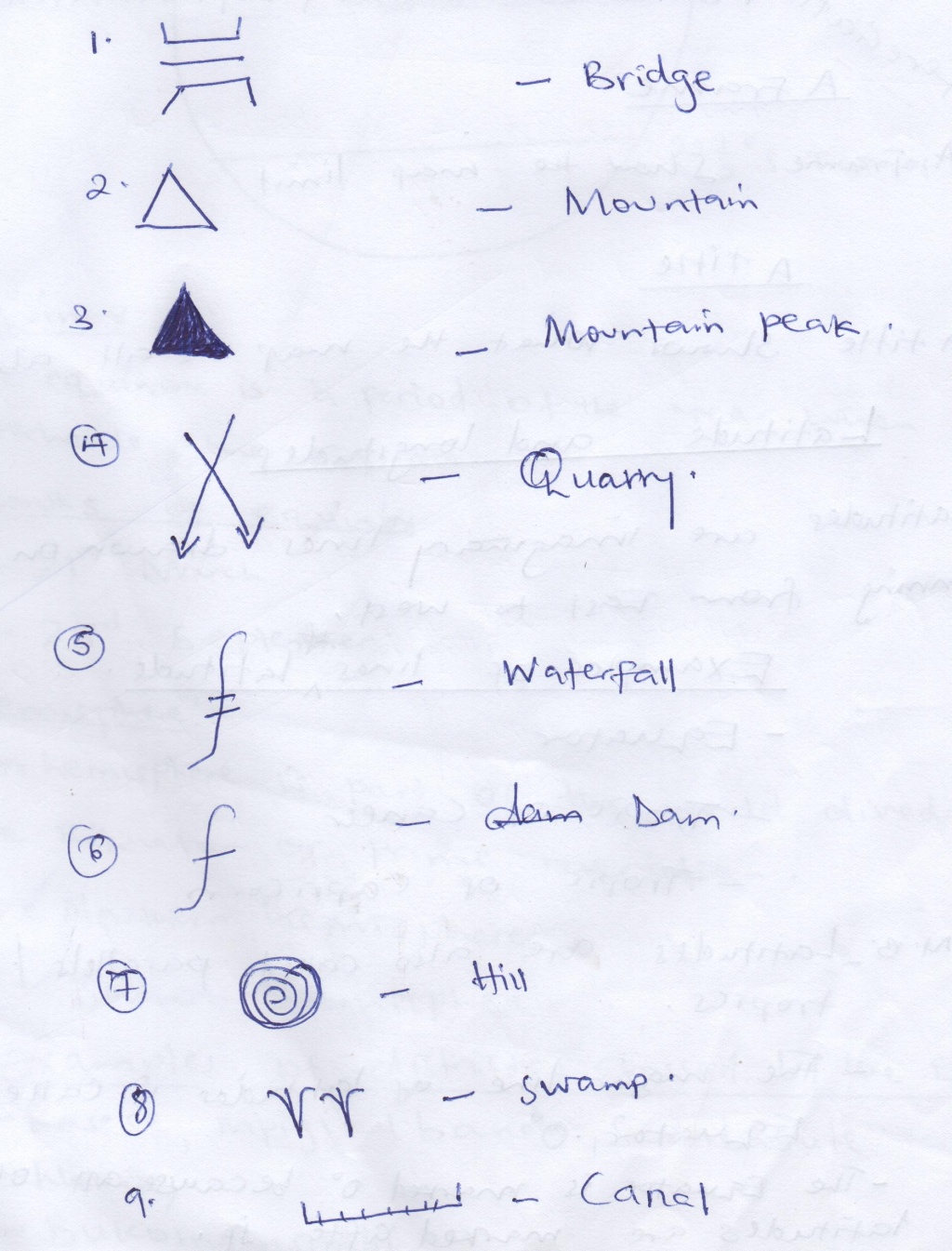
*Key:*

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

*Map symbols.*

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

*Examples of map symbols.*

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*A scale:*

*A scale is used to calculate the actual ground distance on the map.*

*Types of scales.*

* *Linear scale*
* *Statement scale*
* *Fractional / representative scale.*

*A frame:*

*A frame show the map limit.*

*A title.*

* *A title shows what the map is all about.*

*Latitude and longitudes*

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

*Examples of lines of latitude.*

* *equator*
* *Tropic of cancer*
* *Tropic of capricon*

*N.B: Latitudes are also called parallels / Eastings/ tropics*

* *The Major line of latitude is called Equator Oo*
* *The Equator is marked Oo because all other latitude are marked after it.*

*The globe showing lines of latitudes.*

23 ½ 0Tropic of cancer

OO

22 ½0 sTropic of capricon

*Equinox*

* *An equinox is a period of the year when the sun overheads the Equator.*

*Months of equinox*

* *21st Mart 23rdSeptember*

*Hemisphere*

*An hemisphere is part of the world divides by the Equator or prime meridian.*

* *Northern hemisphere*
* *Southern hemisphere*

*Examples of districts crossed by the Equator.*

* *Kasese, Mpigi, Ibanda, Sembabule, Wakiso, Bukomensimbi.*

*Longitudes*

*Longitudes are imaginary lines drawn on a running from North to Southern on the globe.*

*Examples of lines of longitudes.*

* *Prime meridian / Greenwich meridian OO*
* *International dateline 180O*

*N.B: The prime meridian determines time.*

* *The international dateline determines days and dates.*

*Importance of lines of latitude and longitude.*

* *They are used to locate places.*
* *They help to determine the climate of an area.*
* *The prime meridian is used to determine time.*

*Brief history of Kampala city.*

* *Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.*
* *Kampala was named after an animal called impala.*
* *Wakiso district surrounds Kampala city in most of directions.*
* *Kampala city neighbours Lake Victoria in the south.*
* *Kampala was formerly on seven hills.*

*Hills that make up Kampala.*

* *Namirembe - Old Kampala, Muyenya , Mengo*
* *Rubaga*
* *Kibuli*
* *Makerere*
* *It’s administrative centre were located on old Kampala hill.*
* *Kampala is managed by an organ called KCCA*
* *The political head of Kampala city is the Lord Mayor.*
* *The head of all Civil Servants in Kampala city is the executive director of Kampala.*

*Duties of KCCA*

* *To collect taxes in the city.*
* *To construct and maintain in the city.*
* *To collect garbage in the city.*
* *To improve on public markets schools and hospitals in the city.*
* *To maintain street lights in Kampala.*

*Urban councils in Kampala city.*

*Kampala is made up of five division i.e.*

* *Rubaga division*
* *Kawempe division*
* *Makindye division*
* *Central division*
* *Nakawa division*

*A map showing division that makes up Kampala.*

*Why Kampala is divided into division.*

* *For easy administration*
* *To create more jobs*
* *To extend services near to people.*
* *For easy monitoring of government programmes.*

*Leadership in Kampala.*

*Ruling body of Kampala is KCCA.*

*KCCA – which replaced KCC.*

*KCCA – Kampala Capital city authority.*

*KCCA is led by the executive director called Jenifer Musisi.*

*Is appointed by the president. Executive director heads all civil servants in Kampala district.*

*Roles of Executive director (CAO)*

* *Pays civil servants.*
* *Is the chief accounting officer.*
* *Is the highest civil servants.*
* *Officiates legal marriages on behalf of the government.*

*Political leader of KCCA – Lord mayor called His Lordship Erias Lukwago.*

*Mayours of different urban councils.*

*Central urban council – Charles Musoke Sserunjogi.*

*Kawempe urban council- Emmanuel sserunjogi*

*Nakawa urban council – Moses Balimwezo Nsubuga*

*Rubaga urban council – Joyce Ssebugwawo.*

*Makindye urban council –*

*Member of parliament central urban council – Haji Mohammed Nsereko.*

*Kampala woman MP- Hon Nabira Naggayi Ssempala*

*RCC/ RDC – Hon Deborah Mbabazi*

*Mp Rubaga urban council -*

*Rubaga south – Hon Kato Lubwama*

*Rubaga North – Hon Moses Kasibante*

*Mp of Kawempe urban council*

* *Kawempe north – Haji Latif Ssebagala*
* *Kawempe south – Haji Mubaraka Munyagwa*

*Mp Makindye urban council.*

* *Makindye west - Hon Sswwanyana*
* *Makindye East – Hon Ssimbwa*

*Mp Nakawa urban council*

*Newly created districts in Uganda by 2016*

* *Alebtong*
* *Kagadi*
* *Kakumiro*
* *Amoro*
* *Rubanda*

*Why is Uganda divided into districts?*

* *To create more jobs.*
* *To extend services near to people*
* *For easy administration*
* *To promote development.*

*Functions of the district*

* *Builds and maintains districts*
* *Put in place security lights.*
* *Collects taxes*
* *Maintains security*

*Problems faced by people living in Kampala.*

* *Poor sanitation - Traffic jam - Air & noise pollution*
* *Congestion - High crime rate - Development of slums*
* *Unemployment - High cost of living*

*Districts*

*A district is the largest government local unit. Examples of districts that found in central region.*

* *Wakiso*
* *Mukono*
* *Kayunga*
* *Gomba*
* *Mpigi*

*Island districts in Uganda.*

*An Island is an area of land surrounded by water.*

*Island districts in Uganda.*

* *Kalangala*
* *Buvuma*

*Problems facing Island district*

* *Poor transport and communication*
* *Poor health services*
* *Poor standards at education*
* *Lack of proper sources of power like hydro – electricity.*
* *Poor market for their agricultural produce.*

*Function of a district*

* *It is an administrative centre.*
* *It creates employment to people.*
* *It leads to easy services delivery.*
* *It serves as a commercial centre.*
* *It services as a communication centre.*

*Problems people who live in urban areas face.*

* *High cost of living*
* *High crime rate*
* *Un employment*
* *Traffic Jam*
* *Floods.*

*Note: The representative of a president in the district is the;*

1. *R.D.C – Resident District Commissioner.*
2. *Chief Administrative Officer. (heads all civil servants in a district)*

*Requests of people in our district.*

* *Basic needs are things man cannot live without.*

*Examples of basic needs.*

* *Food*
* *Shelter*
* *Medical care*
* *Clothes*

*Problems people face or they meet their needs.*

* *Insecurity*
* *High taxes*
* *Bad weather conditions*
* *fire outbreak*
* *Floods*
* *Shortage of capital*

*Important places in our district*

* *District headquarters like city hall in Kampala*
* *Schools like Makerere University*
* *Cultural and Historical sites like Uganda museum and Kasubi tombs.*
* *Radio stations like samba, CBS KFM and Kingdom FM*
* *Places of worship like Namirembe*
* *Banks like BOU and other commercial banks.*

*NB: The main bank in Uganda is Bank of Uganda (Central bank)*

*Other needs.*

* *Security*
* *Transport*
* *Water*
* *Communication*

*How people meet their needs.*

* *People work to get basic needs*
* *The government provide basic needs*
* *Non-governmental organization also provide needs to people.*

*Examples of non-government organization*

1. *TASO – The Aids support organization*
2. *IWESO – Uganda Women Effort to save Orphans*
3. *CARE- Carry American Relief Every where.*
4. *World vision.*

*Ways how NGO’s help people*

* *They provide education*
* *They provide medical care to people*
* *They provide clothes*
* *They provide start-up capital to people.*

*Functions of the central bank*

* *It controls all banks in Uganda.*
* *It prints new currency*
* *It keeps money for other banks.*

*Importance of commercial banks*

* *They offer loans to people.*
* *They keep money safely*
* *They give financial advice to traders*
* *They keep important document*
* *They provide jobs to people.*

*Physical features in our district*

*Physical features are natural land forms in an area.*

* *Mountains - Rivers*
* *Plateau - Valleys*
* *Hills - Springs*
* *Lakes*

*Types of physical features*

* *Drainage features*
* *Relief features*

*Drainage is the underground water system of an area.*

*Examples of drainage features*

* *Lakes*
* *Rivers*
* *Seas*
* *Springs*
* *Oceans*
* *Oasis*
* *Wells*

*Lakes: A lake is a depression on the earth’s surface where water is collected.*

*Types of lakes*

* *Basin / depression lakes*
* *Right valley lakes*
* *Crater lakes*
* *Ox- bow lakes*
* *Man made lakes*
* *Lava demmed lakes*

*Basin / Depression lakes*

*These are lakes which were formed as a result into down warping.*

*Examples of basin lakes.*

* *L. Victoria*
* *L. Kyoga*
* *L. Opeta*
* *L. Binisa*
* *L. Kwania*

*Rift valley lakes*

*These are lakes which were formed by faulting*

*Examples of Rift, valley lakes*

* *L. Albert – oil*
* *L. George*
* *L. Edward*

*Crater lakes*

*These are lakes found on top of dead volcanoes.*

*Examples of crater lakes*

* *L. Katwe – salt*
* *L. Seera*

*Ox-bow lakes*

*These are lakes formed as a result of meandering rivers due to deposition of eroded materials.*

*Lava – Dammed lakes*

*These are lakes formed when lava blocks a river valley.*

*Examples of lava dammed lakes*

* *L. Bunyonyi - deepest*
* *L. Mutanda*
* *L. Bulera*

*Man-made lakes*

*These are lakes which were formed as a result of human activities e.g. construction of dams.*

*Features found on R. Nile.*

*Water falls*

*Examples of waterfalls.*

* *Karuma falls*
* *Murchison falls*
* *Ntanda falls*
* *Bujagali falls*

*Symbols of water falls.*

*Dams found on R. Nile.*

* *Nalubaale power dam*
* *Kiira power dam*
* *Bujagali power dam*

*Symbols of dams.*

*Uses of waterfalls.*

* *They attract tourists*
* *They help to generate HEP*
* *Hydro Electric Power- from fast running water*
* *HEP is the type of energy commonly used in Uganda.*

*Other types of energy*

* *Bio gas- From animal wastes*
* *Solar energy – From the sun*
* *Geo – thermo energy – From hot springs.*

*Rivers:*

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

*Examples of rivers:*

* *R. Nile – Longest river in Uganda.*
* *R. Katonga*
* *R. Achwa*
* *R. Kagera*
* *R. Semliki*
* *R. kafu*

*Symbols of rivers*

* *Permanent rivers are rivers which flow throughout the year.*
* *Seasonal rivers are rivers which flow during the dry season up during the dry season.*

*Terms related to rivers.*

* *Sources – Is a point where a river starts from.*
* *Mouth – Is a place where a river ends.*
* *Tributary – A small river which joins the main river.*
* *Distributaries – Is a small river which branches away from the main river.*
* *River confluence – Is a point where two o more rivers meet.*

*Lake Edward and George*

* *They are found in western part of Uganda*
* *They are joined by Kazinga channel*

*Lake Katwe*

* *It is found in western rift valley*
* *It is well known for salt production*

*Importance of lakes.*

* *They help in rain formation*
* *They act as fishing grounds*
* *They are used for water transport*
* *They attract tourists*
* *They are sources of water.*
* *They are sources of minerals (salt, oil)*

*Economic activities carried out on and around lakes*

* *Fishing*
* *Tourism*
* *Mining*
* *Transportation*
* *Farming*

*Reasons why areas near Lake Victoria are densely populated*

* *Presence of fertile soil.*
* *Presence of good climate*
* *Presence of reliable rainfall*
* *Presence of water.*

*Problems faced by people living near lakes.*

* *Floods*
* *Heavy rainfall.*
* *Vectors (disease vectors)*
* *Attacks from marine animals*

*Examples of man-made lakes*

* *L. Kanjansi*
* *L. Namugongo*
* *Kabaka’s lake – biggest*

*Lake found in our district*

* *L. Victoria – the biggest*
* *Kabaka’s lake found in Rubaga*

*Facts about other lakes*

* *L. Kyoga – most swampy*
* *L. Albert – Oil wells*
* *L. Katwe – Salt mine*
* *L. Bunyonyi - deepest lake*

*Lake Victoria*

* *Former name nalubaale meaning home of gods.*
* *It was discovered by Jon Hannington Speke*
* *It is the largest lake in Uganda*
* *It is the source of R. Nile.*

*Inland ports found on L. Victoria*

* *Port bell*
* *Port Jinja*
* *Port Kalangala*
* *Port Bukakata*

*Lake Kyoga*

* *It is the most swampy lake.*

*Why it is swampy?*

* *It is shallow.*
* *It is found in central Uganda.*

*Lake Albert:*

* *It was locally known as Mwitanzigye*
* *It is found in western Uganda*
* *It is where crude oil in mined at Albertine region*

*Importance of rivers.*

* *They are source of water.*
* *They are sources of fish.*
* *They attract tourists.*
* *They act as natural boundaries between countries.*
* *They provide water for irrigation*
* *They are sources of sand.*
* *They help in rain formation.*
* *They are used to generate HEP*

*Economic activities carried out near rivers.*

* *fishing*
* *Farming*
* *Tourism*
* *Mining*
* *Transportation*

*Problems faced by people living near rivers*

* *Attack from marine animals.*
* *Floods*
* *Strong waves and storms.*
* *Easy spread of diseases*
* *They harbor disease vectors like black fly, mosquitoes.*

*Problems facing lakes and rivers.*

* *Prolonged drought*
* *Dumping of garbage and industrial wastes*

*Relief*

* *Relief is the physical appearance of the landscape.*

*Examples of relief features*

* *Mountains, Plataea, Plains, hills and valleys.*

*Hills in Kampala district*

*A hill is a slightly raised piece of land.*

*Symbol of a hill.*

*Examples of hills found in Kampala and their important features.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Hills* |  |
| *Mulago* | *Referral hospital* |
| *Kololo* | *Kololo air strip* |
| *Makerere* | *Makerere university* |
| *Nakasero* | *state lodge, UBC radio & TV, city hall, parliamentary building, blood bank* |
| *Kitante* | *Museum* |
| *Muyenga* | *Water tanks* |
| *Nsambya* | *Hospital* |
| *Kikaaya* | *Bahai temple* |
| *Kibuli* | *Mosque, hospital* |
| *Rubaga* | *Catherdral, mengo* |
| *Mengo* | *Hospital, sanyu babies home, Bulange* |
| *Kasubi* | *kasubi tombs.* |

*Importance of hills.*

* *They are sources of building materials.*
* *They attract tourists*
* *They are used to set up masts for telephone companies*

*Problems faced by people living around hills.*

* *Soil erosion*
* *Construction is hard*

*Plains*

*A plain is a flat low land.*

*Importance of plains.*

* *They have fertile soil good for crop growing*
* *They attract tourists*

*NB: Biggest plain is found in Karamoja and receives cyclonic type of rainfall.*

*Economic activities carried out in plains.*

* *Crop growing*
* *Grazing / pastoralism*
* *Tourism*

*Plateau*

*A plateau is a raised flat topped piece of land. It covers the largest (piece) of our district /Uganda.*

*Symbol for a plateau*

* *It is also called a table land.*

*Features found on the plateau*

* *Lakes*
* *Rivers*
* *Hot springs*
* *Valleys*

*Importance of plateau*

* *It attracts tourist*
* *It has fertile soil*
* *They are mining areas*
* *they are good for construction*

*Economic activities carried out on a plateau*

* *Farming*
* *Tourism*
* *Fishing*
* *mining*
* *Grazing*

*Crops grown on the plateau*

* *Maize, potatoes, cassava, coffee, millet, rice*

*Mountains:*

*Mountains are large raised steep piece of land.*

*Examples of mountains.*

* *Mt. Rwenzori – highest*
* *Mt. elgon*
* *Mt. Moroto*
* *Mt. Mufumbiro*

*Peak*

*A peak is the highest point of a mountain.*

*examples of peaks.*

* *Mt. Rwenzori – margheritah peak*
* *Mt. Elgon – Wagagai peak*
* *Mt. Mufumbiro – Muhavura peak*
* *Mt. Moroto – Summit peak*

*NB: Arabica coffee is the type of coffee grown mainly on slopes of mountain Elgon.*

*Reasons why Arabica coffee grows very well on slopes of mountain Elgon.*

* *Presence of volcanic fertile soils.*
* *Plenty of rainfall received.*

*Why slopes of mountains are densely populated?*

* *Presence of fertile soils.*
* *Cool climate*
* *Reliable rainfall.*

*Importance of mountains.*

* *They form natural boundaries between countries.*
* *They help in formation of relief rainfall.*
* *They attract tourists who bring in foreign exchange*
* *Some mountains are sources of rivers.*
* *They have fertile soil for crop growing*
* *They are sources of minerals.*

*Dangers of mountains to people living on the slopes.*

* *Poor transport network.*
* *They are hiding places for wrong doers.*
* *Soil erosion*
* *Land slides*
* *They harbor dangerous animals.*

*Solutions to problems faced by people living on slopes.*

* *Soil erosion is controlled by terracing, contour ploughing and strip cropping.*
* *They rear donkeys for transport.*
* *By constructing winding roads.*

*Economic activities carried out on slopes of mountains.*

* *Tourism*
* *Farming*
* *Mining*

*Crops grown on slopes of mountains.*

* *Wheat*
* *Coffee*
* *bananas*
* *Sorghum*

*Valleys*

* *A valley is a lowland between two close hills or mountains.*

*Examples of valleys found in our district.*

* *Bat valley*
* *Kitante valley*
* *Lugogo valley*

*Uses of a valley*

* *They reduce floods*
* *They attract from river valleys.*
* *We get sand from river valleys*
* *They are used for study*
* *A rift valley is a long narrow depression on the earth’s surface.*

*Symbol of a rift valley.*

* *Escarpments are steep sides of a rift valley.*

*Economic activities carried out in rift valley*

* *Fishing*
* *Tourism*
* *Mining*
* *Industrialization*

*Problems faced by people living in valleys.*

* *Pests and diseases*
* *Floods*
* *Warm temperatures*
* *They make construction of roads and railway lines difficult.*

*Uses of physical features*

* *They help in rain formation*
* *They attract tourists.*
* *They are sources of minerals*
* *Some act as fishing grounds.*

*Problems faced by people living near physical features.*

* *Volcanic eruptions*
* *Soil erosion*
* *They harbor dangerous animals.*
* *Lakes and rivers flood during rainy season*
* *Land slides*
* *Poor transport and communication network*

*Caring for physical features.*

* *By education people about dangers of destroying physical features like dumping waste materials in lakes and rivers.*
* *By avoiding pollution*
* *The government should set strict laws against destruction of physical features.*

*Weather in our district.*

*Weather is the condition of a place recorded for a short period of time.*

*Terms related to weather.*

*Weather forecasting*

*Is the predication of future weather changes*

*Meteorology*

*Is the study of weather changes.*

*Meteorogists*

*These are people who study about weather changes.*

*Meteorological centre*

*Is a place where weather conditions are studied.*

*The biggest meteorological centre is found at Entebbe in Wakiso district.*

*Elements /weather makers /factors/Aspects*

* *Wind*
* *rain*
* *sunshine*
* *humidity*
* *Cloud cover*
* *Air pressure*
* *Temperature*

*Rain: Rain refers to droplets of water that fall from the sky.*

*Rainfall: Is the total amount of water collected.*

*Rain gauge: Is the instrument used to measure the amount of rainfall.*

*Diagram of a rain gauge.*

*Why is rainfall measured in millimeters?*

*To know how deep rain entered the soil (ground)*

*The rain cycle.*

*This is a continuous process through which rain is formed.*

*Procedure:*

*The sun heats the water body and evaporation takes places where water moves up as vapour. The water vapour condenses and there after falls as rain.*

*Diagram showing rain cycle.*

*Types of rainfall.*

1. *Convectional rainfall. – It is received in areas with vegetation and water bodies mainly in the central region.*
2. *Cyclonic / Frontal rainfall:*

*This type is experienced when warm moist air masses meet cold dry masses which rise, condense and form rain. Warm air rises because it is lighter than cold air. It is received mainly in flat areas like Karamoja.*

1. *Relief / Orographic rainfall.*

*This type is received in highlands areas.*

*A mountain has two sides i.e.*

*Lee ward side: Receives very little rain because it receives dry winds. (It is the rain shadow) it is because they have lost all moisture the time they descend.*

*Windward side:*

*warm moist air rises up, water vapour condenses to form rainfall.*

*Importance of rain.*

* *It softens the soil.*
* *It makes crops grow*
* *It adds water to water bodies.*
* *It is a natural source of waterfall for both industrial and domestic use.*

*Dangers of rain fall.*

* *It causes floods*
* *It leads to spread of diseases*

*Sunshine*

* *It is a natural source of light and heat. Energy from the sun is solar energy.*
* *It is measured using a campbell’s sunshine recorder.*

*A camp bell’s sunshine recorder.*

*Uses of sunshine.*

* *It helps in the formation of rainfall.*
* *It helps to dry farmers harvested crops.*
* *It is a source of solar electricity*
* *It is a source of vitamin D.*
* *It helps plants to make their own food.*

*Dangers of sunshine*

* *Too much sunshine causes drought*
* *Too much sunshine dries farmers’ crops before they are ready.*
* *Too much sunshine dries up water bodies.*
* *Too much sunshine hardens soil.*

*Wind:*

*Wind is moving air.*

*Uses of wind.*

* *It helps in winnow*
* *It dries clothes.*
* *It helps in seed dispersal.*
* *It drives away bad smell.*
* *It helps sailors to move on water.*
* *It flies objects like kites.*

*Dangers of wind.*

* *It spreads air borne diseases.*
* *It destroys property.*
* *Strong wind leads to soil erosion.*

*Instruments used to measure wind.*

* *Anemometer Windvane Windstock*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Instrument* | *uses* |
| *Anemometer* | *Is used to measure the speed of wind.* |
| *Windvane* | *Shows the direction of wind.* |
| *Wind sock* | *Shows the strength of wind.* |

*Clouds*

*Types of clouds.*

* *Nimbus clouds – They are dark and provide rain.*
* *Stratus clouds – They are dark and low, they bring drizzles.*
* *Cirrus clouds – Farthest clouds.*
* *Nimbus clouds – They are like cotton and appear in afternoon.*
* *Cumulo –numbus – Very large and bring storms.*

*Air pressure*

*It is also called atmospheric pressure and measured in mill bars.*

*Instrument used to measure air pressure is a Barometer.*

*Humidity:*

*This is the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere. It is measured by Hygrometer.*

*Hygrometer:*

*Temperature:*

*Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness of an area. It is measured by a thermometer.*

*Types of thermometers.*

*Clinical thermometer: Use in hospitals by doctors.*

*Six’s thermometer / minimum and maximum thermometer.*

*It measures the lowest and highest temperature of a place liquids used in thermometers.*

*Mercury – commonly uses.*

*Alcohol*

*A Stevenson screen.*

*Why is a Stevenson screen painted white.*

* *To reflect sun light*

*Why is it made of louvers?*

* *To all in free circulation of air.*

*Why is it made of wood?*

* *To regulate heat.*

*Importance of Stevenson screen+*

* *To protect delicate weather instruments.*

*Examples of delicate weather instruments.*

* *Thermometer*
* *Barometer*
* *Hydrometer*

*Types of weather*

* *rainy*
* *Cloudy*
* *Sunny*
* *Windy*

***Effects of weather a human activities.***

*Areas which receive reliable rainfall support plant growth and animal rearing unlike those in dry areas.*

*People who live in dry and hot areas where light clothes while those in cold areas rear thick / heavy clothes.*

***Seasons and corresponding activities****.*

*A season is a period of time in a year when the same weather conditions are experienced.*

*Seasons experienced in our district.*

* *Dry season – hot*
* *Wet season - rainy*

*Activities done in different seasons.*

*Dry seasons*

* *Harvesting ready crops.*
* *Preparing land.*
* *Repairing machines*
* *Drying seeds*
* *Sorting seeds.*

*Wet seasons.*

* *Planting crops*
* *Weeding*
* *Prunning*
* *Spraying*

LESSON NOTES SOCIAL STUDIES FOR PRIMARY FOUR

TERM II 2022

**TOPICAL BREAK DOWN**

**TOPIC ONE:**

**PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT:**

* Stone Age period
* Stages of stone age
* Sources of food.
* Examples of food.
* Discoveries in each stage
* Importance of farming to early man.
* Importance of iron smelting.
* Tools of the early man and their importance.
* Importance of fire to the early man.
* A museum and its importance.

**MIGRATION:**

* Definition
* Causes of migration
* Types of migration and their causes
* Effects of migrations.
* Problems faced by people in towns.

**ETHNIC GROUPS:**

* Definition of (a) Ethnic groups

(b) A tribe

* Ethnic groups and the tribes.
* Legends and examples
* Origin of various ethnic groups.

**FAMILY:**

* Defining: (a) A clan

1. A lineage
2. A family

* Types of family.
* Examples of family needs.
* Duties of people in a family.
* Advantages of big and small families
* Disadvantages of big and small families.

**CULTURE**:

* Definition.
* Examples of cultural practices.
* Importance of culture.
* Factors that lead to changes in cultural practices.

**POPULATION**:

* Defining population
* Terms in population and their definition.
* Factors affecting population distribution.
* Advantages of dense population.
* Disadvantages of dense population.

**TOPIC TWO**

**ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT**:

* Definition of a leader.
* Types of leaders
* Cultures of a good leader.
* Ways through which people come to power.

**ELECTIONS**:

* Definition.
* Body responsible.
* Head of electoral commission.
* Structure of leadership in urban and rural districts.

**LOCAL COUNCILS**:

* Examples of local councils.
* The structure of local council one.
* Their responsibilities.
* Special groups represented on L.C.I committee.
* Important people in our district and their roles.

**SECURITY IN OUR DISTRICT:**

* Examples of security organs and their roles.

**THE POLICE**:

* Departments under the police.
* Head of the police in Uganda.
* Heads of police stations.
* Ways in which police maintains law and order.

**THE UGANDA PRISON**:

* Functions of the Uganda prison.

**THE ARMY**:

* Name of the army.
* Duties of the army.

**PEOPLE’S RIGHTS**:

* Definition.
* Rights of people.
* Responsibilities of people in our district.
* People who violate children’s right.

**CHILD ABUSE**:

* Definition.
* Forms of child abuse.
* Causes of child abuse.
* Effects of child abuse.
* Causes of street children.
* Ways of controlling child abuse.

**RELIGIOUS LEADERS**:

* Examples of religious leaders.
* Examples of religious sects.

**CULTURAL LEADERS**:

* Examples of cultural leaders.
* Examples of kingdoms.

**VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS**:

* Definition.
* Examples of voluntary organizations.
* Roles of voluntary organizations.

**TOPIC THREE:**

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT:**

* Definition of economic activities.
* Types of economic activities.
* Examples of traditional economic activities.
* Examples of modern economic activities.

**BANKING:**

* Definition (a) Banking.

(b) Bank

* Duties of the central bank.
* Examples of commercial banks.
* Importance of commercial banks.

**FARMING:**

* Definition.
* Needs of a farmer.
* Problems farmers face.
* Solutions to the problems.
* Traditional and non-traditional cash crops.
* Examples of traditional and non-traditional cash crops.
* Types of farming, advantages and disadvantages.
* Why farmers carry out subsistence farming.

**FISHING**:

* Definition.
* Types of fish.
* Local and modern methods of fishing.
* Local and modern methods of preserving fish.
* Problems facing the fishing industry.
* Solutions.
* Importance of fish.

**TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**:

* Definition
* Forms/types of transport.
* Categorizing transport types.
* Means under each transport.
* Advantages and disadvantages of each type of transport.
* Types of roads.
* Examples of roads.
* Importance of feeder roads.

**ACCIDENTS**.

* Definition.
* Causes of road accidents.
* Ways of controlling road accidents.

**COMMUNICATION**:

* Definition
* Types of communication.
* Examples of each type of communication.
* Means of communication.
* Examples of telephone companies.
* Advantages and disadvantages of mass media.

**INDUSTRIALIZATION**:

* Definition (a) Industrialization.

(b) An industry.

* Factors for establishing an industry.
* Major industries in our district and Kampala.
* Importance of industries.
* Problems caused by industries in an area.

**TRADE:**

* Definition: (a) Trade

(b) Barter trade

(c) Slave trade

**LESSON NOTES:**

**PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT:**

**STONE AGE PERIOD:**

This is the period of time when the early man used tools made out of stones.

**STAGES:**

**Old / Early Stone Age.**

* Man had a hairly body.
* Man used to live in the bush.
* The hairly body kept him warm in cold nights.

**Middle Stone Age:**

* Man discovered fire.
* He started to live in caves.
* Man ate roasted meat.
* Man tamed the dog.

N.B: Farming marked the end of middle Stone Age.

**New / Late Stone Age:**

* It started with the activity of farming.
* Man had enough food.
* Man discovered iron smelting.

**Importance of farming to early man**.

* It helped him to live a settled life.
* It helped him to get enough food.

**Importance of iron smelting**.

* It helped early man to make weapons.
* It helped early man to make garden tools.
* It increased on food production since garden tools were made.

**Examples of early man’s tools.**

* Bolas - Hand axe
* Arrows - Bone needle
* Hand spear - Club.

Pictures of each of the above tools.

**Importance of each tool.**

* Bolas - Trapping fast running animals.
* Club - Hitting animals.
* Hand axe - Cutting trees.
* Arrows - For hunting.

**Types of food for the early man**.

* Fruits - rAw meat
* Roots - wild honey
* Fish

**Importance of fire to the early man.**

* Fire helped man to scare away wild animals.
* Fire helped early man to eat roasted meat.
* Fire helped the early man to get light.
* It helped early man to live in caves.
* It helped early man to get warmth.

**A museum:**

It is a place where things of long ago are kept.

**Importance of a museum**.

* Keeps things of long ago.
* It attracts tourist.

**Migration**

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

**Immigration**:

This is the process of coming to live permanently in a country that is not yours.

**Emigration**:

This is the process of leaving your own country and live permanently in another country.

**Causes of migration**.

* Disease out break.
* Drought.
* Shortage of land.
* Looking for fertile soils.
* Looking for food, water and pasture.
* Running away from crimes.

**Types of migration**.

* Rural – rural migration.
* Urban –rural migration.
* Rural –urban migration.
* Urban-urban migration.

**Rural – rural migration**.

This is the movement of people from one village to another for better settlement.

**Causes of rural – rural migration**.

* Land shortage.
* Shortage of pasture and water.
* Internal conflicts.
* Disease outbreak.
* Looking for fertile soils.

**Effects of rural –rural migration**.

* Low population where they left.
* High population where they migrate to.
* Inter-marriages.
* Displacement of people.
* Conflicts with original people.

**Urban-rural migration**.

This is the movement of people from towns to villages for better settlement.

**Causes of urban-rural migration.**

* High crime rates.
* Poor sanitation in slums.
* Unemployment.
* High cost of living.
* Out break of diseases in towns.
* Retirement from jobs.

**Effects of urban –rural migration.**

* Increased population in villages.
* Lack of market for goods in towns.
* Shortage of labour in industries.

**Rural urban migration**.

This is the movement of people from villages to towns for settlement.

**Causes of rural –urban migration**.

* Looking for employment.
* Looking for better education.
* Insecurity in rural areas.
* Looking for better medical services.
* Running away from crimes,
* To enjoy services such as electricity and piped water.

**Effects of rural – urban migration**.

* Leads to low population in rural areas.
* Decline in farming.
* Increased population in urban area.

**Urban – urban migration.**

This is the movement of people from one town to another looking for better settlement.

**Causes of urban-urban migration**.

* Job transfer.
* Looking for market for their goods.
* To get better jobs.
* Hiding from crimes.

**Effects of urban –urban migration.**

* Increased population where they settle.
* Shortage of market where they left.
* Shortage of labour where they left.

**Problems faced by people in towns.**

* Poor sanitation.
* Flooding.
* Disease out break.
* Noise pollution.
* Traffic congestion.
* Over crowding
* High crime rate
* Rioting

**Ethnic groups in our district.**

An ethnic group is a large group of people having the same origin and almost speak related languages.

**A tribe:**

A group of people who speak the same language and have the same custom.

Custom refers to the actions and behaviours of people accepted in a society.

**Ethnic groups in Uganda**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ethnic groups** | **Tribes** |
| Bantu | Baganda , Basoga, Batoro, Banyankole, Bakiga |
| River – LakeNilotes | Alur, Acholi, Japadholar, Lugbara |
| Plain Nilotes/ Nilotics | Iteso, Jie, Kumam, Langi, Karamojong |
| Sudanic | Lugbara, Madi, Kakwa, Lendu, Kebu |
| High land Nilotes | Sabiny, Pokot, Kipsings, Nandi |
| Hamites/ Cushites | Bahima, Basita, Bahinda |

Iteso + Langi

Kumam

Lendu + Luo Alur

**Legends**: These are true or false stories of long ago.

**Examples of legends:**

* 1. Kintu and Nambi
  2. Gipiir and Labong
  3. Mundu and Sera.

Myth is the traditional stories told about the people, gods and spirits who lived long ago in a clan. Example Bachwezi

**The origin of ethnic groups and their main occupation.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnic groups** | **Origin** | **Occupation** |
| Bantu | Cameroon highlands/forests | Cultivation |
| River lakeNilotes | Southern Sudan | Cattle keeping. |
| Plain & High land Nilotes. | Ethiopia | Cattle keeping. |

**A clan**:

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

**Symbols of a clan:**

* Totems.
* Names
* Drum sounds.

**Duties of a clan head.**

* To register the clan members.
* To organize clan ceremonies and functions.
* To preside over traditional ceremonies and clan meetings.
* To settle disputes among clan members.
* To organize clan activities such as music, football, boxing, boat racing, wrestling etc.
* To take care over the clan properties.
* To allocate land to clan members.

**A lineage:**

This is a small family group of people in a clan.

**A family:**

This is a group of people living together related by blood, marriage or adoption.

**Types of families.**

* Extended family.
* Nuclear family.
* Foster family.

**Extended family.**

This is the type of family where parents, children, and other relatives live together.

**Nuclear family.**

This is a type of family where we find father, mother living together with their children.

**Foster family**.

This is a family with adopted children.

**Examples of family needs.**

* Shelter - land
* Food - clothes
* Water - money

**Duties of children.**

* Cleaning a home.
* Helping parents.
* Washing utensils.
* Fetching water.
* Grazing animals.

**Duties of a mother.**

* To produce children.
* To care for children.
* To cook food for family members.
* To teach children good morals.
* To maintain sanitation at home.

**Roles of a family head.**

* Provides food for the family.
* Provides support for education.
* Provides shelter.
* Provides clothes
* Ensures security.

**Advantages of a big family.**

* There is enough labour force.
* There is enough security.
* Children get to know their relatives.
* Children are disciplined by all relatives.

**Disadvantages of a big family.**

* It is expensive to provide needs.
* It encourages conflicts.
* Love is not equally shared among family members.

**Advantages of a small family size.**

* It is cheap to provide needs.
* Children get enough parental love.
* It encourages saving.
* There are less conflicts.

**Disadvantages of a small size family.**

* Shortage of labour force.
* Children may fail to know all their relatives.

**Culture:**

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

**Cultural practices in our district.**

* Wedding
* Introduction
* Burial ceremonies
* Naming of children
* Traditional food.
* Traditional dressing
* Initiation ceremony.

**Importance of culture.**

* It promotes unity.
* It promotes morals.
* It promotes developments.
* It creates friendship.

**Factors that lead to change in culture.**

* Poverty.
* Western culture.
* Peer group influence.
* Education.
* Misfortunes.

**Population:**

This is the total number of people living in an area.

**Over population.**

This is when the number of people living in an area is more than the available resources.

**Under population.**

This is when the number of people living in an area is less than the available resources.

**Population census.**

This is the official counting of people in the country.

**Population distribution**. This the way how people are spread in an area.

**Dense population**. This is when an area has many people.

**Sparse population**. This is when an area has few people.

**Population density**. This is the number of people per square kilometer.

**Population growth**. This is the increase in the number of people in an area.

**Factors affecting population distribution.**

* Climate
* Fertile soils
* Social services
* Security
* Economic activities
* Industrialization.

**Economic activities affecting population distribution.**

* Mining
* Industrialization
* Farming
* Trade

**Advantages of dense population.**

* It provides market for goods.
* It provides labour.
* It leads to exploitation of resources.

**Disadvantages of dense population.**

* It leads to poor sanitation.
* It leads to draining away of swamps.
* It leads to land fragamentation.
* It leads to exhaustion of resources.
* It leads to over exploitation of resources.

**Education.**

Education is the system of giving and receiving of knowledge.

**Types of education.**

* Formal education
* Informal education.

**Informal education:**

It is the traditional education got from home. People who give us informal education are;

* Parents - grand parents etc.
* Uncles
* Aunts

Informal education was commonly got from fire places.

**Formal education.**

Is the type of education got from schools. People who give us formal education.

* Teachers
* Tutors
* Lecturers
* Professors.

**Levels of formal education.**

* Nursery level
* Primary level
* Secondary level
* University level
* Primary leaving education (PLE) is done at the end of primary level.

**School:**

A school is a place where we learn from.

**Symbols of a school.**

* School badge - School motto
* School uniform - School flag
* School anthem - school mission

**Examples of school needs.**

* Shelter - Security
* Land - Food
* Teachers - Books
* Water - Furniture
* Money

**Importance of a school in a community**.

* It provides education to a community.
* It provides market to community goods.
* It provides jobs to community members.
* It can provide shelter to community members for parties, meetings, etc.
* It can lend some material to the community. E.g. furniture.

**Importance of a community to the school.**

* It provides food to a school.
* It provides labour to the school.
* It provides security to the school.
* It provides children to the school.

**Types of schools.**

* Government schools
* Private schools.

**Government schools**: Are schools owned by the government.

**Private schools**. Are schools owned by people.

**Universal primary Education (UPE)**

This is the free education which the government introduced in some primary schools. It was introduced in 1994.

**Advantages of Universal Primary Education. (UPE)**

* It helps needy children to learn free.
* It helps parents not to pay school fees.
* It is cheap to get.

**Problems facing UPE schools.**

* Over population.
* Shortage of furniture.
* Shortage of trained teachers.
* Shortage of buildings.
* Shortage of text books.
* Corruption.

**Corruption**: Is the misuse of government’s money or resources.

**Solutions to problems of UPE schools.**

* The government should employ more teachers.
* The government should buy more furniture.
* The government should buy more scholastic materials.
* The government should set up more buildings.
* By arresting corrupt leaders.

**Universal Secondary Education** (USE) is the free education given to secondary students.

**University.**

* A university is the highest institution of learning.
* Makerere university is found on Makerere hill, Kawempe municipality in Kampala district.
* It is the biggest university in Uganda.

**Chancellor**: is the title given to the head of a university.

**Professor Mondo Kagonyera**. Is the current chancellor of Makerere University.

**Universities found in Uganda.**

* MukonoUniversity. - NdejjeUniversity.
* MbaleUniversity. - NKumbaUniversity.
* KyambogoUniversity. - KampalaUniversity.
* MbararaUniversity. - MakerereUniversity.
* Gulu University Etc.

All schools are under the ministry of education and Sports. (MOES)

* The current minister of Education Science, Technology and Sports is **Hon. Jessica Alupo.**
* The current state minister for primary education is **Hon. Chrisester Muyingo.**
* The current State Minister for Higher Education is **Hon. Tokodri Togboa**
* Minister for Health **Hon. Dr. Elioda Tumwesigye**
* State minister for Health **Hon. Dr Chris Baryomunsi**

**Differences between formal education and informal education.**

* Formal education is got from schools while informal education is got from homes.
* Formal education is taught by teachers while informal education is taught by parents.
* Formal education has levels while informal education has no levels.
* Formal education is examinable while informal education is not examinable.
* We pay for formal education while informal education is free.

**ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT.**

**LEADERSHIP IN OUR DISTRICT.**

**A LEADER.**

This is a person who directs and guides people in a given society.

**Types of leaders.**

1. Political leaders
2. Cultural leaders
3. Religious leaders
4. Institutional leaders
5. Voluntary leaders
6. Civil leaders

**Qualities of a good leader.**

* A good leader should be kind.
* A good leader should be honest.
* A good leader should be obedient.
* A good leader should be educated.
* A good leader should be knowledgeable.
* A good leader should be flexible.
* A good leader should be hard working.
* A good leader should be respectful.

**Ways in which people come to power.**

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

**Elections.**

This is the process by which people choose leaders of their own choice.

**Head of electoral commission**. Mr. Badru Kigundu.

Body responsible for organizing elections.

**Electoral commission.**

**Political leaders in our district.**

* Administration in urban districts is different from rural districts.
* Each district is divided into small units for easy administration.

**Decentralization.**

This is the transfer of power from the central government to the district level.

**City authorities.**

Mayor Rural district authorities.

Resident district commissioner chairperson - LCV

Town clerk CAO ( Chief Administrative

Officer)

Councilors RDC (Resident District

Commissioner)

**Local Councils.**

1. Local council V ( district)
2. Local council IV (county)
3. Local council III ( sub-county)
4. Local council II (Parish)
5. Local council I ( Village levels)

**Local council I**

10 members make up L.C.I committee. These include;

(i) The chairperson

(ii) The Vice chairperson

1. The general Secretary
2. Secretary for defence.
3. Secretary for finance.
4. Secretary for information. Education and mobilization.
5. Secretary for youth.
6. Secretary for women affairs.
7. Secretary for production and environment protection.
8. Secretary for people with disabilities.

**Vice chairperson.**Is responsible for children affairs.

**Duties of the local council one committee.**

* To maintain peace and security in a village.
* To promote sanitation.
* To settle village disputes.
* To unite people.

**Special groups represented on LC .I committee.**

* Youth
* Women
* Children
* Disabled.

**By laws**.

These are laws set by local councils.

**Civil leaders**. Are members of civil service.

**Important people in our district.**

1. Local council V ( District Chairperson)

**Role**: Chairs meetings on the district level.

1. District speaker.

Presides over council meetings.

1. District Chief Administrative Officer. (CAO)

**Note**: In Kampala district the CAO is the executive Director. (Jennifer Musisi)

**Role:**

1. Pays civil servants
2. Controls district funds.
3. Supervises the district activities.
4. Implements district plans.
5. Advises the local council five executive committee.
6. Resident District commissioner. (RDC Appointed by president.)

**Role**:

* 1. Heads security in the district.
  2. Teaches people about government policies.
  3. Promotes relationship between the people and the central government.
  4. Supervisers district administration.

1. District Education Officer. (D.E.O)
   1. Makes sure education programmes are carried out.
2. District Veterinary Officer. (D.V.O)
   1. Advises farmers on how to look after their live stock.
   2. Supervises all veterinary workers.
3. District Police Commander. (DPC)

(i) Controls police force in a district.

1. District Agricultural Officer. (DAO)
   1. Advises farmers on better farming methods.
   2. Encourages farmers to grow more food.
   3. Introduces NAADS to farmers.

**NAADS**: National Agricultural Advisory Services.

1. District Director of Health Services (DDHS)
   1. Controls disease out break in the district.
   2. Supervises health workers in a district.
2. DistrictForest Officer. (D.F.O)
   1. Encourages people to plant trees and control the cutting of forests.
   2. Encourages conserving of forests.
3. District Fisheries officer. (D.F.O)
   1. Encourages people to plant trees and control the cutting.
   2. Teaches better methods of fishing.
4. District Probation Officer. (D.P.O)
   1. Helps people affected by disaster.
   2. He is in charge of children.
5. District planner. (DP)

Plans for developments in a district.

1. **Magistrates.**

These are officers who act as judges in the lowest courts.

**SECURITY IN OUR DISTRICT.**

**EXAMPLES OF SECURITY ORGANS.**

1. The police: This is the law enforcing body.
2. The army: This defends the country.
3. The LD.U ( Local Defence Unit): The LDU maintains security in villages.

**Departments under the police.**

1. General duty. Receives any kind of complaint from the public.
2. Criminal Investigation Department. It investigates crimes.
3. Dog Section. Trains and looks after dogs.
4. **Fire Brigade**. (a) Pots out fire.
   1. Saves people & animals in danger i.e.
5. Broken buildings.
6. Bomb blasts
7. Drowning.
8. **Traffic department**: Handles matters on traffic i.e.
9. Teaching proper use of transport facilities.
10. Taking people to court who break traffic rules.
11. **Passport department.**

Issues passports and other travel documents.

1. **Radio and signal department.**

Responsible for communication with radios and signals.

Note: In case of an emergency one calls 999 or 112.

1. **Police Air Wing**. Handles emergencies concerned with planes

or air.

1. **Patrol section**: This moves from one place to another

checking law breakers.

* 1. The inspector General of Police: Heads the police in the country.
  2. **The IGP**: Is Lt. General Kale Kayihura.
  3. **Officer in charges**. Heads a police station. (OC)
  4. **Ministry of internal affairs**. The police is under the ministry of internal affairs.

**Ways in which the Police maintains law and order.**

* Arresting law breakers.
* Investigating cases.
* Controlling traffic.
* Fighting fire.
* Guarding important people and places.
* Taking suspects to court.

**The Uganda Prison.**

It’s main duty is to transform law breakers into good law abiding citizens.

**Functions of the Uganda Prison.**

* To look after for prisoners.
* To take suspects to courts for trial.
* To help prisoners become good law abiding citizens.

**The army**.

The army is under the ministry of defence. It is UPDF. Uganda People’s Defence Forces.

**Duties of UPDF**.

* To protect citizens and their properties.
* To defend the country’s boundaries.
* To defend people’s rights.

**People’s rights.**

A right is the freedom a person must enjoy.

**Rights of people.**

* A right to life
* A right to vote
* A right to free movement.
* A right to clean and health environment.
* A right to social services.
* A right to religion.
* A right to practice our culture.

**Responsibilities of people in our district.**

* Paying taxes promptly
* Respecting other people’s rights.
* Participating in elections.
* Respecting and keeping the environment clean.

**People who violate children’s rights.**

* Step mothers
* Some teachers
* Some relatives
* Some single parents.

**Child abuse**.

This is the violation of a child’s right or denial of a child’s right.

**Forms of child abuse.**

Kidnapping

* Defilement
* Child sacrifice
* Child labour
* Corporal punishment
* Rape

**Causes of child abuse.**

* Alcoholism
* Broken families
* Moving at night
* Forced marriages.
* Drug abuse
* Polygamous marriages.
* Moving in lonely places.

**Effects of child abuse.**

* It leads to unwanted pregnancies.
* It leads to production of unwanted children.
* It leads to brain damage.
* It leads to street children.
* It leads to death.
* It leads to breaking of families.

Street children are homeless who live on streets.

**Causes of street children.**

* Peer group influence.
* Mistreatment of children.
* Wars.
* Broken families

**Ways of controlling child abuse.**

* Teaching people children’s rights.
* Reporting people who carryout child abuse.
* Parents should discipline their children.
* Children should be taught safety measures.
* Children should avoid lifts and gifts from strangers.
* Children should avoid moving at night.
* Parents should bring up children together.

**Religious leaders:**

These teach practices and beliefs about God. **Examples**

**Muslims leaders:**

* Mufti
* Khadhi
* Sheik
* Imam

**Catholic leaders.**

* Diocese ( Bishop) - Parish priests
* Pope - Vicar
* Cardinal
* Dean
* Father, Brothers and Sister.

**Anglican Leaders***:*

* Bishops
* ArchBishop
* Catechist
* Deacon
* Reverends

**Seventh day Adventist Leaders.**

* Pastor - Zone leaders
* Church elders - Union leaders
* Deacon - District leaders.

**Baptist and Pentecostal leaders**.

* Pastors
* Evangelists
* Apostles
* Bishops.

**Orthodox Church Leaders**.

* Bishop
* Reverend
* Parish leasders.

**Cultural leaders:**

A cultural leader is one who come in power through inheritance e.g. Kings, primes, queens and princesses.

**Kingdoms:**

This is a group of people led by a king.

**Examples of Kingdoms in Uganda.**

* BugandaKingdom
* BunyoroKingdom
* ToroKingdom
* Busoga kingdom
* Ankole kingdom.

**Title given to Kings of different kingdoms.**

* BugandaKingdom – Kabaka
* BunyoroKingdom – Omukama
* ToroKingdom - Omukama
* Busoga - Kyabazinga
* Ankole - Omugabe.

**Titles given to other cultural leaders.**

* Acholi – Rwot
* Alur - Rwoth
* Japadhola - Tieng Adhola
* Iteso - Emorimor
* Bakonjo - Omusinga
* Karamojong - Ekatukon.

**Current cultural leaders in different areas**.

* Buganda kingdom – Ronald Mwenda Mutebi II
* ToroKingdom - Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru IV
* BunyoroKingdom - Solomon Gafabusa Iguru.
* AcholiKingdom - David Onen Acan II
* Alur - Ubimu Phillip Olarker Rauni III
* Jopadhola - Moses Owor
* Iteso - Osuban Augustine Lemukol
* Bakonjo - Charles Wesley Mumbere.

**Voluntary Leaders**.

These are leaders who provide free services to people.

Voluntary organizations.

* These are organizations which provide free services to people.
* They are also called Non Government Organization. (NGOs)

**Examples of voluntary organizations.**

1. **Uganda women’s effort to save orphans. ( UWESO)**
   * It was formed by Janet Museveni.

**Duties of UWESO.**

* + It pays school fees for orphans.
  + It provides accommodation to some orphans and women.
  + It provides free education to some orphans.

1. **The AIDS support Organizations (TASO)**

* It gives counseling to AIDS victims.
* It treats AIDS patients
* It cares for the AIDS victims.

1. **URC: Uganda Red Cross.**
2. Cares for the wounded war victims.
3. Provides food for the war victims.
4. Provides medicine and food to prisoners.
5. Provides shelter, food, water and medicine to disaster victims.
6. **WORLD VISION:**
7. Supports orphans.
8. Promotes the welfare of the peasants.
9. Builds schools.
10. Builds clinics.
11. Provides safe water services.
12. **COMPASSION INTERNATIONAL**.
13. Pays school fees for the needy children.
14. Gives clothes to the needy.
15. **ISLAMIC RELIEF AGENCY**:
16. Provides safe water to people.
17. Builds medical centres.
18. Builds and helps schools.
19. **ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT RELIEF AGENCY. (ADRA)**
20. Cares for disaster victims.
21. Builds medical centres.
22. Sets up clean water sources.
23. Builds schools.
24. **CARRY AMERICAN RELIEF EVERY WHERE. (CARE)**
25. Provides temporary shelter to displaced people.
26. Provides relief to suffering people like, - wars, drought, disease outbreak.

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT.**

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.**

These are activities done by people to get money.

**Types of economic activities.**

* Traditional
* Modern

**Examples of traditional economic activities.**

* Bark cloth making - Brick making
* Pottery - Making ropes
* Basketry - Farming.
* Weaving

**Examples of modern economic activities.**

* Fishing
* Farming
* Trading
* Teaching
* Banking
* Transport.

**Banking:**

This is a system of keeping money safely.

**A bank.**

A bank is where money and other important things are kept.

**Types of banks**

1. Commercial banks
2. Central banks.

**Duties of the central bank. (Bank of Uganda).**

* Prints and circulates money.
* Issues new currency.
* Controls money in circulation.
* Controls commercial banks.

**Examples of commercial banks.**

* Equity - Stanbic
* Centenary banks - Cairo
* Barclays - Crane
* Housing finance - Post bank

**Importance of commercial banks.**

* They keep money safely.
* They keep important documents.
* They provide employment to people.
* They give loans to people.
* They give advice to business people.

**Farming.**Is the growing of crops and rearing of animals.

**Needs of a farmer.**

* Capital - garden tools.
* Land - water
* Labour - market
* Seeds -

**Problems faced by farmers.**

* Pests and diseases.
* Drought
* Shortage of land.
* Lack of capital.
* Wrangles for land.
* Poverty.
* Lack of modern seeds.

**Solutions to the problems facing farmers.**

* The government should provide better seeds to farmers.
* The government should provide pesticides to farmers.
* The government should rehabilitate roads in poor states.
* The government should provide loans to farmers.

**Traditional cash crops and non-traditional cash crops.**

**Traditional cash crops.**

These are cash-crops that were originally grown for sale.

**Examples:**

* Coffee
* Cotton
* Cocoa
* Tobacco
* Tea

**Non-traditional cash-crops.**

These are cash-crops that were originally grown for food but today they are sold.

**Examples.**

* Matooke ( bananas)
* Sweet potatoes
* Beans
* Cassava.

**Importance of farming.**

* Farming is a source of food.
* It is a source of income.
* It provides raw – materials to industries
* It is a source of employment
* It earns foreign exchange to the government.

**Types of farming.**

* Mixed farming.
* Subsistence farming.
* Dairy farming.
* Ranching
* Horticulture
* Floriculture
* Irrigation farming.
* Apiculture

**Mixed farming**: This is the growing of crops and rearing of animals on the same piece of land on different plots.

**Advantages of mixed farming**.

* Animals provide manure to crops.
* Some crops work as animals feeds.
* The farmer gets double income.

**Disadvantages of mixed farming.**

* Animals can easily spoil crops.
* It needs a big piece of land.
* It is expensive to carry out.

**Subsistence farming:**

This is the growing of crops fro home consumption and the surplus is sold.

**Why most farmers carry out subsistence farming.**

* It doesn’t need a lot of lands.
* It doesn’t need a lot capital.
* It doesn’t need a lot of labour.
* It is cheap to start and maintain.

**Dairy farming.**This is the keeping of cows for milk production.

**Products.**

Milk. (Butter, Ghee, Cheese, yoghurt, Ice cream)

**Ranching**. This is the keeping cattle for meat production.

**Horticulture**: This is the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables for sale.

**Floriculture**: This is the growing of flowers for sale.

**Irrigation**: This is the artificial supply of water to the crops.

**Advantage of irrigation farming:**

* Crops are produced throughout the year.
* It reduces famine.
* It increases food production.

**Apiculture**: This is the rearing of bees.

**Fishing**: This is the catching of fish from water bodies.

**Types of fish.**

* Tilapia - Nile perch
* Lung fish - Cat fish
* Silver fish
* Mud fish
* Star fish

**Methods of preserving fish.**

**Local methods.**

* Smoking ( commonest)
* Salting
* Sun drying.

**Modern methods**

* Freezing
* Tinning / canning.

**Methods of catching fish.**

* Using gill nets
* Using hooks
* Using fishing baskets Local methods.
* Using spears / arrows.

**Modern methods.**

* Using purse seiners.
* Using trawlers.

**Problems facing the fishing industry.**

* Poor road linking the fishing grounds.
* Lack of ready market.
* Lack of storage facilities.
* Theft on fishing grounds.
* Water hyacinth.

**Solutions to the problems.**

* To provide security to the fishing grounds.
* The government should set up better storage facilities.
* The government should rehabilitate poor roads.

**Importance of fish.**

* Source of food.
* Source of income.
* Source of medicine.

Artificial ponds for rearing fish is an acquarium.

**Transport and communication.**

**Transport.**

This is the movement of people or goods from one place to another.

**Types or forms of transport.**

* Air transport.
* Road transport
* Water transport
* Railway transport.
* Pipe line transport.

**Note:**

* Quickest – Air transport
* Slowest – Water transport
* Commonest - Road transport
* Bulky goods – railway transport and water.
* Liquid goods – Pipe line transport.
* Fragile goods – Water transport.
* Perishable goods – Air transport.

**Road transport. (user)**

* Pedestrians
* Drivers
* Cyclists
* Motorists

**Means of road transport:**

* Buses - Bicycles - Lorries
* Taxis - Motor cycles - Cars.

**Pedestrians:**

These are people who walk along the road.

**Advantages of road transport**.

* It can go door to door. (Provide door to door sevice)
* It can be extended.
* It is faster over short distances.
* It is flexible.
* It is not time tabled.

**Disadvantages of road transport.**

* It has a lot of traffic jam.
* Accidents are common.
* It is slow for long distances.
* High way robbery is common.
* Murram roads are affected by weather changes.

**Types of roads.**

* Tarmac roads.
* Murram roads

**Examples of roads.**

* Feeder roads
* Main roads
* High ways roads.

**Feeder roads**.

These are small murram roads which connect villages to highway or main roads.

**Importance of feeder roads.**

* They help farmers to transport their produce to market places.
* They help people to move from one district to another for trade.
* They ease the movement of goods from villages to main roads.

**Accidents:**

An accident is a sudden happening that can cause injury or death.

**Causes of road accidents**

* Bad roads.
* Cars in bad mechanic conditions.
* Over loading
* Over speeding vehicles
* Failure to obey traffic rules.
* Poor skilled drivers.

**Ways of controlling road accidents.**

* Constructing better roads.
* Repairing roads in poor state.
* Following road signs/ instructions.
* Avoiding over loading of vehicles.
* Using skilled drivers.
* Putting more traffic officers along the roads.

**Air transport:**

**Means of air transport**.

* Aeroplane.
* Helicopter
* Paracute

**Advantages of air transport:**

* It is not affected by traffic jam.
* It is fast.
* It can be used to rescue people in problems / danger like floods, storm, and people in mountains.

**Disadvantages of air transport.**

* It s very expensive.
* It is not common.
* It is affected by weather.
* It is timetabled and strict.

**Water transport:**

**Means under water transport.**

* Ships
* Ferries
* Canoes
* Boats.

All these are water vessels.

**Advantages of water transport.**

* Accidents are not very common.
* It has no traffic jam.
* It can carry bulky goods.
* It is the cheapest.

**Disadvantages of water transport.**

* It can be affected by pirates (sea robbers)
* It is not common.
* It is affected by water weeds.
* It is affected by water falls..

**Railway transport.**

Means under railway transport.

* Trains i.e. cargo trains , passenger trains.

**Advantages of railway transport.**

* Trains carry bulky goods.
* Rail need less maintence.
* Trains are not affected by bad weather.
* Accidents are not common.

**Disadvantages of railway transport.**

* It has fixed routes
* Railway construction is very expensive.
* It is not common.

**Pipeline transport.**

**Means - Pipes.**

**Advantages of pipeline transport**

* It does not consume space.
* It is fast
* Goods are not contaminated
* Can go door to door.
* It is flexible.

**Disadvantages of pipeline transport.**

* It carries only liquids and gases.
* Incase of breakage, it is not easy to identify.
* Pipes are very expensive to install.

**Goods carried through pipes.**

* Water - Gas
* Petrol - Oil
* Diesel

**Communication.**

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

**Types of communication.**

* Verbal communication
* Non-verbal communication.

**Examples of verbal communication.**

* Mouth to mouth
* Using telephone calls.
* Using radio calls.
* Using voice mails.

**Non-verbal communications.**

* Sign language
* Writing letters
* Using internet.

**Modern means of communication.**

* Using a television - Mass media
* Using a radio - News papers, Magazines
* Using telephone calls. - Writing letters
* Using internet - Using fax
* Using telex.

**Local / traditional means of communication.**

* Clapping - Dancing
* Whistling - Drumming
* Lighting fire - Blowing horns.
* Singing

**Telephone companies operating in Uganda.**

* Mobile telephone network ( MTN)
* Uganda Telecom (UTL)
* Airtel
* Orange
* Smile
* Warid Telecom.

Telephone is the fastest means of communication.

**Examples of news papers.**

* Bukedde
* New vision
* Red pepper
* Monitor
* Onion

**Advantages of news papers.**

* They can be kept for a long time.
* They are interesting.
* They provide employment
* They cater for the deaf.

**Disadvantages of news papers.**

* They are expensive.
* They don’t cater for the illiterates.
* They don’t favour the blind.
* They take long to reach rural areas.

**Examples of radio stations.**

* Capital FM - Radio One
* CBS - Dembe FM
* Beat FM - Prime radio

**Advantages of radios**

* They are cheap to buy.
* They entertain people through music
* They provide current news.
* They provide employment to people.
* They cater for the blind and illiterate.
* They advertise goods.

**Disadvantages of radios**.

* They are costly.
* Some programmes teach immoral behaviours.

**Examples of television stations.**

* WBS - NTV
* UBC - Record television.

**Industrialization**:

Industrialization is the setting up of industries in an area.

**An industry.**

This is a place where goods and services are produced.

**Factors for establishing an industry.**

* Capital - Electricity
* Land - Market.
* Labour
* Water

**Major Industries in our district.**

* Milk processing industry.
* Fishing industry.
* Parambot industry.

**Industries in Kampala.**

* Brewery industries ( Bell Larger) - Riham Industry
* Mukwano industries
* Highland mineral industry.

**Importance of industries.**

* They provide jobs to people.
* They pay tax to the government.
* They provide market for local raw materials.
* They develop roads in an area.

**Problems caused by industries in an area.**

* They cause air pollution.
* They cause noise pollution.
* They lead to clearing away of swamps.
* They dump waste products in the environment.

**Trade:**

Trade is the buying and selling of goods.

**Barter trade:**

It is the exchange of goods for goods.

**Slave trade:**

This was the buying and selling of human beings.

**Arabs:**

* These were the first traders to come to Uganda.
* They introduced slave trade.

**Tourism**:

Is the act of giving services to tourists.

**Examples of services.**

* Transport services
* Security services
* Communication services
* Accommodation services
* Medical services
* Food services.
* Education

**Reasons why tourism is called an industry.**

* It is a source of income.
* Tourism is a source of employment.
* It earns foreign exchange to the government.

**Tourist attractions in our district (Kampala)**

* Lake Victoria - Kasubi Tombs,
* Uganda museum - Vegetation
* Culture - Climate.

**Tour:**

A tour is a special visit to a well prepared and interesting place for either study purpose or pleasure.

**Human resources:**

Human resources refer to work which involves human effort and skills.

* Human resources involve the work and skills of people like farmers, tailors, steel workers, weavers, teachers, nurses, midwives and computer programmes.
* Human resource includes trained and non trained people.

**Specialization:**

Is the division of work amongst workers according to ones ability.

* Specialization is the division of work into small parts.
* One person does only one type of work.

**Advantages of specialization.**

* It is time saving.
* Workers gain experience and skill.
* Goods are produced in big quantities.

**Disadvantages of specialization.**

* It creates boredom as a result of doing the same type of work for long.
* People may lack skill in other fields of work.
* Production of goods is high which might lead to lack of market.

**Groups of people who work at school.**

* Teachers - Drivers
* Nurses - Watchmen
* Matrons - cooks etc.
* Cleaners

**People and technology:**

Technology is the practical way of solving problems.

**Advantages of technology.**

* It improves people’s standard of living.
* People get basic needs easily.
* It makes communication easy.
* It makes transport easy.

**Ways how transport has improved on transport system.**

* By introducing cars.
* By introducing earoplanes.
* By introducing bicycles.
* By introducing trains.

**How technology has improved on communication.**

* By introducing telephones.
* By introducing radios.
* By introducing televisions.
* By introducing tele-fax.
* By introducing telegrams.

**Ways how technology has improved on building.**

* By building storeyed buildings.
* By introducing cranes.
* By introducing pulleys.

**How technology can help us to preserve food.**

* By canning or tinning food.
* By refrigerating food.

**Ways how technology has improved on entertainment.**

* By introducing films.
* By introducing modern musical instruments.
* By introducing videos.
* By introducing computers.

**Disadvantages of technology:**

* It causes accidents e.g. cars.
* It pollutes the environment.
* Some machines lead to shortage of jobs to people e.g. computers.
* It leads to poor use of drugs.
* Some films teach bad behaviours.
* Some cosmetics cause harm to our body.
* Buns are used to kill people.
* Electricity can cause fire out break.

8

**TERM III**

**HOW TO MEET PEOPLE’S NEEDS IN OUR DISTRICT**

**SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DISTRICT**

Lesson one

**New words**

- Needs/services

* Social services
* Veterinary doctors
* Doctor
* Teacher
* Farmer
* Banker
* Carpenter
* Treatment
* Communication
* Transport

**1. What are needs?**

These are things we should get in order to live a better life.

These are two different types of needs and these are:

1. Basic needs
2. Luxuries

**a) What are basic needs?**

These are things that we cannot live without e.g. food, water, education, clothing, shelter, medical care

**Reasons why some homes lack basic needs**

1. poverty iii) unemployment

7ii) laziness iv)disasters

v) big number of people in a home

Activity

1.Where do people get the following?

i) food ii)water

2. Give two reasons why some families lack enough food.

3.Which crop provides a raw material for making clothes?

4.Give two reasons why people build houses

5.Give two examples of natural disasters and man-made disasters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Natur  al disasters | Man-made disasters |
| a)………………………………  b)……………………………… | a)…………………………………  b)………………………………… |

**Lesson two**

**Luxury items**

**b) What are luxuries/non basic needs?**

These are things that people can live without e.g. Television, cars, play station, etc

**c) Make a list of the needs in;**

i) Your family

ii) Your school

iii) Your local area.

Activity-2

1. Give any three examples of basic needs.
2. Why is a car not a basic need?
3. Mention any three things we can live without.

**Lessons 3**

**Social services**

**2. What are social services?**

These are needs provided by government to improve people’s welfare / make people’s lives better.

**3. Examples of social services in our district**

1. Education services
2. Medical services
3. Security services
4. Transport services
5. Communication services
6. Banking services
7. Insurance services
8. Housing services
9. Water supply services
10. Electricity services

**Activity 3**

1. What are social services?

2. Apart from keeping money safe, give three other importance of banks.

3.Apart from education, name other **four** social services provided in your district.

4 State any three problems faced by the government when providing social services.

**Lesson 4**

**4. What are social service centers?**

**These are places from which social services are provided to the people.**

**5. Examples of social service centers in our district**

* Schools
* Hospitals
* Police stations/ police posts
* Banks
* Water sources
* Petrol stations
* Post offices

**Activity**

Identify any two groups of people who work in each of the social service centres given

1.a) **School**

b) **Hospital**

2.List any four service providers in our district.

**Lesson 5**

**EDUCATION SERVICES**

**These are two types of education and these include;**

1. Formal education
2. Informal education

**Informal Education**

Informal education is the type of education which is mainly got from home and it doesn’t involve reading and writing.

Informal education mainly emphasizes practical skills and moral development

**How was informal education passed on to the children long ago?**

According to sex, boys and girls were taught differently and by different people.

**Boys**

1. Hunting
2. Fishing
3. Carpentry
4. Building /construction

**Girls**

i)Preparing meals/cooking

ii)Proper discipline/conduct in community

ii)How to look after babies and the husband to be.

iv)How to cultivate food for the family.

v)How to wash.

**Activity 5**

1.Mention any two advantages of informal education.

2 Why was the fire place so important in the past?

3.Which people provided informal education?

**Lesson 6**

**Formal Education**

This is the type of education which is mainly got from school and it involves reading and writing.

**Which group of people introduced formal education in Uganda?**

The missionaries

**Examples of first schools built by missionaries in Uganda**

1. Namilyango college
2. Mengo
3. Kings college, Buddo
4. Gayaza Girl’s School.

**Differences between informal and formal education**

**Informal education Formal education**

-No school fees is paid -School fees is paid

-No qualified teachers were involved - Qualified trs are used

-No classrooms were built -Classrooms are built

-Practical skills were more emphasized(job creators) - Trains job seekers

**Activity 6**

1. Mention any three advantages of formal education.
2. How are schools important to our community?
3. Write down any three symbols of a good school.

**Lesson 7**

**Importance of education**

* We learn reading and writing
* We acquire different skills which help us to get jobs.
* Education promotes moral development
* It brings people together(friendship)

**UPE/USE policies in Uganda (lessons 9 & 10)**

Write each of the above abbreviations in full.

U.P.E – Universal Primary Education

USE – universal Secondary Education

ABEK-Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja

**Why was UPE introduced in Uganda?**

1. To reduce illiteracy
2. To give chance to all children to go to school.
3. To reduce the burden of poor parents paying school fees.

NB:

i)USE was introduced to prevent school drop outs after primary education.

ii)All learners in UPE and USE schools get free education.

**Activity 7**

1.Give the difference between formal and informal education.

2.Write the following in full.

i.UPE………………………………………………………………

iiUSE………………………………………………………………

1. How has the UPE programme helped the people in your district?

**Lesson 8**

**Problems faced under UPE schools.**

1. Lack of enough food.
2. Lack of enough furniture
3. Poor sanitation/poor hygiene facilities
4. Lack of enough trained teachers
5. Overcrowded classes
6. Corruption
7. Delayed funding by the government.
8. High number of school dropouts.

**Suggest solutions to the above problems**

* Parents should contribute some money for food.
* Government should provide enough furniture
* School administration should emphasise proper sanitation in school.
* The government should increase salaries to attract more trained teachers.
* Government should construct more classrooms.
* Arresting corrupt officials.
* Sensitising parents about their role in educating children.

**Mention the problems commonly faced by children to and from school?**

* Road accidents, attacks from animals e.g. snake bites, wild dogs.
* Attacks from bad people e.g. the mad, kidnappers defilers, etc
* Bad weather e.g. rainfall, sunshine.

**Activity**

1.List any three problems faced by UPE schools.

2. Suggest a solution for each of the above problems.

3. Under which ministry are the U.P.E schools?

**Lesson nine**

**Transport services**

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

**Types of transport**

There are four major types of transport in our district and these are;

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

**Give the means of transport under each of the following types of transport using the table given.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Road transport** | **Water transport** | **Air transport** | **Railway transport** |
| Cars  Buses  Lorries  Pick ups  Bicycles  Motorcycles | Boats  Ferries  Canoes  Ship/vessels | Aero plane  Air crafts  Rockets  Helicopters  Kites | Trains  Rail cars |

**Activity**

**1.**What is transport?

2. Which is the commonest type of transport used in your district?

3.Mention any one means of transport under

a) Road transport: ………………………………………………….

b)Air transport: …………………………………………………….

c)Water transport: …………………………………………………

4.Draw and name means of transport under each of the following types of transport. (Use a table)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Road transport** | **Water transport** | **Air transport** | **Railway transport** |
|  |  |  |  |

**Lesson ten**

**Common causes of road accidents in our district**

1. Over speeding
2. Overloading
3. Driving cars under dangerous mechanical condition (DMCs)
4. Overtaking in dangerous spots.
5. Driving under the influence of alcohol
6. Poor roads
7. Talking on phone while driving

**Ways of controlling road accidents**

* Following road signs.
* Installing speed governors in all public vehicles.
* Enforcing strict laws against drunken drivers
* Repairing roads
* Following traffic rules and regulations.
* Making flyovers on busy roads.

**Activities**

1.What is an accident?

2.State **four** reasons why accidents are common on most roads in our district.

3.In which **three** ways can accidents be controlled in our district.

4.Why does the traffic lights show green?

**Lesson eleven**

**Road safety education**

**What is road safety education?**

This is the teaching of people about the proper use of roads in order to control accidents.

**Areas emphasized during road safety education.**

1. Practicing safe ways of crossing roads (look left, then right, left again and if the road is clear, then cross)
2. Don’t drink alcohol and drive.
3. Not overloading, over speeding, overtaking in dangerous spots and driving DMCs.

NB: They emphasize/encourage people to follow traffic rules and regulations.

**Activity**

**Draw the following road signs**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Zebra crossing** | **Danger a head** | **School ahead** | **Humps ahead** |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Railway crossing** | **Round about** | **Parking** | **No parking** |
|  |  |  |  |

**ii) Why are road signs important to the road users?**

To reduce the rate of road accidents.

**iii) Name the different kinds of roads known to you.**

1. Tarmac roads
2. Murram roads
3. Paths

**NB**: Feeder roads are small roads that join major roads.

**State the importance of having a good road network in an area.**

1. To transport farmers’ produce to markets.
2. To transport trade goods from urban to rural areas or rural to urban areas
3. It controls accidents.
4. It promotes tourism in an area.

e)To promote easy transportation of goods and passengers.

**v) Name the following types of transport in our district.**

a) Commonest – road transport

b) Cheapest – water transport

c) Best for heavy and bulky goods – railway transport.

e) Quickest – air transport

f) Best for carrying perishable goods – air transport

**Note:**

**i)Fragile goods** are those that can easily break e.g. glass**.**

**ii)Perishable goods** are those that can easily get spoilt e.g. flowers, fruits, and fresh fish.

**Activity**

1.Match A to B

A

i) Commonest

ii) Cheapest

iii) Slowest

iv) Best for heavy and bulky goods

v) Best for perishable goods

vi) Best for fragile goods.

B

-Road transport

-Air transport

-Railway transport

-Water transport

2.Why do most people in your district use road transport?

**Lesson twelve**

**Postal & communication services**

**What is communication?**

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

**There are two types of communication**

1. Traditional communication
2. Modern communication

**Ways/means of traditional communication**

* Using drums/ drumming
* Using smoke/ fire signals
* By using gestures
* By whistling
* By using horns

**Activity**

1.What term is given to sending and receiving of messages?

2.Identify the two types of communication in your district?

3.Draw and name any two means of communication used long ago.

4.Suggest one reason why modern means of communication is better than traditional means.

**Lesson thirteen**

**Ways/ means of modern communication**

* Using radios
* Using televisions
* Using news papers
* Using magazines
* Using internet
* Using telephones
* Using letters
* Using news letters
* Using faxes

**Review activity**

* Telephones

1. **State the major advantage of modern means of communication over traditional means.**

-Modern means of communication is faster than traditional means.

-Modern means have a wider coverage as compared to traditional means.

-Modern means can store information for future reference as compared to traditional means.

1. **Identify the examples of telephone companies in our district**
2. MTN
3. Uganda Telecom. (UTL)
4. Warid
5. Airtel
6. Orange
7. Smile
8. **Draw and name any three means of communication in our district.**
9. **State the importance of a Post Office to the people in our area.**
10. To send letters and parcels to the owners.
11. To sell postage stamps
12. To sell postage envelopes
13. To provide transport services
14. To provide employment / jobs

5.**Write P.O in full.**

**Post Office**

**Lesson fourteen**

**People who provide social services in our district**

**What roles do the following people provide in our district?**

**Local council leaders**

1. To settle disputes in an area.
2. To keep law and order in an area.
3. To plan for the general development of their areas.
4. To protect the environment

**Traditional leaders**

1. To promote culture
2. To promote morals
3. To promote peace and unity
4. To mobilize people for national development

**Activity**

**Complete the table below about people who provide social services in our area.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Service providers | Service provided |
| Teachers  Doctors  Nurses  Veterinary officers  Police officers  Farmers  Carpenters  Bankers  Drivers | -----  -----  -----  To treat sick animals  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  To keep people’s money safely  ----- |

***Lesson fifteen***

**Problems people face in getting their needs in our district.**

* Corrupt officials
* Laziness
* Bad weather
* Poverty / shortage of funds
* Low payment to workers
* High population (some facilities may not be enough for the people)
* Irresponsibility (mishandling of public property)
* High taxes

**Solutions to the above mentioned problems**

1. Arresting corrupt officials
2. Creating employment opportunities for people to earn money e.g. building industries.
3. Government should increase the salaries of workers e.g. teachers.
4. Controlling population growth by using birth control methods
5. Providing enough social service centres
6. Fair taxation.

**Activity**

**1.**State the difference between***basic needs***and***non- basic needs***

Give three examples of basic needs for the Greenhill community.

2.Identify two problems people may face in trying to meet their needs.

3.Give one reason why some people may fail to meet their needs.

Lesson sixteen

**A farmer as a service provider**

**1. Who is a farmer?**

This is a person who grows crops and rears animals.

**2. Mention the types of farming known to you;**

i) Mixed farming

ii) Subsistence farming

iii) Dairy farming

iv) Ranching

v) Plantation farming

vi) Horticulture

vii) Floriculture

viii) Arable farming

**Terms commonly used in farming**

**Mixed farming**

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

**Subsistence farming**

The growing of crops and rearing of animals mainly for home use/consumption.

**Dairy farming**

This is the rearing of cattle mainly for milk production.

**Ranching**

This is the rearing of cattle mainly for beef production.

**Plantation farming**

This is the growing of one perennial crop on a large scale e.g. tea, sugar cane, coffee, etc

**Horticulture**

This is the growing of vegetables, flowers, and fruits on a large scale.

**Floriculture**

This is the growing of flowers for sale.

**Arable farming**

The growing of crops only.

**Activity**

1.Give the meaning of the term ‘**farmer**’.

2.Give two reasons why farmers are needed in our district.

3.Identify three **needs** of a farmer.

4.Why are most farmers located in rural areas?

**Lesson seventeen**

**Why is farming important in our community?**

- It is a source of food.

- It is a source of income/money.

- Source of raw materials for industries.

- It is a source of employment to most Ugandans.

**What problems are faced by farmers in our community?**

1. Crop pests and diseases
2. Animals diseases
3. Soil erosion
4. Poor transport network
5. Low prices of farmers’ produce.
6. Poor storage facilities
7. Prolonged drought
8. Floods in some areas
9. Land shortage due to increased population.

**Activity**

1.In which three ways is farming important to the people in your community?

2.Identify any two products got from dairy farming.

4.Why are good roads needed by farmers?

5.Draw and name any two food crops in your district.

**6.Gi**ve the meaning of the following terms:

a)mixed farming:…………………………………………………………………………………...

b)floriculture:……………………………………………………………………………………….

7.State three problems that affect farmers today.

8.Suggest the solutions for the problems stated above.

**Lesson eighteen**

**Caring for social service centres**

**1. Mention any four social service centres found in your district.**

- Schools

- Hospitals

- Police stations

- Banks

- Markets

**The different ways of caring for the social service centres in our district are:**

i) Cleaning social service centres

ii) Proper handling of property in social service centres

iii) Respecting people who care for social service centres e.g. cooks, cleaners, etc

iv) Educating people about proper use of social service centres.

v) Planting grass to control soil erosion.

Note: for the district to properly provide social services to its people, they must have money/funds.

Activity

1.Name any four social service centres found in your district.

2.Identify four groups of people who work in the centres listed below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Social service centre** | **People who provide services** |
| Hospital | - |
| School | - |
| Banks | - |
| Police station | - |

3.Give three ways you can care for a school as a social service centre.

**How does the district get its money/ revenue?**

i) By collecting market dues.

ii) Through licenses

iii) Through tourism

iv) By collecting taxes

v) Through donations and grants.

vi) Through loans

**Ways the district spends its revenue;**

i) By building more health centres

ii) By building more schools

iii) By constructing and repairing roads

iv) Though garbage collection

v) Paying salaries to workers.

**Activity**

1. Where does KCCA get money to run its progammes?

2. Identify two problems faced by KCCA in providing services to the people.

Write K.C.C.A in full.