

# LESSON NOTES -SST 1<sup>st</sup> TERM-

## TOPIC 1

### LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT.




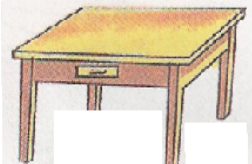


#### CASE STUDY

#### Map work:

A map is the drawing of something as seen from above.

A picture is the drawing of something as seen from the sides.

#### Examples of some maps and pictures:

Item	Picture	Map
Tree		
Pot		
Hut		
Table		
House		
A cup		

Bottle		
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### Importance of maps

- i. They are used to represent features.
- ii. They are used to store information.
- iii. They help travellers to find a way in strange places.
- iv. They help people to calculate distances between places

### The elements of a good map are:

- i. Compass.
- ii. Key.
- iii. Scale.
- iv. Title / Heading.

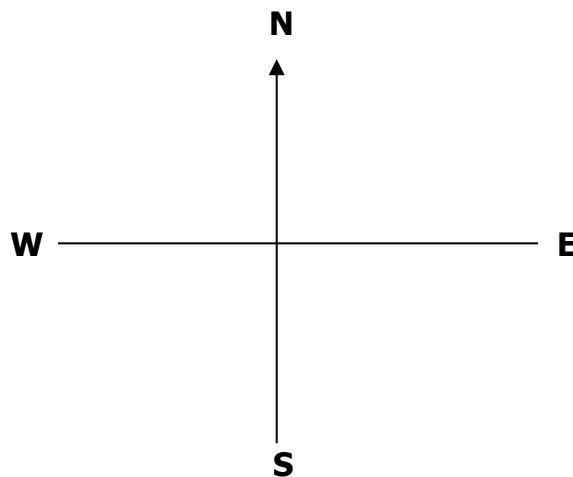
### A Compass.

A compass is an instrument used to find direction.  
The four main points of a compass are called cardinal points.

### The cardinal points on a compass are:

- i. North (N).
- ii. South ( S).
- iii. East ( E).
- iv. West ( W).

### A diagram showing cardinal points of a compass.

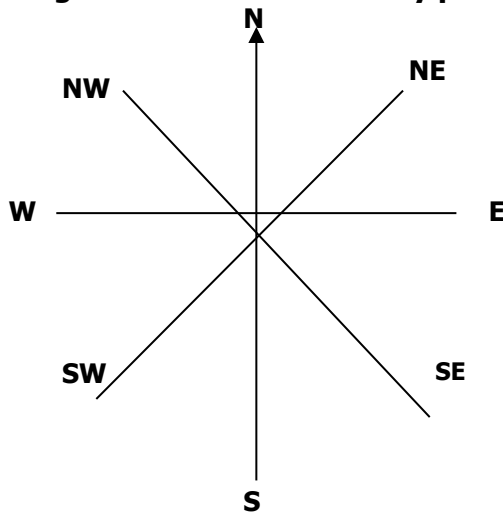


Other points between the main points are called **Secondary points or semi- cardinal points.**

### The secondary points / semi-cardinal points are:

- i. North – East ( NE).
- ii. South –East (SE).
- iii. South – West (SW).
- iv. North- West (NW).

**A diagram showing Cardinal and Secondary points of a compass.**



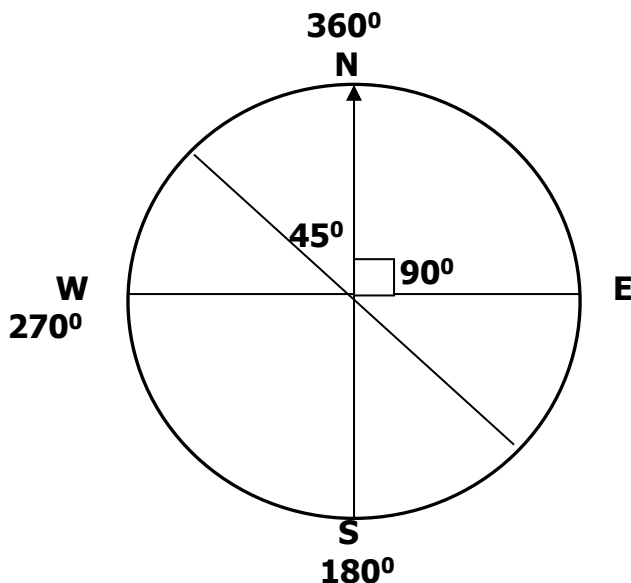
The compass needle always points in the North direction when suspended freely because it is made of a magnet.

The face of a compass forms a circle, which is equal to  $360^{\circ}$ .

The direction is measured in degrees.

There are  $90^{\circ}$  between two cardinal points.

**Measuring direction on a compass.**



North stands at 00 (Clockwise).

East at  $90^{\circ}$ .

South at  $180^{\circ}$ .

West at  $270^{\circ}$ .

North at  $360^{\circ}$  (complete circle).

**Other ways (means) of finding the direction.**

- i. The sun.
- ii. Landmarks e.g. hills, valleys, etc.

**Finding the direction using the sun.**

Practical activity (outside the class).

Right hand – East.

Back - South.

Left hand – West.

Front part- North.

The sun rises from the East so all shadows face west in the morning.

In the evening when the sun is setting in the west, all shadows face in the east.

At midday the shadow will be around the object (short) because the sun is overhead.

**People who always use a compass.**





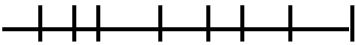
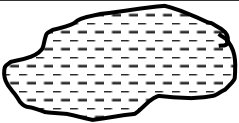
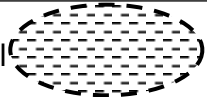

Examples of people who use a compass to do their work are:


- i. Pilots.
- ii. Sailors.
- iii. Soldiers.
- iv. Scouts.
- v. Mountain climbers, etc.

**A Key.**

A key is used to interpret symbols used on a map.

**Examples of map symbols:**

	Symbol	Name
1		Waterfall
2	 Bridge	Bridge
3		Airport
4		Dam
5		Swamp / Wetland
6		Railway line
7	Lake 	Permanent lake
8	Seasonal 	Seasonal lake
9		Mt. Peak

10		River
11		Seasonal river
12		Hill

**Standard colours used on a map.**

- i. Blue – water.
- ii. Green -Vegetation, etc.

**Why are symbols used on maps?**

To avoid overcrowding in the map.

**A title / Heading.**

A title tells what the map is about.

**Examples of titles put on the map:**

- i. A map showing towns of Uganda.
- ii. A map showing districts of Uganda.
- iii. A map showing rivers and lakes in Uganda.

**Scale**

A scale helps a map-reader to calculate /, find or determine the actual distance on a map.

**Types of scales**

- i. Statement scale.
- ii. Linear scale.
- iii. Representative fraction (RF).

**Statement scale:**

1cm represents 25 Km (1cm: 25 Km).  
 Means: 1 cm on the map represents 25Km on the ground.

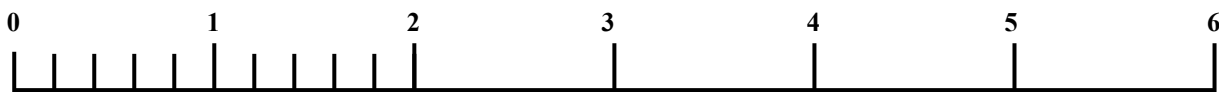
**Representative fraction.**

Representative fraction (RF) is given as a fraction, e.g.  $\frac{1}{50}$ .  
 Representative fractions are like the usual fractions with a numerator and denominator, e.g.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1000}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10,000}$  (1:10,1:100,1:1000)  
 $\frac{1}{50}$  (1:50) means 1 unit on the paper is represented by 50 units on the ground.

**Linear scale.**

A linear scale is a horizontal line divided into sections.  
 Each section represents a unit of measurement on the ground.  
 The smaller divisions are used for measuring the fractions of the units used.

**Example.**



## LOCATION OF OUR DISTRICT.

Our district is called Kampala.

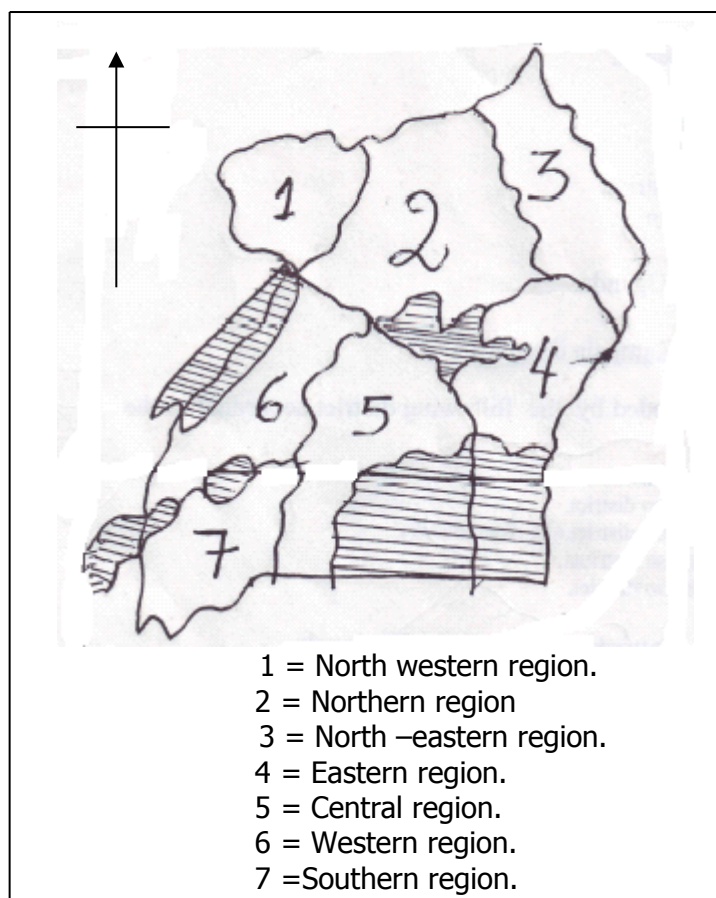
Kampala district lies between 0° and 1° North of the equator and 32° - 33° East of Greenwich.

Kampala district is found in the central region of Uganda.

There are seven (7) regions in Uganda, namely,

- i. Northern region.
- ii. South- Western region.
- iii. Eastern region.
- iv. Western region.
- v. Northern –Eastern region.
- vi. Central region.
- vii. North –Western region.

### A Map showing regions of Uganda.



### Some of the districts found in the Central region of Uganda are:

1	Wakiso district	9	Mityana district
2	Mukono district	10	Sembabule district
3	Luwero district	11	Masaka district
4	Kayunga district	12	Rakai district
5	Mubende district	13	Kiboga district
6	Mpigi district	14	Nakaseke district
7	Kalangala district	15	Nakasongola district
8	Kampala district	16	Kyankwanzi

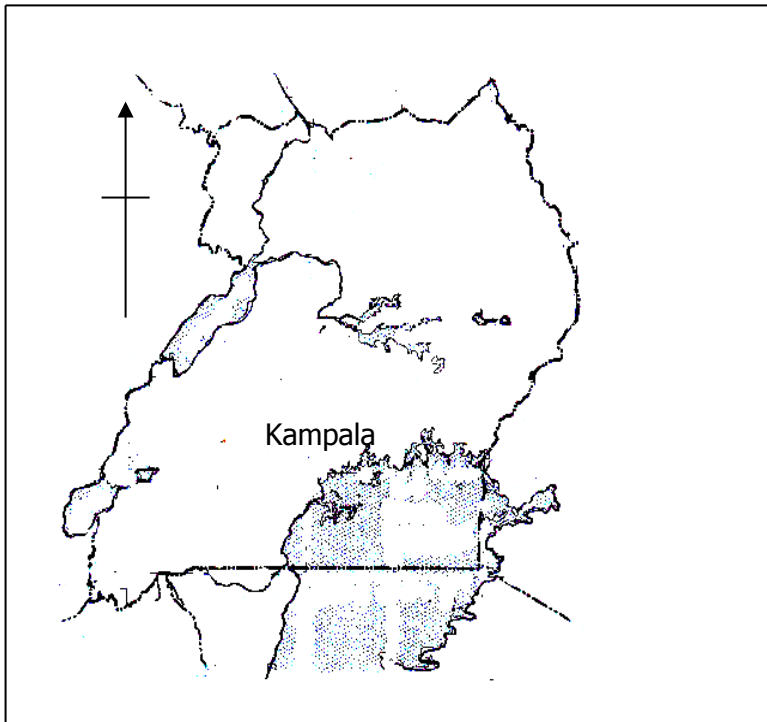
There are over 97 districts in Uganda.

### **Neighboring districts of Kampala district**

The following districts according to the compass surrounds Kampala district:

- i. North direction – Wakiso district.
- ii. South direction – Wakiso district
- iii. Southeastern - Mukono district.
- iv. West direction - Wakiso district.
- v. East direction – Wakiso district.

### **Locating Kampala district on the map of Uganda.**



### **LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.**

#### **Latitudes.**

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

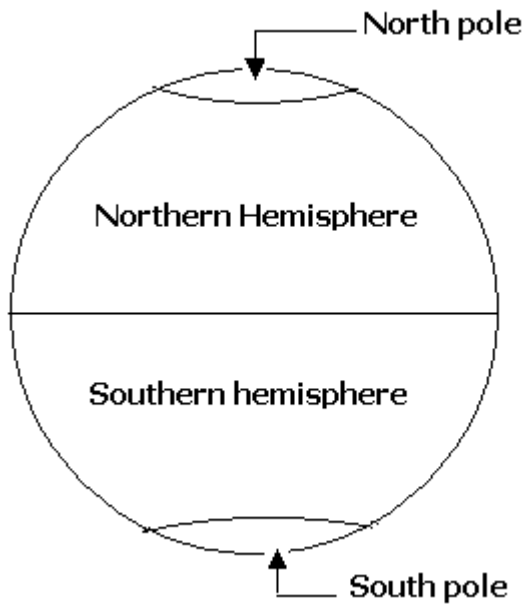
Latitudes are marked / numbered in degrees (°).

The main Latitude is the Equator it is marked 0°

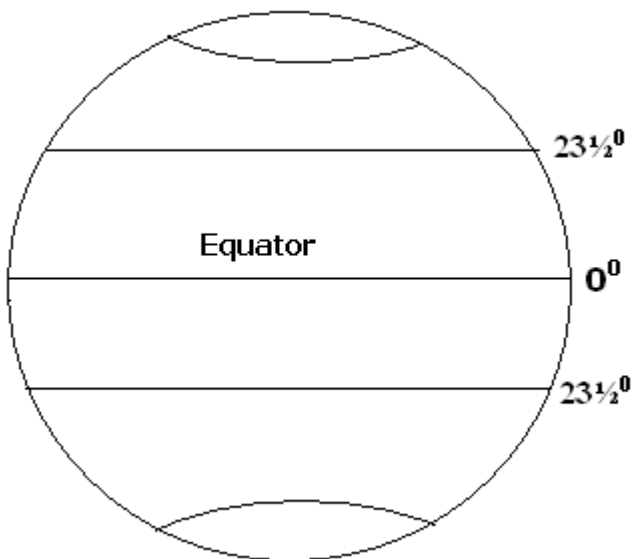
Lines of latitude help to determine the climate of a place

#### **The Equator divides the world into two equal halves, namely:**

- i. Northern Hemisphere.
- ii. Southern Hemisphere



### Latitudes on the globe



### Longitudes.

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

The main Longitude is the Greenwich / Prime meridian, marked with 0°.

The prime meridian is sometimes called Greenwich because it passes through a town called Greenwich in England.

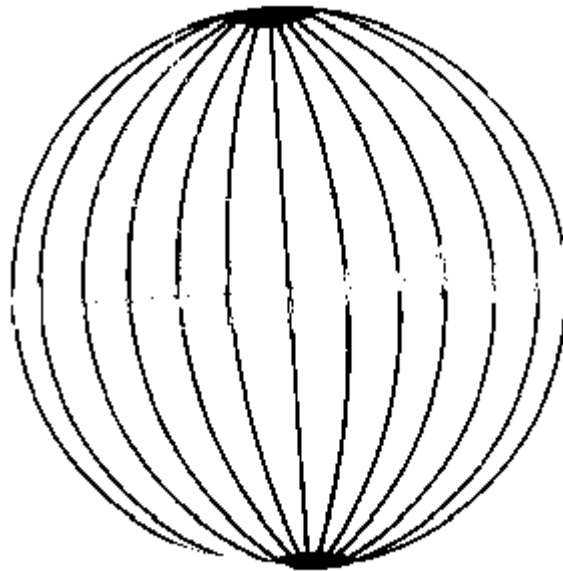
Longitudes help map-readers to calculate time.

Longitudes are marked / numbered in degrees (°) East or West of Greenwich

### Longitudes on the globe

North pole

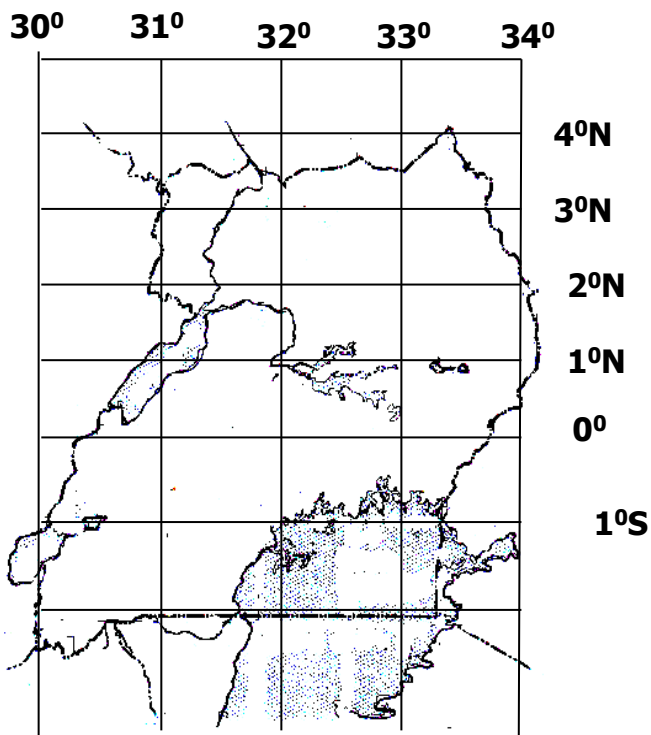




South pole

**NB.** Latitudes and longitudes help to locate places on a map.

**LOCATING PLACES ON THE MAP USING LONGITUDES AND LATITUDES.**



**Some of the districts in which the main latitude (equator) passes through are:**

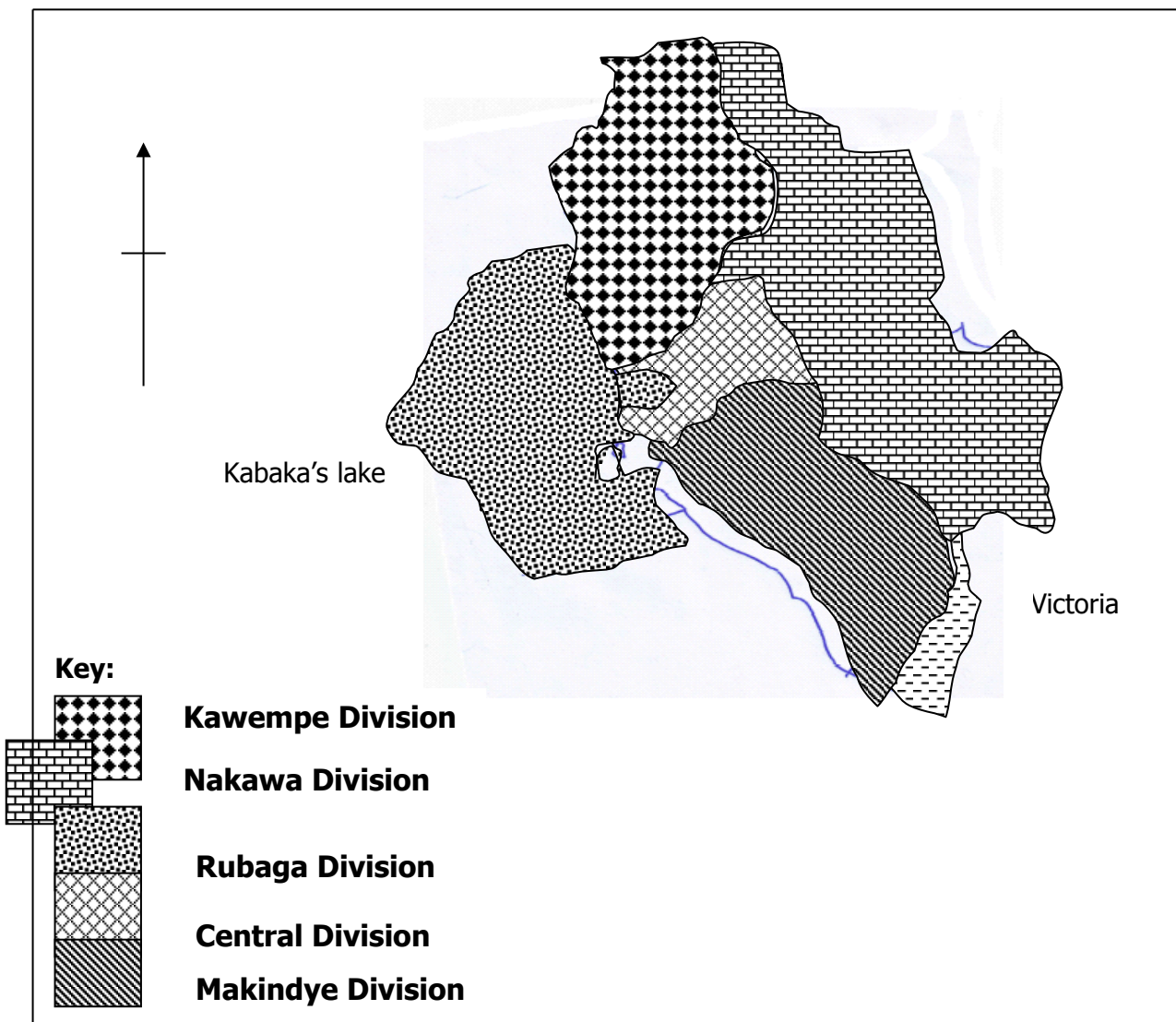
- i. Kasese district.
- ii. Kamwenge district.
- iii. Bugiri district.
- iv. Iganga district.
- v. Mukono district.
- vi. Ssembabule district.
- vii. Masaka district.

- viii. Mpigi district.
- ix. Kiruhura district.
- x. Wakiso
- xi. Mayuge
- xii. Ibanda

**SIZE OF KAMPALA DISTRICT.**

Kampala district is 181 Km sq.  
Kampala district is an Urban (town) area.  
Kampala district is divided into five divisions, namely:  
Central division.  
Nakawa division.  
Makindye division.  
Rubaga division.  
Kawempe division.

**Divisions of Kampala district.**



## **SOME IMPORTANT PLACES IN KAMPALA DISTRICT.**

There are a number of important places /institutions in Kampala district such as:

### **Cultural / Historical sites e.g.**

- i. Kasubi tombs.
- ii. Uganda museum.
- iii. Old stone age site, Luzira.

### **Health centres;**

- i. Mulago Hospital
- ii. Namirembe hospital.
- iii. Rubaga Hospital,
- iv. Kibuli
- v. Nsambya etc

### **Government buildings:**

- i. Parliament.
- ii. Bank of Uganda.
- iii. Ministry offices.

### **Hotels**

- i. Sheraton hotel.
- ii. Fairway hotel.
- iii. Serena hotel
- iv. Speke hotel
- v. Speke Resort Munyonyo,etc.
- vi. Imperial Royale
- vii. Ground Imperial

### **Recreational places.**

- i. Nakivubo stadium.
- ii. National theatre.
- iii. Pride theatre.
- iv. Wonder world.
- v. Lugogo Indoor stadium.
- vi. Centenary park,etc.
- vii. Kiwatule recreation centre.

### **Schools (both primary and secondary schools).**

- i. Kabojja Jr. Sch.
- ii. Kitante Hill sch.
- iii. Lohana academy.
- iv. Agha Khan P/s.
- v. City parents, etc.
- vi. Kitante Hill School.
- vii. Kibuli sss
- viii. Makerere college school.
- ix. Kololo sss.
- x. Mengo senior sch., etc.

### **Universities.**

- i. Makerere University.
- ii. Kyambogo University.
- iii. Kampala International University.
- iv. Makerere University Business School, etc.

### **Markets**

- i. St. Balikudembe (Owino)
- ii. Nakasero
- iii. Kisekka
- iv. Kibuye
- v. Kalerwe
- vi. Nakawa
- vii. Nateete

## **TOPIC TWO:**

### **PHYSICAL FEATURES AND VEGETATION**

Physical features are the natural forms on the earth's surface.

#### **Examples of physicals features found in our district**

- i. Hills.
- ii. Lakes
- iii. Valleys
- iv. Streams / seasonal rivers.

**Other physical features not found in our district**

- i. Mountains (highlands)
- ii. Plateaus.
- iii. Plains.
- iv. Rift valleys.
- v. Rivers.

**Physical features found in different divisions of Kampala**

**Hills:**

- i. Kibuli hill. - Makindye division.
- ii. Kololo hill. -Central division.
- iii. Rubaga hill. -Rubaga division.
- iv. Makerere hill. -Kawempe division.
- v. Lubyala hill. -Rubaga division
- vi. Mulago -Kawempe

**Valleys:**

- i. Kitante valley Central division.
- ii. Katanga valley-kawempe division.
- iii. Lugogo valley -Central division.
- iv. Golf course valley-Central division.
- v. Bat valley, etc -Central division.

**Lakes**

- i. L. Victoria - Makindye division and Nakawa division.
- ii. Kabaka's lake - Rubaga Division

**Streams / channels**

- i. Lubigi - Rubaga division.
- ii. Nakivubo channel – Central division.
- iii. Nabisasiro Rubaga
- iv. Walufumbe Kawempe
- v. Kinawataka Nakawa
- vi. Nsooba Kawempe

**Important features on some of the Hills of Kampala district.**

- i. Kololo hill - Kololo airstrip, Army detach, Kololo hospital, etc.
- ii. Kibuli hill - Kibuli mosque, Kibuli sss, Mbale Islamic University, Police, etc
- iii. Rubaga Hill - Rubaga hospital, Rubaga Cathedral,
- iv. Makerere Hill, -University, Secondary sch.etc.
- v. Mulago hill - Mulago hospital, etc.
- vi. Old Kampala hill - Gadaffi national mosque
- vii. Namirembe hill - Namirembe cathedral

**Importance of physical features**

### **Streams and lakes.**

- i. They are a source of water for domestic use.
- ii. They help in rainfall formation.
- iii. They are used for transport
- iv. They are fishing areas.
- v. Rivers generate hydro electricity.
- vi. They are a tourist attraction.
- vii. They are a source of minerals.
- viii. Some rivers form boundaries e.g. river Kagera between Uganda and Tanzania.

### **Disadvantages of rivers.**

- i. They occupy land that would be used for settlement.
- ii. They harbour dangerous wild animals.
- iii. Some times people drown in lakes and rivers.
- iv. They harbour disease vectors
- v. They encourage flooding

### **Valleys.**

Natural wells are found in the valleys.

- i. They are a source of clay and sand
- ii. They are good farming areas.

### **Disadvantages of valleys.**

- i. They are habitat for disease vectors
- ii. They make road construction difficult
- iii. They encourage flooding

### **Advantages of hills**

- i. They are tourist attraction centres
- ii. They are source of construction materials
- iii. They are good sites for settlement
- iv. They are good sites for monitoring security
- v. They are good sites for communication boosters

### **Disadvantages of hills**

- i. They make road construction difficult
- ii. They encourage soil erosion

### **Mountains.**

- i. They have fertile soils that are good for crop growing.
- ii. They help in the formation of rainfall.
- iii. They are a source of minerals.
- iv. They are tourist attraction sites.
- v. They serve as boundary points e.g. Mt Elgon makes a boundary between borders Uganda and Kenya.
- vi. They are used for sports such as mountaineering.

### **DISADVANTAGES OF MOUNTAINS.**

- i. They encourage soil erosion.
- ii. They are homes of dangerous wild animals.
- iii. They make road construction difficult.
- iv. They occupy land that would be used for settlement

## **VEGETATION.**

Vegetation is the plant cover in an area.

### **Examples of vegetation:**

- i. Forests
- ii. Grasslands.
- iii. Bushes.
- iv. Swamps/Wetlands.

### **Factors determining vegetation distribution.**

- i. Rainfall
- ii. Soil fertility
- v.
- iii. Prevailing winds
- iv. Human activity

**NB.** The main factor determining vegetation distribution is rainfall

### **Types of vegetation**

- i. Natural vegetation.
- ii. Planted vegetation.

**Natural vegetation** is the plant cover that grows on its own.

### **Examples of natural vegetation**

- i. Natural forests.
- ii. Bushes.
- iii. Grasslands.
- iv. Swamps.

### **Planted vegetation**

Planted vegetation is the plant cover that is planted and cared for by man

### **Planted vegetation includes:**

- i. Flowers.
- ii. Crops.
- iii. Planted forests.

## **Forests**

A forest is a group of trees growing together

### **Types of forests**

Natural  
Plantation

### **Natural forests**

These are forests that grow on their own

### **Natural forests in Uganda.**

- i. Mabira forest.
- ii. Budongo forest.
- iii. Bugoma forest. Etc
- Vi. Maramagambo forest
- V. Bwindi forest

### **Trees found in the natural forests are:**

- i. Mahogany
- ii. Muvule.
- iii. Walnut.
- iv. Ebony

**NB.** Natural forests provide hard wood.

### **Importance of hard wood.**

- i. Hard wood is used for building houses.
- ii. Hard wood is used for making furniture.

- iii. Hard wood is used for making coffins.
- iv. Hard wood is used to make vehicle frames.

### **Plantation forests**

Plantation forests are forests planted by man

### **Examples of plantation forests in Uganda.**

- i. Namanve forest (along Kampala - Jinja road).
- ii. Lendu forest (West Nile).
- iii. Nansega forest in Mpigi district.
- iv. Mafuga **forest**.

### **Trees found in the plantation forest:**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| i. Eucalyptus. | iv. Cypress. |
| ii. Pine       | v. Cedar.    |
| iii. Conifers. | vi. Spuce.   |

**NB.** Plantation forests provide soft wood

### **Importance of softwood.**

- i. Softwood is used for making papers.
- ii. Softwood is used for making pencils.
- iii. Softwood is used for making Ceiling boards

### **Importance of vegetation.**

#### **Forests.**

- i. Forests help in the formation of rainfall.
- ii. Forests control soil erosion.
- iii. Forests provide us with fuel, i.e charcoal and firewood.
- iv. Forests are a source of timber.
- v. Forests are a source of herbal medicine.
- vi. Forests are a source of fruits.
- vii. Forests are tourist attraction sites.

#### **Grasslands (Savannah)**

- i. They are suitable for animal grazing.
- ii. They are suitable for crop growing.
- iii. Some grassland areas are used as game parks.
- iv. Grass is used for building temporary houses.
- v. Grass is used as manure in the gardens.

#### **Swamps /Wetlands.**

- i. They are a source of water.
- ii. They are fishing grounds.
- iii. They are crop growing areas for some crops e.g. rice, sugarcane, yams etc.
- iv. They control floods.
- v. They are a tourist attraction.
- vi. They are a source of raw materials for the craft industry.
- vii. They help to filter water

## **TOPIC THREE:**

## **LAND USE PATTERN (How land is used in our District)**

### **Land is an important resource; it is used in the following ways:**

- i. Crop growing.
- ii. Settlement.
- iii. Mining.
- iv. Animal rearing (livestock rearing.).
- v. Building of industries.
- vi. Road construction.
- vii. Recreation

### **Land use is influenced by the following factors:**

- i. Rainfall
- ii. Nature of land
- iii. Soil fertility
- iv. Market
- v. Cost of land

### **Land in our district is mainly used in the following ways:**

- i. Building industries / factories.
- ii. Building of recreation centres e.g. theatres, stadiums, etc.
- iii. Building of commercial houses.
- iv. Building of schools and hospitals.
- v. Road construction

Crop growing and livestock farming is not largely carried out in our district because it is an urban area.

Rural land (Village land) is largely used for farming.

Fertile land that receives heavy rainfall is used for growing perennial crops.

**Perennial** crops are the crops that grow all the year around.

### **Examples of perennial crops are:**

- i. Coffee.
- ii. Bananas.
- iii. Tea.
- iv. Cocoa. Etc.

Land in the drier areas is mostly used for growing seasonal crops and rearing animals.

### **Some of the crops mostly grown in the drier areas are:**

- i. Sorghum.
- ii. Millet.
- iii. Maize.
- iv. Cassava.etc

### **Activities that have led to the mis-use of the environment.**

- i. Brick making.
- ii. Charcoal burning.
- iii. Overgrazing. (Over stocking.)
- iv. Poor methods of farming.
- v. Swamp reclamation /Swamp drainage.
- vi. Road construction.
- vii. Industrialization.
- viii. Create land for farming.
- ix. Lumbering
- x. Mining

### **Results/ effects of environmental mis- management.**

- i. Rivers dry up due to swamp drainage.
- ii. Rainfall decreases (drought) due to deforestation
- iii. Poor yields of crops due to soil exhaustion.
- iv. Soil erosion occurs on a large scale.
- v. Many creatures that live in water die.

### **How to manage (conserve) the environment.**

- i. Practice better methods of farming.
- ii. Practice agro- forestry.
- iii. Discourage swamp drainage.
- iv. Carry out re- afforestation
- v. Afforastation.



### **Definition of terms in the environment**

**Environment** means man and his surrounding

**Conservation** is to maintain the natural state of environment.

**Deforestation** is the cutting of trees on a large scale without replacing.

**Re- afforestation** is the planting of trees to replace the ones that have been cut.

**Soil erosion** is the washing way of the top soils.

**Swamp reclamation** is the removal (draining) of water from wetlands for other economic activities.

**Swamp drainage** is the removal of water from swamps

## **TOPIC FOUR:**

### **WEATHER IN OUR DISTRICT.**

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a place at a particular time. Or Weather is the atmospheric condition of a place at a given time.

#### **Elements of weather.**

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| i. Clouds            | v. Humidity                |
| ii. Wind.            | vi. Sunshine.              |
| iii. Temperature.    | vii. Atmospheric pressure. |
| iv. Rainfall (rain). |                            |

The study of weather is called meteorology.

The place where weather conditions are recorded is called a meteorological centre (Weather station).

The people who record the weather changes are called a meteorologists,

The biggest National meteorological Centre (weather station) in Uganda is found at Entebbe in Wakiso district.

#### **Condition. (Types of weather)**

- |            |                               |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| i. Cloudy  | iv. Sunny                     |
| ii. Windy  | v. Foggy. Humid, misty        |
| iii. Rainy | vi. Hot, cool, cold and warm. |

#### **Temperature.**

Temperature is the degree of hotness or coldness of an object or place.

Temperature is measured in units called degrees.

A thermometer is an instrument used to measure temperature

An instrument used to measure the Maximum and minimum temperature of a place is called Maximum and Minimum thermometer (Six's thermometer)

The maximum and minimum thermometer uses both mercury and alcohol.

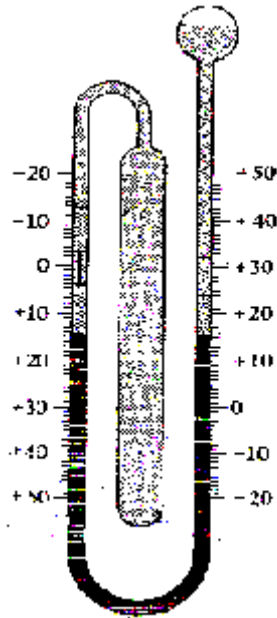
#### **Advantages of mercury over alcohol.**

- i. Mercury is very sensitive to heat.
- ii. Mercury does not stick on the walls of the thermometer.
- iii. Mercury does not need colouring in order to be seen in the thermometer (opaque).

### **Advantages of alcohol over mercury.**

It measures low temperatures which mercury cannot measure.

### **Diagram showing Maximum and Minimum thermometer.**



### **CLOUDS.**

Clouds are layers of water vapour that keep floating in the atmosphere.

#### **Types of clouds.**

- i. Nimbus clouds.
- ii. Cumulus clouds.
- iii. Cumulo nimbus clouds.
- iv. Cirrus clouds.
- v. Stratus clouds.

#### **Nimbus Clouds.**

Nimbus clouds are very dark in colour.

They are the lowest clouds.

They bring rainfall

#### **Cirrus Clouds.**

They are the highest clouds.

They usually look fine and show clear sky.

#### **Cumulus Clouds.**

They look like cotton. Wool.

They are large and bright during sunny days.

They usually appear in the afternoon.

#### **Stratus Clouds.**

i. They are Grey in colour.

ii. They look like blanket spread all over the sky.

iii. When they become dark and get near the ground; drizzling may occur.

#### **Cumulo-Nimbus Clouds.**

i. They are lighter than the Nimbus clouds.

- ii. They appear high in the sky and grow bigger when the land is hot.
- iii. They cause rainfall with lightening and thunderstorm.
- iv. The thunderstorm usually occurs in the afternoon.

#### **Importance of Clouds.**

- i. Clouds bring rainfall
- ii. Clouds protect us from direct sunshine.
- iii. Clouds keep the earthworm at night.
- iv. Clouds reduce temperature in some places.

#### **Dangers of Clouds.**

- i. Large and dark clouds cause the Aeroplanes to crush.
- ii. Cloud cause lightening which strike people and animals.
- iii. Clouds cause heavy storm, which destroy crops and property.

#### **RAINFALL**

Rainfall is formed as result of evaporation and condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere. Rainfall is the major natural source of water for domestic use.

#### **There are three types of rainfall:**

- i. Conventional rainfall.
- ii. Relief rainfall. (Pornographic rainfall)
- iii. Cyclonic rainfall. (Frontal rainfall)

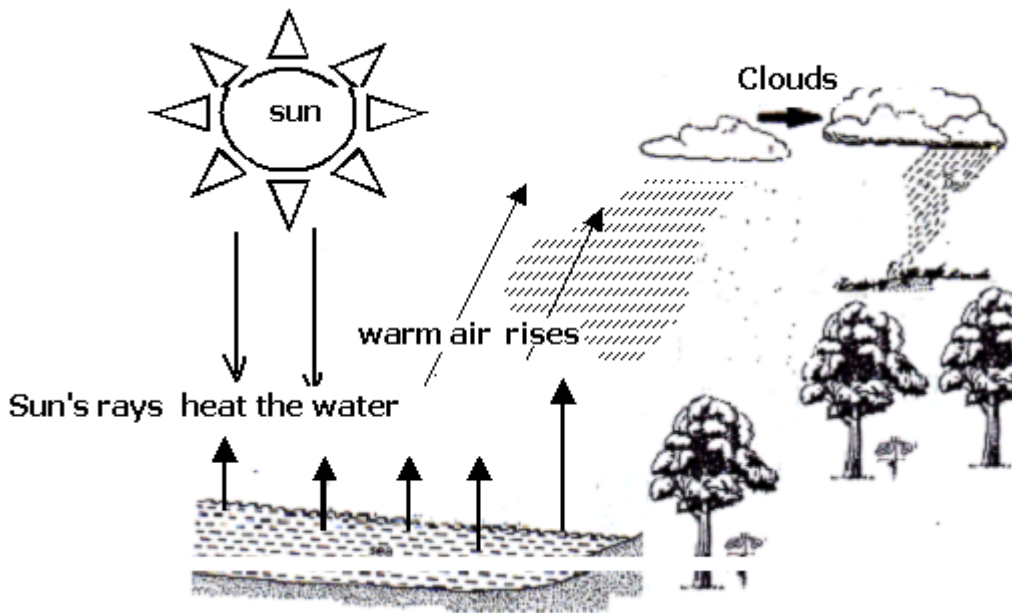
#### **Conventional rainfall.**

Conventional rainfall is mainly received in areas that are found around forests and water bodies. Kampala district receives conventional rainfall because it is near lake Victoria.

#### **Other districts that receive conventional rainfall:**

- i. Wakiso district
- ii. Masaka district
- iii. Mukono district
- iv. Mpigi district.
- v. Kampala district

#### **Formation of conventional rainfall.**



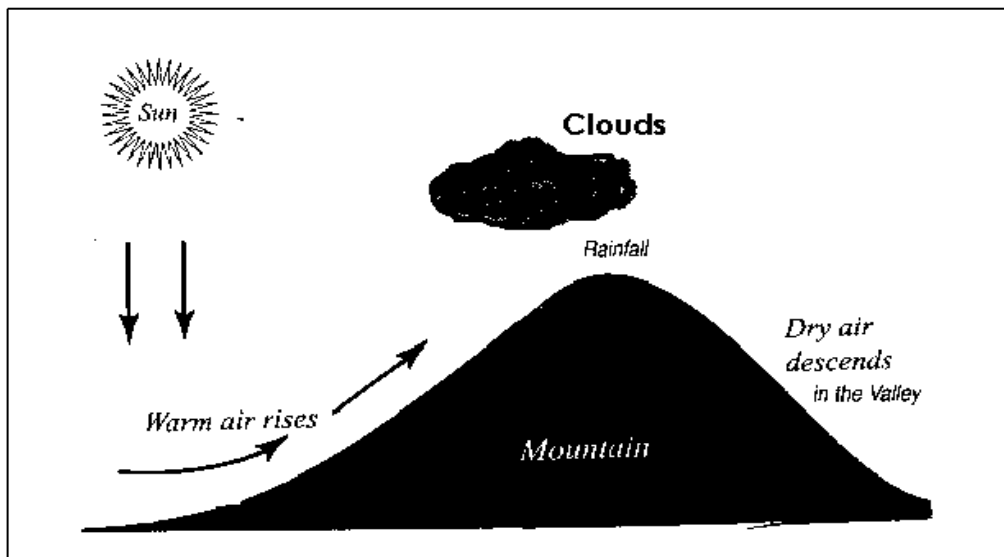
**Relief(Orographic) rainfall.**

Relief rainfall is received in the highland or mountainous areas.

The windward side of the mountain receives more rainfall because it receives warm and moist wind.

The leeward side of the mountain receives little or no rainfall at all because it receives cold and dry wind

**Formation of relief rainfall.**



**Some districts in Uganda that receive relief rainfall.**

A	Kabalole	f	Kabale
B	Mbale	g	Kisoro
C	Sironko	h	Bundibugyo
D	Kapchorwa	i	Bududa
E	Manafwa	j	Bulambuli

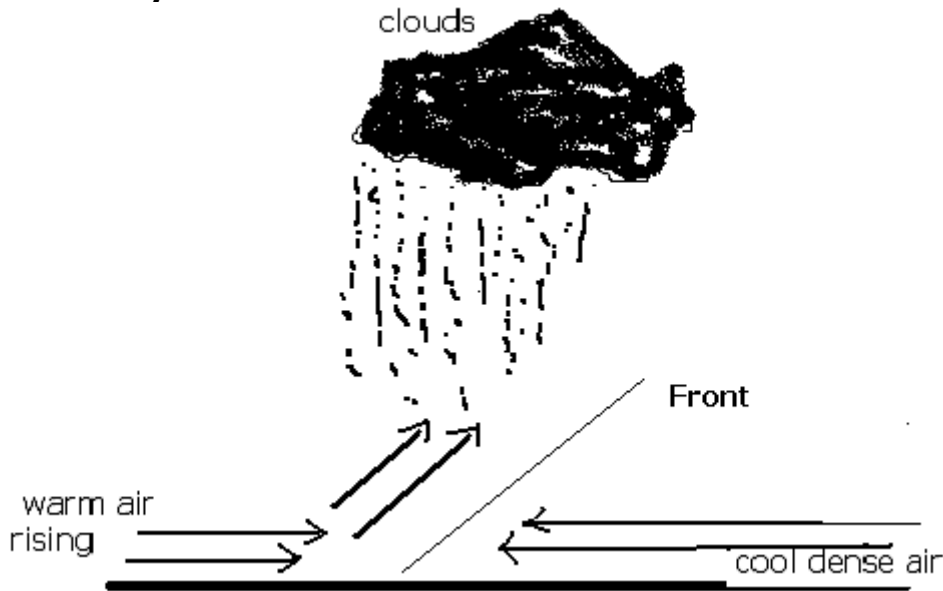
**Cyclonic(Frontal) rainfall.**

This type of rainfall is received in flat areas e.g Teso (plateau).

It is received when two air masses of different temperatures meet.

The line separating the two air masses is called a front.

### Formation of Cyclonic Rainfall.



### Importance of Rainfall.

- i. Rainfall softens the soil for cultivation,
- ii. Rainfall helps the crops to grow.
- iii. Rainfall enables plants to make their own food.
- iv. Rainfall is a source of water for domestic, industrial, and irrigation use.

### Disadvantages of Rain fall.

- i. Too much rainfall causes floods.
- ii. Rainfall causes soil erosion in hilly areas.
- iii. Heavy rainfall affects people's daily activities.
- iv. Lightening can strike and kill people and animals.
- v. Heavy rainfall causes floods.

### Measuring Rainfall.

A rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall.

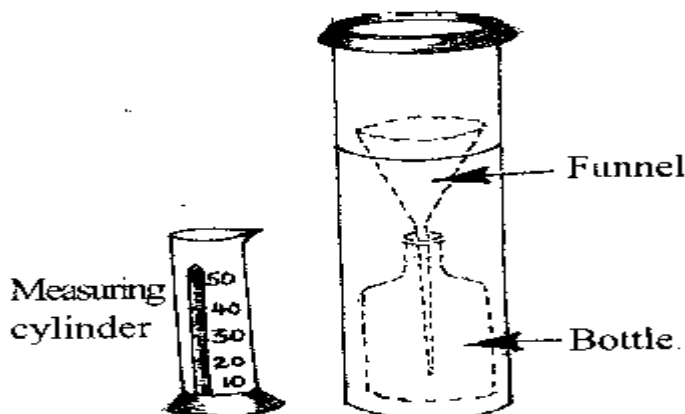
The amount of rainfall is measured using units called Millimetres (mm). This helps to determine how deep rainwater has gone into the ground (soil).

A rain gauge is placed about 30 cm above the ground to avoid running water from entering into the funnel.

A raingauge should be placed in an open flat ground in order to measure the correct amount of rainfall.

Grass is planted around the raingauge to prevent splashing water from entering into the rain gauge.

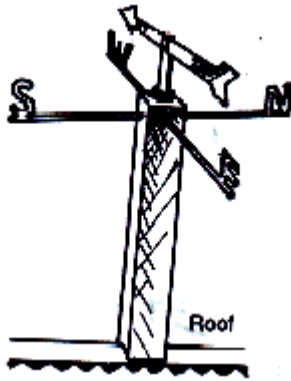
#### A raingauge.



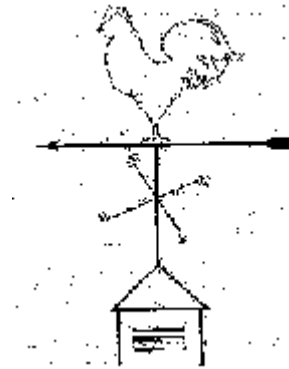
### WIND

Wind is moving air in the atmosphere.

**Diagram of a wind vane.**



**Weathercock**



**NB.** The arrow of the wind vane points to the direction the wind is coming from i.e. when the arrow is pointing to the West, the wind is blowing to the East.

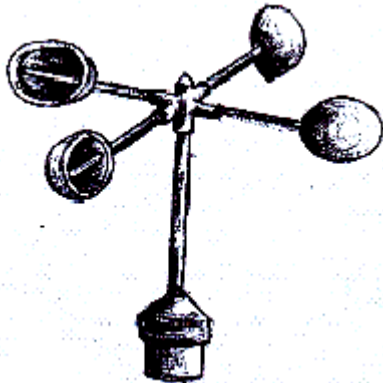
**Speed of Wind.**

The speed of wind is measured using an instrument called Anemometer.

The Anemometer has four metal cups on the arms. Which rotates when wind blows and the speed shown on the scale.

The speed of wind is measured in kilometres per hour.

**Diagram showing Anemometer.**



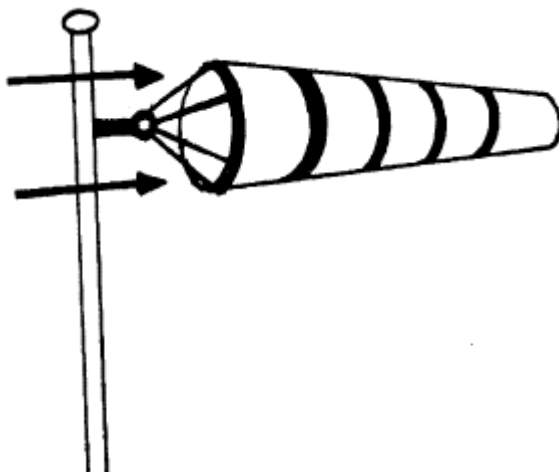
**The strength of wind.**

The strength of the wind is measured using an instrument called a windsock.

Windsock is often used at the Airports and Airfields to help pilots get to know the strength of the wind.

Very strong wind is called storm.

**Diagram showing a windsock.**



**Uses of Wind.**

- i. Wind helps
- ii. Some boat:
- iii. Wind helps

- iv. Wind pollinates flowers by transferring pollen grains from one flower to another.
- v. Wind helps in seed dispersal.
- vi. Windmills can turn wind into power.
- vii. Wind helps our clothes and utensils to dry.

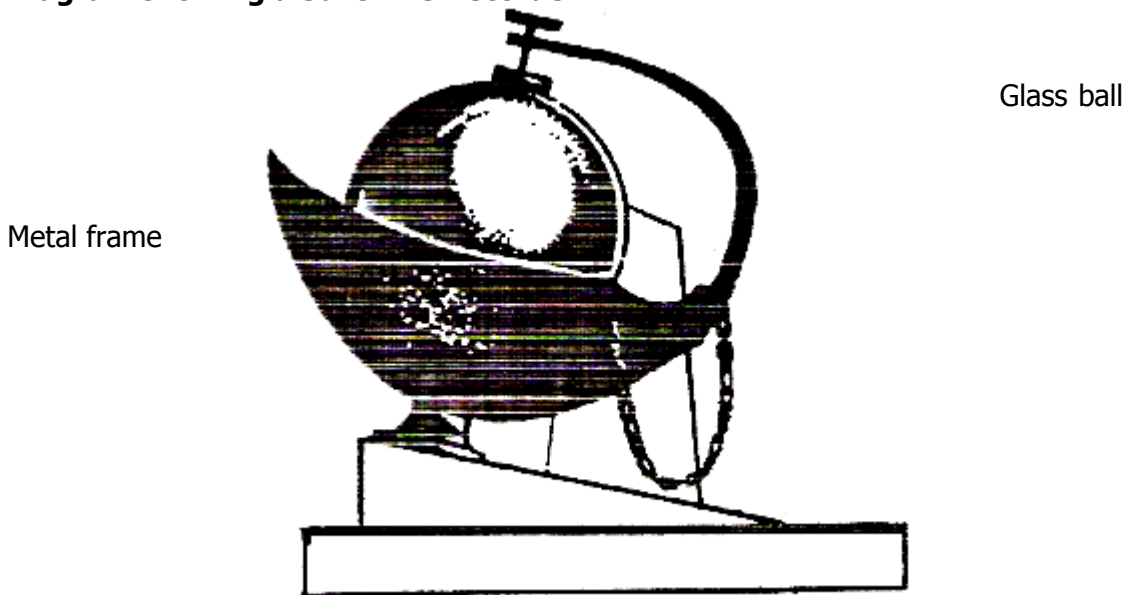
### **Dangers caused by wind.**

- i. Strong wind destroys our crops.
- ii. Strong wind blows off roofs of people's buildings.
- iii. Wind is an agent of soil erosion.
- iv. Strong wind may cause boats and ships on seas and lakes to capsize.
- v. Wind speeds up the spread of air borne diseases.
- vi. Wind pollutes up the environment by raising dust.
- vii. Wind blows away clouds that would bring about rainfall.

### **SUNSHINE**

A sunshine recorder (Comp bell stoke) is an instrument used to measure the intensity of sunshine. Another name for a sunshine recorder is Campbell stoke

### **Diagram showing a Sunshine Recorder.**



### **Importance of sunshine.**

- i. Sunshine helps to dry our harvested crops.
- ii. Sunshine is used in the preservation of food.
- iii. Sunshine provides us with vitamin D.
- iv. Sunshine provides solar energy.
- v. Sunshine helps in the formation of rainfall.
- vi. Sunshine helps plants to make their own food during photosynthesis.

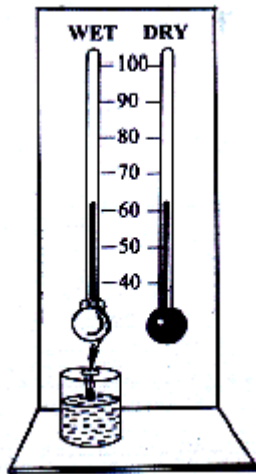
### **Dangers of Sunshine.**

- i. Too much sunshine makes our crops to dry up.
- ii. Too much sunshine causes drought.
- iii. Too much sunshine causes seasonal rivers and lakes to dry up.
- iv. Too much sunshine causes peoples to migrate looking for water and pasture for their animals.

### **Humidity.**

Humidity is the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere.

**Diagram Showing Hygrometer.**



**Atmospheric pressure.**

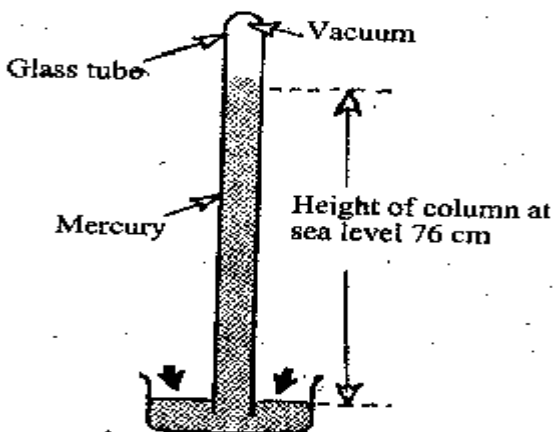
Atmospheric pressure is measured using an instrument called Barometer.  
Atmospheric pressure varies according to temperature and altitude.  
Atmospheric pressure is measured in units called Millibars.

**There are two types of Barometers namely:**

- i. Mercury Barometer.
- ii. Aneroid Barometer.

**A diagram showing mercury barometer**

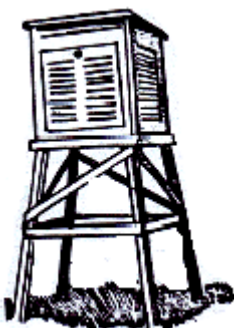
**A diagram showing an aneroid barometer**



**Weather Station**

A weather station is a place where weather conditions are forecasted.  
The box in which the delicate weather instruments are kept is called a Stevenson screen.  
The Stevenson screen is painted white to reflect sun rays or regulate heat.  
The Stevenson screen is also louvered to allow free air circulation.

**Diagram Showing Stevenson Screen**





### **Some of the instruments kept in the Stevenson screen.**

- i. Hygrometer
- ii. Thermometer
- iii. Barometer.

### **Other things kept in a Stevenson screen**

- i. Record book
- ii. Measuring cylinder

### **Importance of measuring and recording elements of weather**

- i. It helps in predicting future weather conditions.
- ii. It helps to determine the climate of an area

### **Importance of forecasting weather.**

- i. It helps one to plan all activities i.e. sports, journeys etc
- ii. Enables farmers to know when to plant, harvest and which crops to plant

### **How weather influence human activities.**

- i. Weather determines the type of crops to be grown in an area.
- ii. Weather determines types of houses built in an area.
- iii. Weather determines clothes worn by people in some areas.
- iv. Weather determines vegetation distribution.

## **SEASONS**

Season is a period of time in an area when the same weather conditions are experienced.

Seasons influence people's activities i.e. farming

### **There are two seasons experienced in our district namely:**

- i. Dry season.
- ii. Wet season.

The wet season receives rainfall while the dry season receives little or no rainfall.

### **Activities carried out in the wet season.**

- i. Planting crops.
- ii. Weeding crops.
- iii. Spraying crops.
- iv. Pruning crops.

(Pruning is the removal of unnecessary branches and leaves from a plant).

### **Activities carried out in the dry season.**

- i. Preparing land for planting.
- ii. Harvesting crops.
- iii. Drying crops
- iv. Storing crops,

### **How to deal with bad weather**

By dressing appropriately e.g using rain coats in rainy weather, using umbrellas, gumboots etc

Types of houses should be built according to the needs of people to protect them against the harsh weather conditions.

*Kabojja Junior School*

## ***P.4 S.S.T LESSON NOTES TERM II***

### ***TOPIC 4: PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT***

#### **STONE AGE PERIOD**

Early man lived in a period known as Stone Age.

Stone Age period is the period when man was using tools made out of stones.

Stone age period is divided into three (3) stages

#### ***a. Early Stone Age / Old Stone Age***

This is when man used tools made out of stones. E.g. stone head spear, bolas etc.

He lived in caves, under big trees and bushes.

He ate raw meat, wild berries and roots, honey, fish and insects.

#### ***How early man got food.***

- i. By hunting and trapping.
- ii. By gathering fruits.
- iii. By fishing.
- iv. By collecting honey.

#### ***Early man's weapons and tools.***

- i. Hand axe for cutting meat.
- ii. Cleaver for skinning animals.
- iii. Picks for cutting meat.

The discovery of fire marked the end of early Stone Age and beginning of middle stone age.

#### ***b. Middle Stone Age.***

Man discovered fire at this age.

He started making weapons and tools like, bone arrows, bolas, wooden clubs, bone needles, etc.

He started wearing skins, burying the dead and roasting meat.

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

- i. To roast meat.
- ii. To light their caves.
- iii. To scare away wild animals.

- iv. To harden their pots.
- v. To warm themselves.
- vi. To burn bushes.
- vii. To prepare poison.

The beginning of farming marked the end of middle Stone Age and beginning of late Stone Age. Farming led early man to live in a settled life.

### ***c. The New stone / Late Stone Age.***

Man started farming.

Man started taming animals.

Man started building huts.

Man started drawing and painting on rocks.

The discovery of iron marked the end of Stone Age

### ***The Stone Age weapons and tools.***

Stone head spear Cleaver

Bolas Wooden club

Hand axe Bone needle

### ***Problems faced by early man.***

- i. Wild animals attacked man.
- ii. Man ate raw food/ meat.
- iii. Lack of good weapons to protect themselves.
- iv. Bad weather.
- v. Lonely life.

### ***History***

History is the study of past events in relation to man and his surroundings

### ***Sources of History.***

The history of man was revealed through different sources:

- i. Oral tradition (Legends).
- ii. Written records.
- iii. Archeology.

Archaeology is the study of remains of animals, plants and man.

The remains of early man are called fossils.

The remains of early man are found in places like the Stone Age sites and museum.

### ***ETHNIC GROUPS IN OUR DISTRICT.***

Ethnic group in the group of people who share the same origin, have similar culture and speak related languages.

#### ***The main ethnic groups in our district.***

- i. Bantu.
- ii. Nilo- Hamites.
- iii. Hamites (Cushites).
- iv. Nilotics (River-Lake Nilotics).

#### **Bantu.**

Bantu is the largest ethnic group in our district.

Bantu came from Congo forests of Democratic Republic of Congo.

They entered Uganda from the west.

Their main occupation was farming.

#### ***Examples of Bantu tribes.***

- |               |              |                     |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| i. Basoga.    | iv. Baganda. | vii. Bakiga         |
| ii. Banyoro   | v. Batooro   | viii. Bagisu        |
| iii. Banyori. | Vi. Bagwere  | ix. Banyankole etc. |

#### ***Reasons for the Bantu migration.***

- i. To look for fertile land.
- ii. To look for reliable rainfall.
- iii. Due to epidemics.
- iv. Due to internal and external conflicts.
- v. Due to famine.

#### ***The Nilo- Hamites (Plain Nilotes).***

They came from Ethiopia.

They entered Uganda from the north eastern direction.

Their main occupation was pastoralism. they later learnt how to grow crops from the neighbouring Bantu.

#### ***Examples of the Nilo- Hamites tribes.***

- |               |                |                      |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| i. The Iteso. | ii. The Langi. | iii. The Karimojong. | iv. The Kakwa. |
|---------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|

The Karimojong are nomadic pastoralists.

The Iteso carry out mixed farming.

***Reasons for their migration.***

- i. To look for water and pasture for their animals.
- ii. Due to break out of epidemics.
- iii. Due to internal and external conflicts.
- iv. Due to famine.

***The Hamites (Cushites).***

They came from Ethiopia.

They entered Uganda from the southwestern direction (Rwanda).

They are the smallest ethnic group in Uganda

The Bahima are the only examples of the Hamites in Uganda.

Their main occupation was pastoralists but they are now mixed farmers.

***Reasons for their migration.***

- i. Look for water and pasture for their animals.
- ii. Due to break out of epidemics.
- iii. Due to internal and external conflicts.

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

They came from Bahr-el-Ghazel in southern Sudan.

They entered Uganda from the north and settled at Pubungu from where they separated into different tribes.

***Examples of the Nilotics tribes.***

- i. Alur.
- ii. Acholi.
- iv. Japadhola etc.

***Reasons for their migration.***

- i. Look for water and pasture for their animals.
- ii. Due to break out of epidemics.
- iii. Due to internal and external conflicts.

***Examples of other people in our district not within the ethnic groups.***

- i. Sudanese.
- ii. Kenyans.
- iii. Tanzanian.
- iv. Indians.
- v. Rwandese.
- vi. Congolese etc.

***A map showing routes used by the ethnic groups to enter Uganda.***



**KEY**

- Bantu
- Nilotics
- Nilo-Hamites

### ***Effects/Results of the ethnic group migrations.***

- i. There was population increase where they settled.
- ii. It led to intermarriages.
- iii. New languages were introduced.
- iv. New cultures were introduced e.g. tattooing.

### ***Terms used in population.***

**Population** is the number of people living in an area at a given time.

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

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

**Population density** is the number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

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

**Sparse population** is where the number of people in an area is smaller compared to the size of the land.

### ***Population in Kampala district.***

The size of Kampala district is 181 sq. Km.

The population of Kampala district was 1,208,544 people according to 2002 census.

Out of 1,208,544 of the population of Kampala district 620,433 are female while 588,433 are male.

### ***Factors influencing population distribution in an area.***

- i. Reliable rainfall.
- ii. The fertility of the soil.
- iii. Employment opportunities.
- iv. Good security.
- v. Better social services and amenities e.g. schools, hospitals, electricity, piped water, etc
- vi. Relief of an area e.g. hills, plains etc

### ***Factors effecting population growth.***

- i. High birth rate with low death rates.

- ii. Improved social services.
- iii. Availability of food.
- iv. Migration.
- v. Good security.

### ***How to control population increase (population growth).***

- i. Discourage polygamy (polygamy is having more than one wife).
- ii. Use family planning methods.
- iii. Give prizes as incentives to homes / families with few people.
- iv. To put in place a government policy on a number of children to be produced by a couple.
- v. Discourage early marriages.
- vi. Encourage girl child education.

### ***Population census.***

This is the counting of people in an area.

In Uganda, population census is carried out after every ten years.

People who carry out population census are called **enumerators**.

### ***Why population census is carried out.***

- i. To know the number of people in an area.
- ii. To be able to plan for the people.
- iii. To find the death and the birth rates.

### ***The information needed during population census.***

- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| i. Age        | iv. Occupation             |
| ii. Sex       | v. Marital status          |
| iii. Religion | vi. Educational level etc. |

### ***Problems faced during population census.***

- i. Language difficulty.
- ii. Wrong information given.
- iii. Bad weather.
- iv. Poor transport network.
- v. Negative attitude towards population census.

The District Population Officer is responsible for the population in the district.

### ***The role of the district population officer.***

- i. To give data (information) for budgeting and provision of social services e.g. safe water, education,
- ii. To collect and process population data in the district.
- iii. To advise the district authority for proper planning.
- iv. To head the planning unit (committee) in the district.

### ***Effects (problems) of population increase on the environment.***

- i. Leads to deforestation.
- ii. Leads to land exhaustion.
- iii. Leads to soil erosion.
- iv. Leads to swamp reclamation (drainage).
- v. Leads to pollution of the environment e.g. land, water and air.

### ***Migration***

Migration is the movement of people from one area to another for a place to settle. Kampala district being a capital city of Uganda there are many people living in Kampala district. The whole of Kampala district is an urban area.

### ***Why do people move from rural to urban areas?***

Rural area means village while urban area means town.

- i. To look for better employment (jobs).
- ii. To look for better education.
- iii. To get better medical services or clinics.
- iv. Security in urban areas is better compared to rural areas.
- v. To run away from cultural practices e.g. circumcision, forced marriage etc.
- vi. To move nearer to social services e.g. electricity, piped water etc.
- vii. To look for markets for their goods

### ***Problems faced by people living in towns.***

- i. Lack of enough houses (accommodation).
- ii. Poor sanitation caused by high population (Over crowding).
- iii. Lack of employment.
- iv. There is high crime rate due to lack of jobs.
- v. Spread of diseases is very high due to big population.

### ***Measures taken to protect the environment.***

- i. Established an organization monitoring the environment National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).
- ii. Educate the population about the dangers of destroying the environment.
- iii. To punish people who misuse the environment.
- iv. Passing out strict laws to protect the environment.
- v. Encourage afforestation.
- vi. Encourage re- afforestation.
- vii. Encourage agro- forestry.

### ***The role of NEMA in Uganda.***

- i. To educate people the importance of the environment.
- ii. To enforce laws on the environment.



## ***SOCIAL SET UP OF THE PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT.***

People in our district are under Buganda kingdom.

The Kabaka heads the kingdom.

The current Kabaka of Buganda is Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II.

Kingdoms were abolished ( stopped) in 1966 by the late Apollo Milton Obote.

President Yoweri Museveni Restored (returned) the kingdoms in 1993.

The most people in our district are Baganda.

However, there are many other tribes since Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

Examples of tribes are, Basoga, Batooro, Lugbra, Iteso, etc.

Other tribes organized under kingdoms in Uganda are: Batoro, Banyoro, Banyankole.

There are other tribes in Uganda that are organized in chiefdoms, clans and elders.

### ***Some of the cultural leaders and their titles***

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>King / Chief</b>
Buganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Batooro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru IV
Banyankole	Omugabe	Not installed.
Basoga	Kyabazinga	
Banyoro	Omukama	Solomon Iguru Gafabusa Rukidi IV
Acholi	Rwot	David Achana Onen II
Iteso	Emorimor	Augustine Osuban Lemkol
Alur	Rwot	
Japadhola	Tieng	Tieng Owor
Bakonz/Bamba	Obusinga BwaRwenzurur	Charles Wesley Mumbere

### ***Roles of cultural leaders.***

- i. To foster discipline among his people.
- ii. To unite his people.
- iii. To promote culture.
- iv. To mobilize people for development.

### ***Tribe.***

A tribe is a group of people who live in one area, share a language, customs, belief and traditions.

Customs are accepted ways of behavior or doing things in a given community.

A belief is any thing which people take to be true and exists, e.g. believe in spirits, and ghosts, e.g. Kintu was the first Muganda, etc.

## *Clan*

A clan is a group of people under one forefather.

In Buganda kingdom there are 52 (fifty two) clans currently.eg Mamba, Nkima, Ngabi, etc

<b>Clan/totem</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Clan head (forefather)</b>
Mamba	Mubiru, Namubiru, Nsubuga etc	Gabunga
Nkima	Ssentongo, Nantongo, etc	Mugema
Ngabi	Matovu, Namatovu etc	Nnsamba
Ngeye	Ssebunya, Nabunya, Kasule etc	Kasujja

### *Duties of a clan head.*

- i. To allocate land to clan members.
- ii. To settle problems (disputes) among clan members.
- iii. Organize clan ceremonies and clan meetings.
- iv. To look after clan property.
- v. To register clan members and keeping clan records.
- vi. To foster discipline in the clan members.
- vii. To organize activities in the clan like music, football, boat racing, wrestling, boxing, etc.

### ***Lineage.***

A lineage is A group of people with one common ancestors

### *Family*

A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage.

Husband and wife are related in a family by marriage.

Children are related to their parents by blood.

### ***Types of families***

There are two common types of families namely:

- i. Nuclear family.
- ii. Extended family.

### ***A nuclear family.***

Nuclear family is a family where you find a mother, father and their children.

### ***Advantages of a nuclear.***

- i. It is cheap to provide basic needs.
- ii. It is easier to administer.

### ***Disadvantages of a nuclear family.***

- i. Shortage of labour.
- ii. There is limited social security.

### ***Extended family.***

An extended family is made up of father, mother, their children and other relatives. Other relatives include niece, grand parents, nephew cousins, etc.

### ***Advantage of an extended family.***

- i. There is enough labour force.
- ii. In case of death of both parents children may continue with the support of the relatives.
- iii. There is enough social security.

### ***Disadvantages of extended families.***

- i. It is expensive to provide basic needs.
- ii. Accommodation is difficult to be provided.
- iii. Likely to be more quarrels or misunderstandings among the family members.

### ***Family head***

A family head is a person who provides basic needs for the family. This may be a father, a mother or a child.

### ***Duties of family heads.***

- i. To educate the children.
- ii. Raising the children as useful members of the community.
- iii. Provide good nutrition for the family members.
- iv. To provide accommodation to the family members
- v. To provide them with medical care.
- vi. To provide security to the family members.

**NB. A homestead is a home and its surroundings.**

### ***Other social organizations in our district.***

People in Kampala district are socially organized in different associations or clubs. These clubs or associations put people together as of the same family.

Examples of associations or clubs in Kampala district are:

- i. Farmers clubs.
- ii. Rotary club.
- iii. Religious club.
- iv. Red cross club.
- v. Scouts and Guides club.
- vi. Games and sports associations.
- vii. Entertainment club, etc.

### ***Importance of these clubs or associations.***

- i. They promote friendship amongst people.
- ii. People learn new skills through those associations e.g. in football, etc.
- iii. People get money for a living e.g. the actors or actress from entertainment clubs.
- iv. People learn to be creative and problem solvers e.g. the Scouts and Guides.
- v. People exchange ideas on how to improve on their produce e.g. farmers.
- vi. They help people suffering during war and other disasters (floods, earthquakes,) e.g. Red Cross.

### ***Red cross symbols***

### ***The Red Cross.***

### ***The Red Crescent***

### ***Voluntary organization in our district Kampala district).***

Voluntary organizations are groups of people who offer free service to people.  
Voluntary organizations are also called Non- Government organizations ( NGO's).

### ***Examples of Non- Governmental organizations in our district are:***

- i. Uganda Women Effort to Support Orphans (UWESO).
- ii. Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE).
- iii. World Vision.
- iv. Islamic Relief Agency (IRA).
- v. Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA).
- vi. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF).
- vii. Save the Children.
- viii. Send a cow.
- ix. Nsambya babies home
- x. Red banner
- xi. The AIDS Support Organization (TASO).

### ***Roles played by NGO's.***

- i. They promoted the welfare of the people.
- ii. Build schools and supports them.
- iii. Support orphans in paying school fees, buying clothes, food providing shelter, etc.
- iv. Help the wounded in wars.

- v. Support people who have suffered from disasters, e.g. floods, earthquake, fire, etc.
- vi. They save lives of people.

## *TOPIC .5: ADMINISTRATION IN OUR DISTRICT*

There are two types of administration in our district.

- a). Central government.
- b). Local government.

### ***Central government***

All districts in Uganda are under central government.

Resident District Commissioner (RDC) represents the central government in the district.

The central government has transferred some of administrative powers to the local levels.eg LCV and LCIII.

This policy of the government is known as **decentralization**.

### ***Levels to which powers from the central government have been transferred.***

- i. Local council five (District level).
- ii. Local council three (Sub- county level).

### ***The local council system.***

The local council system is divided into five levels.

#### ***Rural areas.***

	<b>Local council</b>	<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Level</b>
	Local Council V	LC V	District
	Local Council IV	LC. IV	County
	Local Council III	LC.III	Sub- County
	Local Council II	LC III	Parish
	Local Council I	LC I	Village

#### ***Urban areas.***

	<b>Local council</b>	<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Level</b>
	Local Council V	LC V	City.
	Local Council IV	LC. IV	Municipal ity
	Local Council III	LC.III	Division
	Local Council II	LC III	Ward
	Local Council I	LC I	Village/ zone/ ward

District Local councils (LC V). Administers districts in Uganda.

The people of that district elect local council leaders.

The District chairperson is the head of the District Local Government Council.

Other leaders of the district are appointed by the central government, e.g. departmental heads of the district.

The local councils make laws to govern the district.

The laws made by local councils are called by- laws.

The central government transferred powers to local levels under the government policy known as decentralization.

The ministry of local government is in -charge of local councils in Uganda.

Under decentralization system the districts are responsible for the following services in the district:

- i. To maintain primary schools.
- ii. To run / manage health services.
- iii. Maintenance of feeder roads.
- iv. Paying salaries to civil servants in the districts.

### ***Local Council I Executive Committee.***

The local council I executive is made up of ten (10 members).

The members are:

- i. Chair person.
- ii. Vice- Chair person.
- iii. General Secretary.
- iv. Secretary for Finance.
- v. Secretary for defence.
- vi. Secretary for information, education and mass mobilization.
- vii. Secretary for youth. Should be a youth.
- viii. Secretary for production and environment protection.
- ix. Secretary for women and public health co-ordination. Should be a woman.
- x. Secretary for persons with disabilities. Should be having a disability.

### ***Duties of each member on the executive.***

**Chairperson.** He / she chairs meetings of the local council in the area.

**Vice-chairperson.** Assist the chairperson to chair the meeting in absence.  
He/ she is in-charge of children affairs.

**General secretary.** Write and keep minutes and records to the local council.

**Secretary for finance.** Responsible for financial matters of the local council.

**Secretary for defense.** Responsible for security and law and order in the area.

**Secretary for information, education and mass mobilization.**

He / she collects and spread information on education and mobilize people.

**Secretary for youth.** He/ she is in-charge of the welfare of the youth in the area.

**Secretary for production and environment protection**

Responsible for food production and environmental protection.

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

She is responsible for women affairs i.e. women emancipation and their development.

She heads / chairs the women council in the area.

**Secretary for persons with disabilities.**

Responsible for welfare of the people with disabilities in that area.

He / she is the chairperson of people with disabilities in the area.

### ***Functions of the local councils.***

- i. To maintain law and order in the area.
- ii. To settle disputes in the area.
- iii. To punish / discipline minor lawbreakers using by- laws.
- iv. To implement central government policies.
- v. To maintain sanitation in the area.

- vi. To mobilize people (masses) when necessary e.g. self-help projects, census, immunization, elections, etc.
- vii. To link the central government to the people of the area.
- viii. To ensure security in the area

### ***The District Council***

#### **Composition of the L.C.V**

- i. Chairperson
- ii. Councilors from sub-county/ division.
- ii. Two councilors to represent the youth in the district (One should be a female).
- iv. Two councilors with disabilities (one should be a female).

#### ***Administrative structures in the district.***

The District Local Council (LC.V) is the top body at the district level.

The Local Council V chairperson is the political head of the district.

The chairperson LC.V is elected directly by people of the whole district.

The district Local Council governs all lower local councils in the district.

The chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is the head of civil servants in a district.

The resident district commissioner (RDC) is the government or president representative in the district

#### ***People running the district affairs are:***

- i. District Chairperson (LC V)
- ii. Resident District Commissioner (RDC).
- iii. Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

#### ***Heads of Department:***

- i. District Education officer \ City Education Officer.
- ii. District Agriculture Officer. DAO.
- iii. District Police Commander DPC.
- iv. District Director Of Health Services. DDHS.
- V. District Veterinary Officer. DVO.
- vi. District Forest Officer. DFO.
- vii. District Probation Officer- DPO
- viii. District Fisheries Officer. –DFO.
- ix. District Planning Officer. DPO, etc.

#### ***The duties (Roles) of district officers:***

##### ***District Chairperson LC V***

- i. He is the political head of the district.
- ii. Monitor the general administration of the district.
- iii. Monitor the projects in the district.



- iv. Coordinates the activities of municipal councils, town councils, lower local governments and administrative units in the district.

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

- i. Represents the central government/ president in the district.
- ii. In-charge of security in a district.
- iii. To super vise the central government policies in the district, e.g. UPE, etc.
- iv. Supervises central government grants (money) if properly used in the district.
- v. They advise the district councils on government policies.

### ***Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).***

- i. The head of civil servants in the district.
- ii. He/ She supervises the government programmes in the district.
- iii. He / she is the accounting officer in the district.
- iv. Officiates civil marriages on behalf of the central government.

### ***Heads of department***

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

- i. Heads the education departments in the district.
- ii. To supervise the education programmes in the district.

#### ***District Agriculture Officer ( DAO)***

- i. Advises farmers on better farming methods.
- ii. Encourages farmers to grow more food crop to ensure food security.
- iii. Helps farmers to improve on their income through farming.

#### ***District Director Of Health Services (DDHS).***

- i. Is in-charge of all health programmes in the district.
- ii. He / she makes plans to control any out break of an epidemic disease in the district.
- iii. He / she supervises medical workers in the district.

#### ***District Veterinary Officer (DVO)***

- i. Teaches farmers to improve on their quality of their animals.
- ii. Supervises all veterinary workers in the district.

#### ***District Police commander (DPC).***

- i.. To control the police force in the district.
- ii. To give permission to organize public rallies or demonstrations in the district.

#### ***District Forest Officer (DFO).***

- i. He /she is in charge of the conservation of forests in the district.
- ii. Encourages of tree planting in the district.

#### ***District Fisheries Officer (DFO).***

- i. He /she is in charge of fisheries in the district.
- ii. He / she makes sure that over fishing and catching young fish does not take place.
- iii. Encourages farmers to carry out fish farming in the district.

- iv. Teaches people proper methods of fishing.

### ***District Planning Officer (DPO).***

- i. He / she plans the development of the district i.e. Discourages unplanned buildings in the district.

### ***District Probation Officer (DPO).***

- i. He /she is responsible for children's affairs in the district.
- ii. He/ she settles family disputes in the district.
- iii. Helps people with special needs in district i.e. affected by disasters.

### ***Law and order in our district.***

People who maintain law and order in our district are:

- i. Uganda police.
- ii. Uganda prisons.
- iii. Local defence force.
- iv. Internal security organizations.
- v. Local Administrative police.
- vi. Private security organs e.g. Delta force, Sarcen, Tight Security, Securiko, Interid, etc.

### ***The role of each security organ in the district.***

#### ***Uganda Police.***

The police is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Inspector General of Police heads the police force.

The current Inspector General of police is Kale Kayihura.

The main duty of the police force is to maintain law and order.

The police force works through sections known as departments, namely:

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| i. Criminal Investigation Department (CID). |                                      |
| ii. Ant-riot Section.                       | vi. Air wing.                        |
| iii. Dog Section.                           | vii. Patrol section. (Mobile Police) |
| iv. Fire Brigade Section.                   | viii. Radio and signal section       |
| v. General duty section.                    | ix. Traffic section.                 |

### ***The role of each department in the police force.***

#### ***Traffic section.***

- i. Handles traffic matters.
- ii. It takes traffic offenders to courts of law.
- iii. It teaches the public proper usage of roads.
- iv. It issues out driving permits to drivers.

#### ***Dog section.***

- i. Police dogs are used to control crowds.
- ii. Police dogs are used to maintain law and order in an area / district.
- iii. The section is responsible for training, producing and looking after police dogs.

#### ***Criminal Investigation department (CID).***

- i. It carries out investigations into crimes.

#### ***Fire Brigade section.***

- i. Responsible for putting out big fires on buildings, factories, etc.
- ii. Helps people who are in danger, e.g. land slides, earthquake, drawn in water bodies, bomb blasts, someone falls in a deep pit, etc.

### ***Police Air-wing.***

- i. It deals with emergency cases using aircrafts, e.g. plane crash, plane lost in forests / high lands, etc.

### ***Radio and signal section.***

- i. Responsible for communication with radios and signals in the police.

### ***Patrol section/ Mobile police.***

- i. They patrol highways.

### ***General duty department.***

- i. This section receives complaints from the public.
- ii. They direct cases to the relevant section.

### ***How the police maintain law and order.***

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| i. By arresting law breakers.  | vi. By stopping riots.              |
| ii. By investigating into the crimes.  | vii. By escorting VIPs.             |
| iii. By controlling traffic.   | viii. By guarding important places. |
| iv. By putting out big fires.  | ix. By patrolling highways.         |
| v. By controlling crowds.  |                                     |
| x. By community policing (Educating people on maintenance of law and order). |                                     |

### ***The Uganda prisons.***

The Uganda prison is under the Ministry of internal affairs.

The Commissioner General of Prisons heads the prison force.

John Byabasaija is the current Commissioner General of Prisons.

### ***General duties of Uganda prisons:***

- i. To keep prisoners.
- ii. To rehabilitate prisoners.

### ***The Army.***

The national army of Uganda is Known as Uganda Peoples Defence Forces.

The National Army is Under the Ministry of Defence.

The Chief of Defence Forces heads the army.

Gen Aronda Nyakirima is the current Chief of Defence Forces.

The work of the army is to:

- i. Protect people and their property.
- ii. Control the National boundaries of the country against foreign attacks.

### ***Local defence Unit (LDU).***

They keep the security of the people and their property in their local the areas

Why is it important to maintain law and order in the district?

- i. To ensure peace and security in the district.
- ii. To reduce criminals in the district.
- iii. To promote development in the district.
- iv. To encourage investment.

- v. To promote harmony in the district.

## TOPIC 6:

# ***ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT.***

Economic activities are the activities carried out by people in order to earn a living.  
The economic activities carried out in our district are:

- a) Farming (crop farming & animal husbandry).
- b) Trade.
- c) Transport / communication.
- d) Fishing.
- e) Tourism.
- f) Brick making.
- g) Carpentry.
- h) Industrialization

The main economic activity carried out in our district is trade.

### ***Farming.***

Farming is the growing of crops or rearing of animals.

### ***Crop Farming.***

Crop farming is the growing crops.

### ***Types of crops.***

- i. Food crops
- ii. Cash crops

### ***Food crops***

Food crops are crops grown mainly for eating at home.

Examples of food crops: Bananas, Millet, Cassava, Rice, Maize, Yam etc.

### ***Cash crops.***

Cash crops are crops grown mainly for sale.

Examples of cash crops are: Cotton, Coffee, Vanilla, Sugar canes, Tea, Tobacco, Cocoa, Maize, etc.

### ***Cash crops are grouped into two categories:***

- i. Traditional cash crops.
- ii. Non-traditional cash crops.

**Traditional cash crops** are crops that have been grown for sale for a long time.

Examples are: Cotton, Coffee, Sugar canes, Tea, Tobacco etc.

**Non-traditional cash crops** are crops that were originally grown for food but today are grown for sale.

Examples of non-traditional cash crops are: Simsim, Rice, Maize, Beans, Peas. etc.

### ***Needs of a farmer.***

Farmers need the following items:

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. Seeds                     | vi. Land                        |
| ii. Farm tools.              | vii. Transport.                 |
| iii. Reliable rainfall.      | viii. Labour                    |
| iv. Market for crop produce. | ix. Extension service provider. |
| v. Fertilizers.              | x. Capital                      |

### ***Types of farming:***

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. Mixed farming.       | iv. Floriculture.           |
| ii. Substance farming.  | v. Plantation farming, etc. |
| iii. Livestock farming. |                             |

### ***Mixed farming.***

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

### ***Advantages of mixed farming.***

- i. Crop wastes are used to feed animals.
- ii. A farmer gets diet from both plants and animals..
- iii. Animal wastes are used as manure.
- iv. A farmer gets double benefit.

### ***Disadvantages of mixed farming.***

- i. It is expensive to start and maintain.
- ii. It requires a lot of skilled Labour.
- iii. Animals can destroy the crops.
- iv. It needs a big piece of land.

### ***Subsistence farming.***

Subsistence farming is the growing of crops or rearing of animals mainly for home use (consumption).

The surplus is often sold in order to meet other needs of the family.

Subsistence farming is the main type of farming carried out in our district.

### ***Advantages of Subsistence farming.***

- i. It does not need much capital.
- ii. The family members provide the Labour force on the farm.
- iii. Simple tools are used on the farm.
- iv. It does not need a lot of skilled labour.

### *Disadvantages of Subsistence farming.*

- i. The production is very little due to small Labour force.
- ii. It generates little or no income.

### ***Livestock farming.***

Livestock farming is the rearing of animals and birds.

#### *Types of livestock farming.*

- i. Dairy farming.
- ii. Ranching
- iii. Poultry farming.
- iv. Nomadic pastoralism

### ***Dairy farming.***

Dairy farming is the rearing of animals on a farm for milk production.

#### ***Some of the product got from a dairy farm***

Butter,	Yogurt.
Cheese	Ghee
Cream.	

### ***Ranching***

Ranching is the keeping of animals for beef production.

### ***Nomadic pastoralism***

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

Examples of pastoral tribes in Uganda are Bahima and Karimojong.

### ***Advantages of livestock farming.***

- i. Source of milk
- ii. Source of meat
- iii. Source of hides and skins to leather industries.
- iv. Provides employment
- v. Animal droppings add manure to the soil.

### ***Problems faced by livestock farmers.***

- i. Shortage of pasture and water during the dry season.
- ii. High price of drugs.
- iii. Cattle rustling in some areas e.g. Teso, Kotido Moroto, etc.
- iv. Changes in prices for livestock products..
- v. High prices of animals' drugs.
- vi. Prolonged drought that.
- vii. Poor breeds of animals.
- viii. Parasites and diseases.

### ***Solutions to the above problems.***

- i. Construction of valley dams in order to get water.
- ii. Farmers should keep manageable numbers of animals.

- iii. Security should be tightened to control cattle rustling.
- iv. Government should lower the taxes charged on animal drugs.
- v. Government should give farmers soft loans at a low interest rate to upgrade their farms.
- vi. Spraying and dipping animal in the cattle dip.
- Vii. Practicing crossbreeding.
- viii. To repair and construct roads to transport their products to the markets.

### ***Plantation farming.***

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

Examples of crops grown on plantations farms are: coffee, Bananas, Sugarcanes, Tea, Rubber, Palm oil, Cocoa, etc.

### ***Advantages of plantation farming.***

- i. Plantation farming stimulates industrial growth.
- ii. Plantation farming creates jobs.
- iii. Government gets more money in terms of taxes.
- iv. Leads to the development of infrastructure.

### ***Disadvantages of plantation farming.***

- i. Incase of any disaster the farmer may get losses.
- ii. It requires large pieces of land.
- iii. It requires a lot of capital.
- iv. It requires a lot of skilled Labour.

### ***Importance of farming.***

- i. Source of income (money).
- ii. Create employment to people.
- iii. Production of food, meat and milk.
- iv. Source of raw materials for industries e.g. for making bags, shoes, belts.
- v. Leads to the growth of industries.
- vi. Promotes food security.

## ***FISHING.***

Fishing is the removal of fish from water bodies.

Fishing is one of the economic activity carried out in our district.

Fishing in Kampala district is mostly done on L. Victoria.

Fish farming is known as aquaculture.

### ***Examples of fish caught in our district***

Tilapia.

Lug fish.

Nile perch

Mud fish.

Catfish.

Mukene,etc.

The commonest type of fish caught in our district is Tilapia.

The largest type of fish caught in our district is Nile perch.

### ***Methods of catching fish.***

- i. By using fishing nets (Gillnets).
- ii. By using hooks.

- iii. By using fishing baskets.
- iv. By using fishing spears.

### ***Methods of preserving fish.***

- i. Sun drying.
- ii. Smoking.
- iii. Freezing.
- iv. Tinning / Canning.
- v. Salting.

The commonest method of preserving fish in our district is smoking. Fish smoking leads to deforestation and pollution of the environment.

### ***Importance of Fish.***

- i. Fish is eaten as food.
- ii. Fish is used to make medicine.
- iii. Scales of fish are used in decorations.
- iv. Fish skins are used in the making of belts, bags, shoes, etc.
- v. Fish bones are used in the making of fertilizers and animal feeds.

### ***Problems that face the fishing industry.***

- i. Use of poor fishing tools.
- ii. High prices of fishing tools.
- iii. Over fishing (catching young fish)..
- iv. Poor storage and transportation facilities.
- v. Pollution of fishing grounds.
- vi. Water weed (water hyacinths).

### ***Solutions to problems facing fishing industry problems.***

- i. To teach people better methods of fishing.
- ii. Strict laws should be passed against fish poaching.
- iii. Fishermen should be given loans in order to buy better fishing equipment.

## ***BANKING***

A bank is financial institution that provides financial services to people. The keeping of money in the bank is called banking.

### ***Types of banks***

The following are the types of banks, namely:

- i. Commercial banks.
- ii. The Central bank.

Our central bank is known as Bank of Uganda (B.O.U).

### ***Functions of central bank.***

- i. Prints new currency (money).
- ii. Controls currency in circulation.
- iii. Supervise all other banks.
- iv. To issue out new currencies.



### ***Commercial banks.***

Commercial banks are licensed by the central bank.(Bank of Uganda)

Examples of commercial banks.

Bank of Baroda.

Barclays bank.

Stanbic bank

Crane bank.

Cairo International bank.

Centenary Rural Development bank, etc.

### ***Importance of commercial Banks.***

- i. To keep people's money safely.
- ii. To keep peoples important documents, e.g. Land titles, will, etc.
- iii. To provide employment to people.
- iv. To give out loans to people for development.
- v. To advise businessmen.
- vi. To transfer money from one area to another.

### ***Trade.***

Trade is the buying and selling of goods.

#### ***Types of trade.***

- i. Barter trade.
- ii. Monetary trade

Barter trade is the exchange of goods for goods.  
Long ago barter trade was a common type of trade.  
Monetary trade is the exchange of goods or services for money.

### ***Tourism.***

This is a business of providing services to tourists.  
A tourist is a person who moves or travels from one place to another for leisure, adventure and education.

### ***Tourist attractions in Kampala district.***

- i. Kasubi tombs.
- ii. Uganda museum.
- iii. Port bell (landing sites)
- iv. Ggaba beach, Munyonyo beach, etc.

### ***Other tourist attractions found in other parts of Uganda.***

- i. Uganda martyrs shrine, Namugongo..
- ii. Games parks e.g. Rwenzori N.P, Kabalega N.P, Lake, Mburo N.P. etc.
- iii. Uganda wild life education center - Entebbe.
- iv. Large swamps and water falls.
- v. Lakes and rivers.
- vi. Scenery (Mountains, valleys, Forests, etc.
- vii. Good climate of the country.

### **Importance of tourism**

- i. It brings foreign exchange to the country.
- ii. It provides employment to the people.
- iii. It helps to conserve the environment.
- iv. It exposes the image of the country to the outside world.
- v. It promotes international relationships.
- vi. It is a source of income to people.

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TOPIC .5:

LEADERS IN OUR DISTRICT

There are two types of administration in our district.

- a). Central government.
- b). Local government.

The central government controls all local governments. The president heads the central government.

The local government governs people at district level.

The central government controls local governments (councils) by transferring some of its power to the local councils. This is called **decentralization**.

### **Decentralization**

1. Decentralisation is the transfer of some powers from the central government to local councils.
2. The central government transferred powers to local council 3 ( LC 111) and Local council 5 ( LC V) only.
3. The RDC represents the central government (president) in the district.
4. The RDC is appointed by the president.

### **Types of leaders in our district**

- a) Political leaders ( LC1 – LC5)
- b) Civic leaders.
- c) Religious leaders.
- d) Voluntary leaders
- e) Cultural leaders

### **Examples of leaders from each group ( type)**

- a) Political leaders
  - i) Local council 1 executive up to Local council V executive.
  - ii) Resident District Commissioners (Political appointees).
  - iii) District Internal security Officer (Political appointees).
- b) Civic leaders.
  - i) Chief Administrative Officer.
  - ii) Magistrates.
  - iii) District heads of departments e.g, DEO, DAO,etc
- C) Religious Leaders
  - i) Bishops, Priests, Sheikhs, Khadis, pastors, Reverends
- d) Voluntary leaders.
  - i) Scouts, girl guides, Ngo's leaders, e g UWESO,TASO,etc.
- f) Cultural leaders
  - i) King, clan heads, Katiikiro, etc.

### **Administrative structures**

#### *The local council system.*

The local council system is divided into five levels.

### ***Rural areas.***

	<b>Local council</b>	<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Level</b>
	<b><u>Local council</u></b> <b>1</b>	LC1	village
	Local Council 11	LC 11	parish
	Local Council 111	LC. 111	Sub- county
	Local Council IV	LC.IV	County
	Local Council V	LC V	District

### ***Urban areas.***

	<b>Local council</b>	<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Level</b>
	Local Council 1	LC 1	Village/Zone
	Local Council I1	LC. 11	ward
	Local Council III	LC.III	Division
	Local Council IV	LC IV	Municipality
	Local Council V	LC V	City

### ***Functions of the local councils.***

- i. To maintain law and order in the area.
- ii. To settle disputes in the area.
- iii. To punish / discipline minor lawbreakers using by- laws.
- iv. To implement central government policies.
- v. To maintain sanitation in the area.
- vi. To mobilize people (masses) when necessary e.g. self-help projects, census, immunization, elections, etc.
- vii. To link the central government to the people of the land areas.
- viii. To ensure security in the area

### ***Local Council I Executive Committee.***

The local council I executive is made up of ten (10 members).

The members are:

- i. Chair person.
- ii. Vice- Chair person.
- iii. General Secretary.
- iv. Secretary for Finance.
- v. Secretary for defence.
- vi. Secretary for information, education and mass mobilization.
- vii. Secretary for youth. Should be a youth.
- viii. Secretary for production and environment protection.
- ix. Secretary for women and public health co-ordination. Should be a woman.
- x. Secretary for persons with disabilities. Should be having a disability.

### ***Duties of each member on the executive.***

**Chairperson.** He / she chairs meetings of the local council in the area.

**Vice-chairperson.** Assist the chairperson to chair the meeting in absence.  
He/ she is in-charge of children affairs.

**General secretary.** Write and keep minutes and records to the local council.

**Secretary for finance.** Responsible for financial matters of the local council.

**Secretary for defence.** Responsible for security and law and order in the area.

**Secretary for information, education and mass mobilization.**

He / she collects and spread information on education and mobilize people.

**Secretary for youth.** He/ she is in-charge of the welfare of the youth in the area.

**Secretary for production and environment protection**

Responsible for food production and environmental protection.

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

She is responsible for women affairs i.e. women emancipation and their development.

She heads / chairs the women council in the area.

**Secretary for persons with disabilities.**

Responsible for welfare of the people with disabilities in that area.

He / she is the chairperson of people with disabilities in the area.

### ***The District Council***

#### **Composition of the L.C.V**

- i. Chairperson
- ii. Councilors from sub-counties/ divisions.
- ii. Two councilors to represent the youth at the district (One should be a female).
- iv. Two councilors with disabilities (one should be a female).

### ***Administrative structures in the district.***

The District Local Council (LC.V) is the top body at the district level.

The Local Council V chairperson is the political head of the district.

The chairperson LC.V is elected directly by people of the whole district.

The district Local Council governs all lower local councils in the district.

### ***People running the district affairs are:***

- i. District Chairperson (LC V)
- ii. Resident District Commissioner (RDC).
- iii. Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

### ***Heads of Department:***

- i. District Education officer \ City Education Officer.
- ii. District Agriculture Officer. DAO.
- iii. District Police Commander DPC.
- iv. District Director Of Health Services. DDHS.
- V. District Veterinary Officer. DVO.
- vi. District Forest Officer. DFO.
- vii. District Probation Officer- DPO
- viii. District Fisheries Officer. –DFO.
- ix. District Planning Officer. DPO, etc.

## ***The duties (Roles) of district officers:***

### ***District Chairperson LC V***

- He is the political head of the district.

#### **Roles of District Chairperson**

- i. Monitors the general administration of the district.
- ii. Monitors the projects in the district.
- iii. Coordinates the activities of municipal councils, town councils, lower local governments and administrative units in the district.

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

- Represents the central government/ president in the district.

#### **Roles of Resident District commissioner**

- i. In-charge of security in a district.
- ii. To super vise the central government policies in the district, e.g. UPE, etc.
- iii. Supervises central government grants (money) if properly used in the district.
- iv. They advise the district councils on government policies.

### ***Chief Administrative Officer (CAO).***

- The head of civil servants in the district.

#### **Roles of Chief Administrative Officer**

- i. He/ She supervises the government programmes in the district.
- ii. He / she is the accounting officer in the district.
- iii. Officiates civil marriages on behalf of the central government.

### ***Heads of department***

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

- i. Heads the education departments in the district.
- ii. To supervise the education programmes in the district.

#### ***District Agriculture Officer ( DAO)***

- i. Advises farmers on better farming methods.
- ii. Encourages farmers to grow more food crop to ensure food security.
- iii. Helps farmers to improve on their income through farming.

#### ***District Director Of Health Services (DDHS).***

- i. Is in-charge of all health programmes in the district.
- ii. He / she makes plans to control any out break of an epidemic disease in the district.
- iii. He / she supervises medical workers in the district.

#### ***District Veterinary Officer (DVO)***

- i. Teaches farmers to improve on their quality of their animals.
- ii. Supervises all veterinary workers in the district.

#### ***District Police commander (DPC).***

- i.. To control the police force in the district.
- ii. To give permission to organize public rallies or demonstrations in the district.

***District Forest Officer (DFO).***

- i. He /she is in charge of the conservation of forests in the district.
- ii. Encourages of tree planting in the district.

***District Fisheries Officer (DFO).***

- i. He /she is in charge of fisheries in the district.
- ii. He / she makes sure that over fishing and catching young fish does not take place.
- iii. Encourages farmers to carry out fish farming in the district.
- iv. Teaches people proper methods of fishing.

***District Planning Officer (DPO).***

- i. He / she plans the development of the district i.e. Discourages unplanned buildings in the district.

***District Probation Officer (DPO).***

- i. He /she is responsible for children's affairs in the district.
- ii. He/ she settles family disputes in the district.
- iii. Helps people with special needs in district i.e. affected by disasters.

***Law and order in our district.***

People who maintain law and order in our district are:

- i. Uganda police.
- ii. Uganda prisons.
- iii. Local defence force.
- iv. Internal security organizations.
- v. Local Administrative police.
- vi. Private security organs e.g.Delta force, Sarcen, Tight Security, Securiko, Interid,etc.
- vii. Citizens

***The role of each security organ in the district.***

***Uganda Police.***

The police force is under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Inspector General of Police heads the police force.

The current Inspector General of police is Kale Kayihura.

The main duty of the police force is to maintain law and order.

The police force divided into sections known as departments, namely:

- i. Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
- ii. Ant-riot Section.
- iii. Dog Section.
- iv. Fire Brigade Section.
- v. General duty section.
- vi. Air wing.
- vii. Patrol section. (Mobile Police)
- viii. Radio and signal section
- ix. Traffic section.

## ***The role of each department in the police force.***

### ***Traffic section.***

- i. Handles traffic matters.
- ii. It takes traffic offenders to courts of law.
- iii. It teaches the public proper usage of roads.
- iv. It issues out driving permits to drivers.

### ***Dog section.***

- i. Police dogs are used to control crowds.
- ii. Police dogs are used to maintain law and order in an area / district.
- iii. The section is responsible for training, producing and looking after police dogs.
- iv. This section carries out investigations on un identified criminals.

### ***Criminal Investigation department (CID).***

- i. It carries out investigations into crimes.

### ***Fire Brigade section.***

- i. Responsible for putting out big fires on buildings, factories, etc.
- ii. Helps people who are in danger, e.g. land slides, earthquake, drawn in water bodies, bomb blasts, someone falls in a deep pit, etc.

### ***Police Air-wing.***

- i. It deals with emergency cases using aircrafts, e.g. plane crash, plane lost in forests / high lands,etc.

### ***Radio and signal section.***

- i. Responsible for communication with radios and signals in the police.

### ***Patrol section/ Mobile police.***

- i. They control highway robbery.

### ***General duty department.***

- i. This section receives complaints from the public.
- ii. They direct cases to the relevant section.

## ***How the police maintains law and order.***

- i. By arresting law breakers.
- ii. By investigating into the crimes.
- iii. By controlling traffic.
- iv. By putting out big fires.
- v. By controlling crowds.
- vi. By stopping riots.
- vii. By escorting VIPs.
- viii. By guarding important places.
- ix. By patrolling highways.
- x. By community policing (Educating people on maintenance of law and order).

## **Why is it important to maintain law and order in the district?**

- i. To ensure peace and security in the district.
- ii. To reduce criminals in the district.
- iii. To promote development in the district.
- iv. To encourage investors to come.
- v. To promote harmony in the district.



## How leaders are chosen in our district

- a) Through election.
- b) By appointment.
- c) Through inheritance
- d) By volunteering

### **Elections.**

An election is a peaceful way of getting leaders by choice.

1. Political leaders are elected by the people (electoral college).

2. A person above 18 years is allowed to vote (elect) a leader according to Constitution of Uganda.

There are two types of elections, namely;

- i. Lining up or show of hand.
- ii. By using secret ballot paper.

### **Conducting elections**

Steps:

- i. Nomination of candidates(registration)
- ii. Draw/ print election posters.
- iii. Campaigns( Speeches, singing patriotic songs,etc)
- iv. Election day
- V. Declaring the winner by the electoral official.
- 1. Political leaders are elected by the people.

## By appointment

The District Service Commission at the district or Public service commission, by the central government appoints civic leaders.

### **Through inheritance**

The cultural leaders inherit leadership.

### **By volunteering.**

A volunteer comes out to offer free services to an individual or community.

### **Qualities of a good leader**

A good leader should have the following qualities, namely;

- i. Kindness
- ii. Knowledgeable
- iii. Tolerant
- iv. Obedient
- v. Hardworking
- vi. Co-operative
- vii. Confident
- viii. Approachable
- ix. Respectful
- x. Confident
- xi Ability / able, etc.
- xii. Able to make good decisions.

- 1. Discuss the roles of cultural leaders.
- 2. Discuss the roles of local council v executive.
- 3. Discuss the roles of a volunteer.

### **Rights of the people in our district**

#### Children's rights

Children's rights is the natural freedom given to children by the constitution.

- 1. Children's rights are given to them by the constitution and in the children's statute.
- 2. Child abuse is an offence committed against children.
- 3. Examples of child abuse/ offence are, child labour, sexual abuse, oppression, etc.
- 4. The National Council for Children was introduced to oversee the children's rights.

5. Examples of children's rights are;

- i. Life
- ii. Food, education, security, medical care, protection from abuse, parental care, well being, etc.

**People who provide services related children's rights.**

- a. Parents.
- b. Doctors / Nurses
- c. Police / security personnel
- d. Teachers.

**Causes of child abuse**

- a. Death of parents or relatives.
- b. Poverty
- c. Ignorance
- d. Alcoholism / use of drugs.

**How to control child abuse**

- a. To punish the offenders heavily.
- b. To educate / sensitive the children their rights.
- c. To arrest drug addiction.

**Responsibilities of people in our district**

- a. Obeying laws.
- b. Caring for the sick
- c. Attending community/ village meetings.
- d. Participate in making laws
- e. Participating in community work.
- f. Helping and caring for others
- g. Maintaining proper sanitation.
- h. Taking children to school / paying school fees.
- i. Maintaining and protecting the environment.

## SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR DISTRICT

Social services are the things given / provided to people by the government to improve on their quality of life.

**Examples of social services are:**

- i. Education.
- ii. Medical care ( Medical care).
- iii. Security.
- iv. Transport.
- v. Road maintenance.

**Other social services.**

- i. Banking
- ii. Postal services
- iii. Housing

Social amenities.

- i. Electricity
- ii. Piped water.

2. People who provide social services on behalf of the government are;

- a. Teachers
- b. Local leaders
- c. Doctors.
- d. Nurses
- e. Bankers
- f. Veterinary officers, etc.
- g. Engineers
- h. Drivers.
- i. Police officers.

The government is able to provide social services to people after collecting enough revenue (income).

**Sources of income for the government:**

- i. Taxes.
- ii. Grants.
- iii. Donations.
- iv. Exports of goods e.g. minerals.
- v. Court fines.
- vi. Privatization sector.
- vii. Tourism.

**Education services.**

- 1. Teachers are the ones responsible for providing education to the community.
- 2. Education services are provided in schools, colleges and other institutions of learning in our district.

**Examples of schools or institutions of learning in our district:**

- i. Primary schools.
- ii. Secondary schools.
- iii. Primary Teachers Colleges (PTC).
- iv. Vocational institutions.
- v. Universities, e.g. Makerere University, Kyambogo University, etc.

**Types of schools in our district.**

- a. Private schools.
- b. Government Aided schools (Government Schools)

**Difference between private schools and Government schools.**

	<b>Private schools</b>		<b>Government schools.</b>
i	The owner builds classrooms.	i	The government builds classrooms
ii	The owner buys instructional materials.	ii.	The government provides instructional materials.
iii	The owner of the school pays salaries.	iii	. The government pays teachers salaries.
iv	Teachers are not transferred	iv.	The government transfers teachers

**Similarities between private schools and government aided schools.**

- i. Both schools follow one national curriculum.
- ii. Both recruit qualified teachers.
- iii. Both are supervised by the Ministry of Education and Sports.
- iv. Both sit for exams from Uganda National Examination Board (UNEBC)
- v. Both follow the Ministry of Education and Sports Programme / timetable.

NB. Some private schools follow international syllabus e.g. Kabira international school.

### **Universal Primary Education. (U.P.E)**

U.P.E is the government policy introduced in 1997 to reduce illiteracy in Uganda.

#### **Why U.P.E was started?**

- i. To reduce illiteracy in Uganda ( promote reading and writing).
- ii. To remove the burden of paying schools fees from the parents (poor peasant).

#### **Advantages of U.P.E**

- i. It has increased the numbers of school going children.
- ii. School fees burden reduced on parents.
- iii. Many school structures (Classrooms) are built.
- iv. The rate of illiteracy is reduced in Uganda.

#### **Problems facing U.P.E in Uganda.**

- i. Overcrowding of pupils in classes.
- ii. Shortage of enough facilities in schools e.g. furniture, textbooks, chalk, etc.
- iii. Poor sanitation caused by large numbers of children.
- iv. Little funding from the government to buy the school needs..
- v. Corrupt government officials.

#### **Solutions to problems facing U.P.E. programme.**

- i. The government should build more schools or classrooms.
- ii. School authorities should maintain hygiene in schools.
- iii. Government should increase on the funds given to schools.

#### **Problems in providing Education services.**

- i. Shortage of furniture e.g. benches, chairs, tables, etc.
- ii. Schools do not have enough toilets, latrines and urinal shelters.
- iii. Shortage of textbooks and other instructional materials for the pupils and teachers.
- iv. Shortage of classrooms for the large numbers of children in school.
- v. Shortage of trained teachers.
- vi. Shortage of land for expansion e.g. Kabojja Junior School, etc.
- vii. Poor pay to teachers.

#### **Solutions to some of the problems.**

- i. The government should provide enough furniture to schools.
- ii. Schools should build enough latrines, toilet and urinal shelters.
- iii. Private companies and Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to build more schools.
- iv. Government and parents should provide more textbooks to schools or pupils.
- v. More teachers should be posted to different schools.
- vi. People neighbouring schools should sell off or give land to schools.
- vii. Teachers salary should be increased.

#### **Medical services / Health services.**

People in our district need medical services in order to stay alive and healthy.

Health services are provided in hospitals, dispensaries, clinics and health centers.

There are also pharmacies where people buy medicines after advice from the doctors.

Health services include treatment, immunization and family planning.

People who provide health services include doctors, medical assistants, nurses, midwives, etc.

### **Examples of hospitals in Kampala district.**

- i. Mulago hospital
- ii. Mengo hospital
- iii. Namirembe hospital.
- iv. Nsambya hospital.
- v. Kibuli hospital.
- vi. Butabika hospital (For mental cases). Etc.

### **Some of the Health units in Kampala district are:**

- i. Naguru health centre.
- ii. Kawempe health centre.
- iii. Railway health centre.
- iv. Kamwokya Christian centre.
- v. Case clinic
- vi. Kampala International.hospital.
- vii. Kadic hospital.
- viii. Kiswa health center.

**Mulago** is the biggest government hospital in Uganda.

The District Director of Medical services heads the medical services in the district/ city.

The Director General of Medical service heads all the health services in Uganda.

### **The Importance of health services.**

- i. Health services reduce death rate.
- ii. Health services promote hygiene and sanitation.
- iii. Health services control and reduce the spread of diseases.
- iv. Health services provide employment to the people in the community.
- v. Health services reduce infant mortality rate.

### **Problems affecting the provision of medical services.**

- i. Shortage of medical centers.
- ii. Shortage of medical facilities in hospitals, health centres, etc.
- iii. Poor pay to health workers.
- iv. Shortage of trained medical workers (i.e. doctors, nurses, etc.).

### **Solutions to the problems affecting the provision of medical services.**

- i. The government should build more hospitals and health centers.
- ii. Religious organizations, rich people and Non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to build health centers.
- iii. Patients should pay some money for their treatment (cost-sharing).
- iv. More health workers should be trained.
- v. The government should provide enough medicine and equipment in hospitals and health centers.

## **Transport and Communication**

### **Transport.**

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

### **Forms / Types of transport.**

- i. Road transport.
- ii. Water transport.
- iii. Railway transport.
- iv. Air transport
- v. Pipeline transport.(Not in Uganda)

### Road transport

Road transport is the most common type of transport in Kampala district.

#### **Means of transport used on road are:**

- i. Buses.
- ii. Motorcycle.
- iii. Cars.
- iv. Lorries.
- v. Wheel borrows.
- vi. Bicycles
- vii. Foot.

#### **Types of roads.**

There are two types of roads namely:

- i. Tarmac road
- ii. Murram road.

Main roads are maintained and constructed by the central government.

Feeder roads are constructed and maintained by the Local government (District / City Local Councils).

Feeder roads join villages to the main roads.

#### **Advantages of road transport.**

- i. Roads reach everywhere (provides door to door services).
- ii. Its faster over short distances.
- iii. It is reliable and convenient.
- iv. Roads are easier to construct.
- v. Roads help in the development of an area.
- vi. Roads help farmers to transport their produce to the market.
- vii. Roads connect villages to towns.

#### **Disadvantages of road transport.**

- i. It is expensive to use for long distances.
- ii. It is sometimes affected by traffic jam.
- iii. It is not good for perishable goods for a long distance, e.g. tomatoes, fresh fish, flowers etc.
- iv. Roads are easily affected by bad weather, e.g rainy season.
- v. Accidents are common on road transport.

#### **Problems in road transport.**

- i. Road users at times fail to follow road signs.
- ii. Bad roads cause accidents or damage vehicles.
- iii. Bad weather makes roads impassable, e.g, rainy season.
- iv. Fuel is very expensive.

#### **Causes of road accidents.**

- i. Overloading vehicles.
- ii. Speeding of vehicles.
- iii. Poor road conditions.
- iv. Driving vehicles that are in dangerous mechanical conditions (DMC).
- v. Driving a vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- vi. Shortage of trained drivers.
- vii. Failure to interpret road signs by the road user.
- viii. Driving while talking on phone.

- ix. Animals moving on the roads.
- x. Indiscipline road users (drivers and pedestrians).

### Measures to control road accidents

- i. Roads should be repaired.
- ii. All vehicles should be given speed governors to reduce speed.
- iii. There should be age limit to drivers.
- iv. Road signs should be put on all roads.
- v. Drivers should be taught road safety rules.
- vi. Re-force traffic laws on the road.
- Vii Discourage DMC vehicles on the road..
- vii. Law breaking drivers should be punished heavily.

### Road signs.

Roads signs are put on road to alert the road users.

Examples of road signs;

- i. No. Parking.
- ii. Parking.
- iii. Sharp bend.
- iv. School ahead.
- v. Animals crossing.
- vi. Zebra crossing.
- vii. Accident ahead.
- viii. Round about.
- ix. Speed limit.
- x. Humps ahead.

### Diagrams showing road signs:



**Driving on shoulders  
Prohibited**



**No through road**



**Parking**



**Zebra crossing**



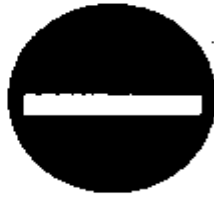
**Red light means STOP**

**Ember (Orange) light means  
GET READY**

**Green light means GO**



No parking



No entry



Double bend



Round about



Stop



No pedestrians



Humps ahead



An accident



Speed limit



End of speed limit



Electric wires



Railway crossing

### Traffic lights.

Meaning of each colour;

- i. Red means stop.
- ii. Orange means get ready.
- iii. Green means go.

### Railway transport.

Railway transport involves the use of trains to transport people and goods.

Rift valley railways is in-charge of railway transport in our district.

#### Advantages of using railway transport.

- i. It is good for bulky goods.
- ii. It is not affected by bad weather conditions.
- iii. Accidents are few compared to other type of transport.
- iv. Railway routes are more direct unlike road transport.
- v. It is not affected by traffic congestion.

#### Disadvantages of railway transport.

- i. Railway lines are expensive to construct.
- ii. It is not good for perishable goods.
- iii. It is slow and goods delay on the way.
- iv. It is not flexible.
- v. It is not easily accessible



**Water transport.**

Water transport is the movement of goods and people on water.

Some of the rivers and lakes in Uganda where water transport takes place are:

- i. Lake Victoria.
- ii. Lake Albert.
- iii. Lake George
- iv. Lake Edward.
- v. River Nile. River, Kafu, Katonga etc.

Lake Kyoga is in Uganda is not commonly used in water transport because it is swampy. The movement of people or goods on water is known as **navigation**.

**Means used on water.**

The following are means of transport used on water:

- i. Boats.
- ii. Canoes.
- iii. Ships.
- iv. Ferries.
- v. Marines
- vi.** Steamer

### **Advantages of water transport.**

- i. It is the cheapest types of transport.
- ii. There is no traffic jam on water.
- iii. It is good for carrying fragile goods, e g, Glasses, cups, car screens, etc.

### **Disadvantages of water transport.**

- i. It's not good to transport perishable goods for long distance.
- ii. It is affected by storms and rocks.
- iii. Floating Islands and vegetation can affect it.
- iv. It is expensive to build and maintain landing sites (Docking site).
- v. It serves mostly areas with water bodies.

### **Air Transport.**

Air transport is the fastest type of transport.

Examples of means of air transport are:

- i. Aero plane.
- ii. Rocket.
- iii. Helicopter.

A person who flies an aeroplane is called a pilot.

The biggest airport in Uganda is at Entebbe.

There are two kinds of aeroplane namely:

- i. Cargo planes.
- ii. Passenger planes.

The planes that carry goods are called cargo planes.

The planes that carry people are called passenger planes.

Airstrips and airfields are for small aircraft's to on land and take off.

Examples of districts in Uganda served by aero planes are:

Kampala	Masindi
Mbarara	Arua
Jinja.	Soroti
Kasese.	Moroto.
Gulu.	Bundibugyo

### **Advantages of air transport.**

- i. Air transport is the fastest transport.
- ii. It is best type of transport for perishable goods.
- iii. It links different regions of the world.
- iv. It is used in rescue mission, e.g, on mountains, Forests, water bodies, etc.
- v. It is the most comfortable type of transport

### Disadvantages of air transport

- i. Air transport is very expensive.
- ii. It is affected by bad weather conditions.
- iii. It is not flexible.
- iv. It is not easily accessible

### **Solutions to the problems of air transport.**

- i. Private companies and individuals should be encouraged to buy planes.
- ii. Checking of passengers must be done before they board aircraft.
- iii. Transport charges should be reduced.
- iv. Airfields should be upgraded for bigger planes to use.

### **Security Services.**

In the district there are institutions responsible for security.

The institutions or organs are responsible for security in the district are:

- i. Uganda police.
- ii. Local defence units. (L.D.U).
- iii. Uganda prisons.
- iv. District Internal Security Organization (DISO).
- v. Gombolola Internal Security Organisation (GISO).
- vi. Private companies.

The District Security Committee is in-charge of security in the district.

The Resident District commissioner heads the District Security Committee ( DSC).

The Committee handles security matters in the district.

**The composition of the district security committee is as follows:**

- i. Resident District Commissioner (R.D.C.)- Chairperson.
- ii. District Police Commander(DPC)
- iii. District Internal Security Organisation. (DISO).
- iv. Village internal security organization (VISO) / Gombolola internal security Organization (GISO)
- v. Secretary for Security

**Importance of security services.**

- i. People are protected against law breakers.
- ii. Suspects are arrested and taken to courts of law.
- iii. It encourages development projects in the area.
- iv. Peace prevails in an area
- v. It promotes unity among people.

**Problems in providing security services.**

- i. There are very few police officers in the district.
- ii. Shortage of transport for Security personnel in the district.
- iii. Poor roads within the district.
- iv. Corruption among the security workers.
- v. Poor pay to security officers.

**Solutions to the problems of providing security.**

- i. The government should train more police officers or personnel.
- ii. The government should give the police more vehicles.
- iii. Roads need to be constructed or maintain to ease transportation.
- iv. Pay for security officers need to be raised.

**Communication.**

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Types of communication

- a) Verbal communication.
- b) Non- verbal communication.

The means communication are grouped into two groups, namely;

- a. Traditional / Local communication.
- b. Modern communication

Examples of modern means of communication, namely:

- i. Letter writing.
- ii. Telephone.
- iii. Telefax.
- iv. Radio.
- v. Newspapers.

- vi. Television.
- vii. E-mail and websites.

**Examples of traditional means of communication, namely:**

- i. Horns.
- ii. Smoke (fire).
- iii. Drums.
- iv. Clapping.
- v. Gestures
- vi. Whistle.
- vii.** Use of objects e.g. The ash sign for scouts.

**Letter writing.**

Letters are written and sent through post office.

Posta Uganda Limited is the main company that runs postal services.

Other companies providing postal services are;

- i. Yellow pages
- ii. Elima.
- iii. DHL.

**Functions of Post Office (P.O).**

- a. It sells postage stamps.
- b. It transports mails and parcels.
- c. It provides employment to people.
- d. It provides banking services to the government.
- e. It controls internal and external telecommunication e.g. telephone, radios, etc.
- f. It provides transport to people

**Advantages of letter writing as a means of communication.**

- i. It is cheap compared to other means of communication
- ii. It contains detailed information.
- iii. It acts as records for future reference.

**Disadvantages of letter writing as a means of communication.**

- i. It is only good for the literate people.
- ii. It does not give quick feedback.
- iii. It is time wasting/consuming.
- iv. It requires some expenditure

**Telephone.**

Telephone is one of the quickest means of communication.

The first telephone was invented by Graham Bell.

**Types of telephone**

- i. Fixed telephone.
- ii. Mobile telephone.

A fixed telephone is fixed with wires in one place.

A mobile telephone doesn't have wire and can be carried everywhere.

**The following companies provide telephone services in Uganda:**

- i. MTN Uganda Ltd**
- ii. Airtel Uganda Ltd.
- iii. Uganda telecom. Ltd.
- iv. Orange
- v. Warid telecom

### Advantages of telephone

- i. They are very fast
- ii. The message can be received everywhere as long as you have the phone.
- iii. It handles both verbal and written messages (sms).
- iv. It gives immediate reply.

### Disadvantages of telephone

- i. The call rates are very high.
- ii. Some areas don't have network or clear signals.
- iii. The telephones are expensive to buy.

### **Solutions to the problems.**

- i. Telephone Companies should build more signals boosters.
- ii. Call rates should be reduced

### **Radio.**

A radio is the most widely used means of communication in Uganda.

An Italian called Marconi Gugaliemo invented the first radio.

### **Uses of a Radio**

- i. It is used to educate people.
- ii. It broad cast news.
- iii. It is used in advertisement of goods, concerts, sports events, etc.
- iv. It is used for announcements.
- v. Entertainment. e.g. plays, music, etc.

There are number of Fm radio stations in Kampala district (Uganda).

### **Some of the radio stations found in Kampala district are:**

- i. Sanyu Fm.
- ii. Capital Fm
- iii. Super Fm.
- iv. Radio One.
- v. Top radio
- vi. Radio Simba, etc.
- vii. Voice of Africa
- viii. Radio Maria Fm (Biina area)..

### **Other radio stations outside Kampala district are:**

- i. Gulu Fm.
- ii. Voice of Teso.
- iii. Grace Radio (Kasese)
- iv. Voice of Toro.
- v. Radio Messiah (Kasese)
- vi. Radio west.
- vii. Radio Paidha.
- viii. Impact Fm.

### **Advantages of a Radio.**

- i. A radio is good for the illiterate.
- ii. Blind people can listen to radio programmes.
- iii. It covers a wider area.
- iv. Sound is controlled ( high or low).

### **Disadvantages of a radio.**

- i. Languages used on radios are limited to certain tribes.
- ii. A radio doesn't store information.
- iii. Radios are not good for deaf people.

### **Television Stations.**

Televisions receive sound and pictures from a transmitting station.

Examples of television stations in Kampala district (Uganda) are;

- i. Uganda Broadcasting Corporation. (U.B.C).
- ii. Sanyu TV.
- iii. Light TV (LTV).
- iv. Wavah Broadcasting Services. (WBS).
- v. Channel TV (CTV).
- vi. Top TV.

### **Advantages of TVs.**

- i. TV. Program's serve both illiterate and literate at the same time.
- ii. Messages are sent quickly
- iii. People see and hear what is happening.
- iv. Pictures are impressive to the viewers.
- v. It caters for all people.

### **Disadvantages of TVs.**

- i. TVs are expensive to buy and maintain.
- ii. They are commonly used in areas with electricity.
- iii. The blind people (impaired) cannot watch TV.
- iv. Transmission is limited to certain areas.
- v. TV programmes are very expensive, i.e advertisements, announcements, etc.
- vi. They sometimes expose pornographic materials people.

### **Newspapers.**

Newspapers are printed media, examples of printed media includes, magazines, newspapers, journals, pamphlets etc.

Examples of Newspapers written (Published )in Uganda are:

- |                   |                       |               |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| i. New Vision.    | Vi. Observer.         | X. Red Pepper |
| ii. Daily Monitor | vii. Orumuri.         |               |
| iii. Sunrise.     | viii. Rupiny          |               |
| iv. Etop.         | ix. Black Mamba, etc. |               |
| v. Bukedde.       |                       |               |

### **Examples of Newspapers written in English are:**

- i. New Vision
- ii. Daily Monitor.
- iii. Red pepper.
- iv. Sunrise
- v. Observer.
- vi. The East Africa, etc.

### **Examples of Newspapers written in local languages are:**

- i. Bukedde.
- ii. Etop.
- iii. Orumuri.
- iv. Rupiny

### **Newspapers owned by the Uganda Government are:**

- i. The New vision.
- ii. Bukedde.

- iii. Etop.
- iv. Rupiny.
- v. Orumuri.

#### Newspapers that are privately owned

- i. Daily Monitor
- ii. Red Pepper
- iii. Observer
- iv. Onion
- v. The East Africa
- vi. Sunrise etc

#### **Uses / Importance of Newspapers.**

- i. They provide news.
- ii. They educate people.
- iii. They are used for advertising.
- iv. They entertain people.
- v. They are used for making announcements.

#### Advantages of Newspapers

- i. They give news in details
- ii. They educate people
- iii. They store information for future use
- iv. They entertain people
- v. One newspaper can be used by many people.

#### **Disadvantages of Newspapers.**

- i. They are very expensive to buy on a daily basis.
- ii. Newspapers don't cater for illiterate.
- iii. Newspapers are published in few local languages.
- iv. They are mostly sold in urban areas.

#### **Amenities / Utilities.**

These are services or facilities that are given to people to make their life better and enjoyable.

#### **Examples of utilities.**

- i. Piped water.
- ii. Electricity (Hydro-electricity)

#### **Types of water sources**

- i. Water bodies,
- ii. Bore hole
- iii. Spring wells.
- iv. Valley dams

#### **Water.**

Water is taken to people's homes through pipes. This is called piped water.

Water is pumped either from lakes or rivers.

Piped water is filtered and a chemical known as chlorine is used to kill germs.

#### **Bodies that distribute water in our districts.**

- i. National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC).
- ii. The district local councils.
- iii. Non-governmental organizations i.e. RUWASA, UNICEF, etc.

National water and sewerage corporation distributes water in big towns, e.g. Kampala, Jinja, etc.

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The district local councils provide clean and safe water from streams, boreholes, valley dams etc in small towns and villages.  
No-governmental organizations also provide safe drinking water to people in rural areas.

### **Problems in providing water.**

- i. Water in some areas is not safe for drinking due to pollution.
- ii. Scarcity of water in some areas during the dry season.
- iii. Providing safe drinking water to people is expensive i.e. treating, construction, buying materials, etc.

### **Solutions to problems of providing water.**

- i. Valley dams, boreholes, protected springs should be constructed in areas with scarcity of water.
- ii. People should be taught the dangers of using dirty water.
- iii. Dirty water should be treated before use.

## **Electricity**

### **Types of electricity.**

- i. Hydro- electricity.
- ii. Thermal electricity.
- iii. Solar electricity.
- iv. Geo-thermal electricity.
- v. Biogas electricity.

### **Hydro- electricity.**

Hydro electricity is the main type of electricity used in Uganda.  
Hydro -electricity is generated by the power of running water.  
Hydro -electricity in Uganda is mostly generated from Nalubale power station near Jinja.

### **Thermal electricity.**

Burning fuel through generators/ machines generates thermal electricity.  
Some of the fuel used to generate thermal electricity are; , Diesel, petrol, coal .

### **Solar electricity.**

This is the type of electricity generated using the heat from the sun.  
Solar panels are used to turn the heat from the sun into electricity. Solar electricity can be used in both rural and urban areas.

### **Advantages of solar electricity.**

- i. It is cheap to produce with the help of the sun.
- ii. No paying monthly power bills.

### **Disadvantages of solar electricity.**

- i. It is expensive to buy and install.
- ii. Solar panels cannot tap power at night and during cloudy weather.
- iii. Electricity produced by solar is weak.

### **Bio -gas.**

This is the type of electricity generated from rotten materials, cow dung and other waste materials.



### **Geo -thermal electricity.**

This type of electricity is produced and generated using the force and heat from hot springs e.g. Kitagati springs, Semiliki springs etc.

#### **Uses of electricity.**

- i. Electricity is used to provide light.
- ii. Electricity produces heat for cooking, ironing etc.
- iii. Electricity runs machines in industries.
- iv. Electricity is used to pump water in our homes, schools, etc.
- v. Electricity is used to lift heavy goods.
- vi. Electricity is used run a train

#### **Advantages of using of electricity.**

- i. It is easier to use compared to other sources of energy.
- ii. It saves time when used.
- iii. It does many things in a simplified way.

#### **Disadvantages of electricity.**

- i. Electricity shocks people.
- ii. Electricity is expensive to maintain.
- iii. Electricity can start fires, and burn houses and property (dangerous).

#### **Problems in providing utilities.**

- i. Illegal connections of both electricity and water by people.
- ii. Non-payments of bills for both electricity and water.
- iii. Theft of cables and pipes, meter box, etc.

#### **Solutions to the problems of providing utilities.**

- i. People should be taught the importance of paying both electricity and water bills.
- ii. People should be fined for illegal electricity and water connections or re-connection.
- iii. People should be encouraged to use different types of electricity.

### **Caring for social service centers**

The following ways can be used to take care of service centers;

- a. Cleaning social service centers.
- b. Respect people who care for social service centers.
- d. Educate the community on proper use of social service centers.

### **What spoils our social service centers?**

- a. Negative attitude by users.
- b. Ignorance
- c. Poor management.
- d. Shortage of funds.
- e. Undisciplined people.
- f. Insecurity
- g. Corruption
- h. Shortage of manpower

