

# THE NAME AND LOCATION OF OUR SUBCOUNTY/ DIVISION

## **The meaning of social studies.**

SST stands for Social Studies.

Social Studies is the study of man and his environment.

Environment is man and his surroundings.

Another word for environment is our surrounding.

## **The components of SST are:**

History – the study of man and the past events.

Civics – the study of present events.

Geography

R.E: Religious Education.

## **Components of (things that make) environment:**

- i. Plants.
- ii. Buildings.
- iii. Animals.
- iv. Roads.

## MAPS AND PICTURES

### **A. picture.**

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

### **A map.**

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

### **Pictures.**

A picture of a hut.



A picture of a tree.



A picture of a table.

### **Maps.**

A map of a hut.

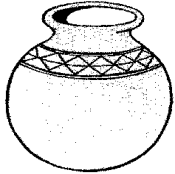


A map of a tree.

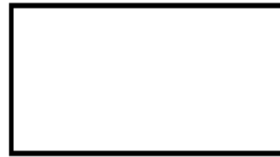
A map of a table.



A picture of a pot.



A picture of a house.



A map of a pot.



A map of a house.



### **Importance of maps.**

- i. Maps are used for locating places or finding way.
- ii. Maps store information.

### **Some of the objects that can be represented on maps are:**

- i. Forests / trees
- ii. Roads.
- iii. Mountains
- iv. Swamps.
- v. Buildings
- vi. Churches.
- vii. Rivers
- viii. Valleys.
- ix. Lakes
- x. Hills etc.

### **Elements or components of a good map.**

- i. Title or heading.
- ii. Key.
- iii. Compass direction.
- iv. Scale.

### **A compass.**

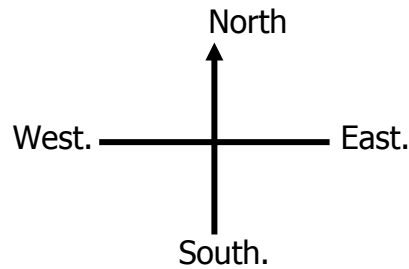
A compass is an instrument used for finding direction.

A compass has four major points.

- i) North.
- ii) South.
- iii) East.
- iv) West.

These points are called **Cardinal points**.

### A compass direction



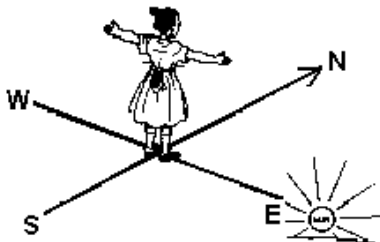
A compass needle always points to the North while at rest because it is made of a magnet.

### People who use a compass.

- i. Pilots .
- ii. Tourists.
- iii. Soldiers
- iv. Scouts and girl guides.
- v. Mountain climbers
- vi. sailors

### Other ways of finding direction

- i. Using the position of the sun.



- ii. Using landmarks e.g. hills, valley, mountains, big trees e.t.c.

### A Key.

A key is used to interpret symbols used on maps.

### Colours used on maps.

Blue colour on a map represents water bodies.

Green colour on a map represents plants or vegetation.

### Map symbols

Map symbols are signs which represent things and places on maps.

We use symbols on a map to avoid over crowding.

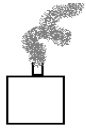
### Examples of map symbols.

A factory

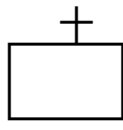
A church

A mosque.

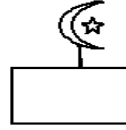
A hospital.



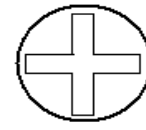
A mine



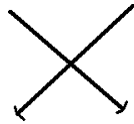
A quarry



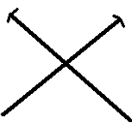
A bridge



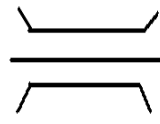
An airport airfield.



A lake



A river



A dam

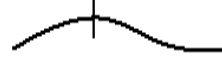
waterfalls



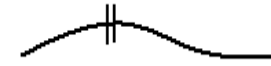
A mountain peak



A hill



A swamp



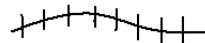
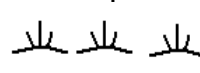
A forest



A railway line



A canal



### A scale

A scale is used for finding the real distance between places on maps. The commonest scale used on maps is a linear scale.



This scale means one unit on the map represents 10 km on the ground.

### A title or heading.

A title tells a map-reader what a map is about.

## **The name and location of our division**

### **Definition of terms.**

A homestead is a home and its surroundings.

A village is a group of homes in an area.

A parish is a group of villages in the same area.

A subcounty is a group of parishes in the same area.

A county is a group of subcounties in the same area.

A district is a group of counties in the same area.

### **Our division.**

Our division is called Central division.

Our division is found in Kampala district / Kampala Capital City.

### **The neighbours of our division.**

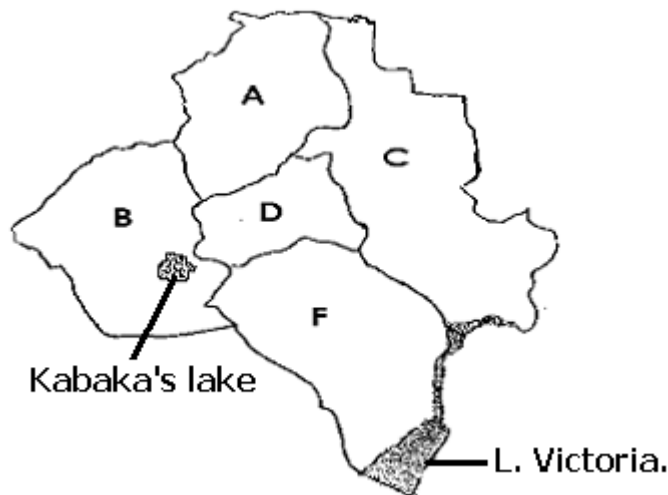
Rubaga division from the West.

Makindye division from the South.

Nakawa division from the East.

Kawempe division from the North.

### **The map showing our division and her neighbours.**



(this is sample map please put your map corresponding to your region)

### **Important people and places in our division.**

#### **Important people.**

The president: H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.

The vice president: H.E Prof. Edward Ssekandi.

The prime minister: Rt. Hon. John Patrick Amama Mbabazi.

The minister for Education and Sports is Hon. Alupo Jessica.

Minister for primary education is Hon. Kamanda Bataringaya.

The Kabaka of Buganda: H.M King Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II.

The Executive Director K.C.C.A: Ms. Jeniffer Musisi.

The Lord mayor of Kampala Capital City Authority: His Worship Erias Lukwago.

The L.C III chairman Kampala central: Mr. Nyakana Godfrey.

The M.P Central division: Hon. Nsereko muhammad.

The woman M.P for Kampala district: Hon. Nabila Ssempala.

### **Note.**

The capital city of Uganda is **Kampala**.

The main airport is **Entebbe international airport**.

The largest hospital in Uganda is **Mulago hospital**.

The main university in Uganda is **Makerere University**.

### **IMPROTANT PLACES IN OUR DIVISION.**

Important places provide us with services.

#### **Administrative offices.**

These are the offices for leaders in our division.

City hall is where office Kampala Capital City Authority offices are found.

#### **Markets.**

St. Balikuddembe market, Sawuriyako, Kamwokya market, Nakasero market e.t.c.

Some of the things sold in markets are:

a. meat      b. fish.      c. clothes      d. food      e. tomatoes e.t.c.

#### **Police posts and station.**

Wandegeya Police station.

Jinja road police station.

Central police station.

Kira road Police station.

#### **Hospitals and dispensaries.**

These are places where we get treatment. e.g.

Norvic.

Kampala hospital.

Kololo hospital.

#### **Hotels and lodges.**

These provide food and accommodation to people.

For example;

i. Golf Course Hotel.

ii. Kampala Serena Hotel.

iii. Grand impereal.

iv. Impereal Royal.

v. Sheraton Hotel.

#### **Theatres.**

These are places where people go to watch plays, dances and music shows eg.  
The National Theatre.  
Theatre Labonita.

### **Salons.**

It is a place for beauty.  
The barbers cut hair.  
Hair dressers treat hair.

### **Tourist sites.**

These are historical or beautiful places which people visit on interest.

- i. Valleys
- ii. Factories.
- iii. Parliament.
- iv. Water channels.
- v. Museum.

### **Religious places.**

Churches. E.g. Christ the King Church and All Saints Church.  
Mosques. E.g. Kololo and Gadafi Mosque.  
Hindu temples.  
Shrines.

### **Post office.**

This is a place for sending and receiving information.  
A post master is in charge of the post office.  
The general post office is found in Central division.

### **Other services we get from the post office.**

- i. Sending money and parcels.
- ii. Transporting people.
- iii. Telephone services.
- iv. Banking services.

### **Banks.**

These are places where people keep their money safely.eg

- i. Bank of Uganda. It controls all banks in Uganda.
- ii. Stanbic bank.
- iii. Bank of Baroda.
- iv. Barclays bank.

### **Museum.**

This is where things of long ago are kept. E.g. the Uganda Museum.  
Some of these things include:  
Tools and bones of people of long ago.  
Items of art, culture, war and Science are also kept in a museum.

### **Some of the important features in other divisions.**

#### **Kawempe division**

Makerere University and Mulago hospital.

#### **Nakawa division**

Kyambogo University, Luzira prison and Port bell.

#### **Rubaga division.**

Kasubi tombs.

### **Hills in our division and important features on them.**

#### **Nakasero hill**

UBC television, UBC radio, state house, All Saints Cathedral, Nakasero p/s, Buganda road p/s, Nakasero Blood bank and National theatre.

#### **Kololo hill**

Kabojja Junior School, Kololo airstrip, Kololo hospital, Heroes burial ground, Summit view barracks, DFCU bank, Beat Fm, Capital Fm, Record TV, Summit view primary school.

#### **Kitante hill:**

Kitante hill school, kitante primary school UWA headquarters, Uganda museum, British High Commission.

#### **Old Kampala hill:**

Old Kampala police station, Gadafi Mosque, Fort Lugard, Metro Fm. Bilal Fm.

## **PHYSICAL FEATURES OF OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION.**

Physical features are the natural landforms on the surface of the earth.

### **Physical features in our division.**

- i. Hills.
- ii. Streams.
- iii. Valleys.

### **physical features not in our division:**

- i. Lakes
- ii. Mountains
- iii. Islands.
- iv. Rivers.
- v. Plateaus.

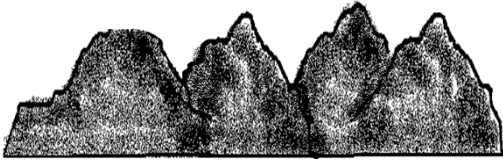
### **Note.**

- a. A hill is a piece of land higher than the surrounding land.
- b. A valley is a low land between two hills.
- c. A plateau is a raised flat-topped piece of land.
- d. A river is a stream of water flowing on the earth's surface.
- e. A lake is a mass of water on the earth's surface which does not flow.
- f. An island is a piece of land surrounded by water.
- g. A mountain is a piece of land higher and larger than a hill.
- h. The highest point on a mountain is called a mountain peak.

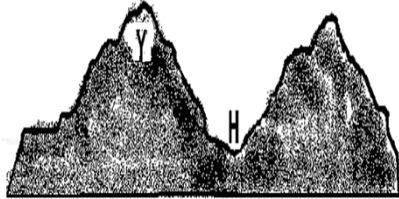


- i. A mountain ranges is a group of mountains connected to one another.

**A diagram showing a mountain range.**



**A diagram showing hills and valleys.**



**Some of the valleys in our division:**

Kitante valley.  
Lugogo valley

Bat valley.  
Golf course valley.

**Streams in Kampala district.**

- i. Nakivubo Channel.
- ii. Kitante stream.
- iii. Lugogo stream.

**Importance of physical features  
Lakes and rivers.**

- i. They are sources of water.
- ii. They are sources of fish.
- iii. They are used for transport.
- iv. We get sand from some lakes.
- v. They are used for sports.
- vi. They help in the formation of rainfall.
- vii. They attract tourists.
- viii. Some rivers are used to produce electricity e.g. river Nile.
- ix. Lakes are homes for some water animals like fish, crocodiles etc.

**Mountains.**

- i. They attract tourists.
- ii. They help in the formation of rainfall.
- iii. They have fertile soils for growing crops.
- iv. They are sources of minerals.

**Plateau.**

It is a good place for growing crops.  
It is a good place for grazing animals.  
It is a good place for settlement.

### **How landforms / physical features affect man.**

#### **a. Mountainous / hilly areas.**

- i. Transport is difficult.
- ii. There is soil erosion

#### **b. lakes and rivers**

- i. They have many disease vectors e.g tsetse flies, mosquitoes and water snails.
- ii. It is difficult to construct roads..
- iii. A swamp can over flood.

### **How man tries to solve the problems above.**

- i. Donkeys are used for transport in hilly areas.
- ii. People practice terracing to reduce soil erosion on hilly areas.
- iii. Avoid building houses in swampy areas.

### **How man destroys the environment.**

- i. By polluting air, water and land.
- ii. By practicing bad farming methods e.g. bush burning.
- iii. Through deforestation.

Deforestation is the cutting down of trees in large numbers without planting others.

### **Why man cuts down trees.**

- i. To create land for farming.
- ii. To create land for settlement.
- iii. To create land for industries.
- iv. To carry out mining in an area.
- v. To get firewood.
- vi. To get timber.
- vii. To get wood for charcoal burning.

### **Ways of conserving the environment.**

Conserving the environment means using environment without destroying.

This can be done in the following ways:

- i. By practicing good farming methods.
- ii. Avoid bush burning.
- iii. Through afforestation and re-forestations.
- iv. People should manage rubbish properly.
- v. Avoid polluting the air, land and water bodies.

## PEOPLE IN OUR DIVISION

### Ethnic groups in our division.

Ethnic groups is a group of people who came from the same place and speak related languages.

Another word for ethnic group is a tribal group.

A tribe is a group of people speaking the same language.

There are four major ethnic groups in Uganda.

- a. Bantu      b. Nilotics      c. Nilo Hamites      d. Hamites.

### Ethnic Groups, Tribes and languages in our division.

ETHNIC GROUP	TRIBES	LANGUAGES
Bantu	Basoga. Baganda. Bakiga. Bamasaba. Banyoro. Banyankole. Batooro Banyoli Samia	Lusoga. Luganda. Rukiga. Lumasaba. Runyoro. Runyankole. Rutooro. Lunyoli Samia / Lugwe
Nilotics	Acholi Alur. Japadhola.	Acholi Alur. Adhola.
Nilo Hamites.	Karamojong. Iteso Langi Kumam Kakwa	Karamojong. Ateso. Lango Kumam Kakwa
Hamites.	Bahima	Runyankole.

### LEGENDS

A legend is a true or untrue story told by a tribe about their origin, culture and great men. Some of the legends are:

The story of Kintu.

The story of Isaza and the king of hell.

The story about the naming of three sons.

The story of Mundu and Seera.

The story of Nynamwiru and Isimbwa.

The story of the coming the Iteso.

### **The story of Kintu.**

This story is told by the Baganda.

They believe the first Muganda was Kintu and his wife was Nambi.

Kintu had a cow that gave him eats and drinks.

There was a king of heaven called Gulu.

He had cows and hens. He grew millet and bananas.

He had children Nambi, Walumbe and Kaikuzi.

They used to visit the earth through the rainbow after rain.

### **Kintu goes to heaven.**

When his cow was stolen, he ate leaves and fruits and fell sick of stomachache.

His wife come to the earth to take him to heaven.

A house was built for him.

### **Gulu tests Kintu.**

- i. To eat 100 baskets of food and drink 1900 pot of beer.  
He poured in a hole.
- ii. To break the rock into pieces.  
The rock had crack and he hit it with an axe.
- iii. To fetch water/ dew in a calabash/ basket.  
A big spider wove the web on it and the basket could hold water.
- iv. To find his cow and its calf.  
The bumble bee helped him.

### **Kintu returns to the earth.**

They brought bananas and chicken. Nambi also went back to bring millet for chicken; there Walumbe followed her.

Walumbe started killing Nambi's children because she refused to give him one child to live with.

Kaikuzi was sent to return Walumbe to heaven but Walumbe ran and hid in a hole at tanda.

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

Its also known as the story of Gipir and Labong.

Its told by Acholi and Alur.

Gipir and Labong were sons of Olum.

They there people from southern Sudan to Northern Uganda.

They first settled in pubung (pakwach).

They developed a quarrel because of the spear and the bead.

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Gipir used Labong's spear without permission and Labong asked him to return the very spear the elephant ran with. Which he did with the help of Lubanga the spirit who was the mother of elephants in the forest. Lubanga also gave him beads.

Labong's child swallowed one of the beads and Gipir demanded that he needed the very bead the child swallowed. The child had to be killed so as to get back the bead.

Gipir then chose to go across R. Nile.  
He crossed the river with the help of an axe, he then produced the tribe called Alur.  
Labong who remained produced the Acholi people.

### **The naming of the three sons.**

This story is told by the **Batooro or Banyankole**.  
They believe that the first among them was **Kintu**.  
He had three sons but all had one name- **Kana**.  
**Ruhanga** gave him advice on how to divide the responsibilities of this world among his children. The advice was to test them.

Six things were put on the path where the sons had to pass- cow hide thong, cow's head, grass head ring, a knife an axe and food.  
The elder son came first and ate the food, took the knife and an axe.  
The second son piked the cow hide thong.  
The third found a grass head ring and a cow's head.  
The second test was to keep milk in the milk pot till morning.  
The first son lost all the milk.  
The second son had a half the pot full by morning time.  
The third had his pot full in the morning.

He then called the first son Kairu- Meaning a servant and a crop farmer.  
The second was called Kahima- made to be a cattle keeper.  
The third was named Kakama- made a king.

### **The story of Isaza and the king of Hell.**

This story is told by the Batooro and the Banyoro.  
They believe that the greatest of their kings was Isaza. He was the king of the earth.  
Down below the earth lived Nyamiyongo the king of underworld (Hell).  
He heard of Isaza's kingdom. He became jealous and thought of how to take him down to his kingdom.

He sent messengers with two coffee beans so he could become blood brothers with Isaza.  
Instead Bukuku, Isaza's gate keeper was made to eat the seed.

He sent his daughter Nyamata to be Isaza's wife but this also failed. But she learnt that Isaza love cows most when the most beloved cow Bihogo fell sick.

He sent two beasts in form of cows. These took the cows and Isaza to hell. Yill now Isaza has not come back.

The Batooro now believe whenever earthquake strikes their area, its Isaza trying to look for his way out of hell.

Bukuku then became the king of the kingdom of the earth.

### **Nyinamwiru and Isimbwa.**

Nyinamwiru was Bukuku's daughter and Isimbwa was Isaza's son.

While Bukuku was a king he was told never to allow Nyinamwuiru to get married or else She would produce a child that would kill him.

She was made to live alone with a maid called Mugezi.

Isimbwa sneaked into Nyinamwuiru's house with the help of Mugezi and made Nyinamwuiru pregnant of a child called Ndahura who ended up killing Bukuku in a fight. Ndahura then became the king of the kingdom of earth.

### **A FAMILY, LINEAGE AND CLANS OF THE BAGANDA.**

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

Families are divided into:

- a) Nuclear family- a family made up of parents and their children.
- b) An extended family- a family made up of parents, their children and other relatives.

A lineage is a group of families under one forefather.

A clan is a group of lineages under one forefather.

#### **Examples of clans among the Baganda.**

The Baganda have 52 clans which include:

- i. Mpologoma.
- ii. Enkima.
- iii. Engabbi.
- iv. Emamba.
- v. Ensenene. Etc.

#### **Note:**

All clans of the Baganda have totems.

Totems are chosen objects that clan members have to respect.

They could be animals, plants, insects eg.

- vi. Mpologoma- lion.
- vii. Enkima-monkey
- viii. Engabbi-antelope
- ix. Emamba- lung fish
- x. Ensenene- grasshopper.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AND TYPES OF LEADERS**

A leader is a person who is given power to head and guide others.

#### **Examples.**

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Kings.         | d. Teachers.             |
| b. Chiefs.        | e. Members of parliament |
| c. Head teachers. | f. Pastors.              |

## Types of leaders

There are four types of leaders:

- i. Political leaders.
- ii. Civil servants.
- iii. Religious leaders.
- iv. Cultural leaders.

### Political leaders:

These are leaders elected or voted by people. They include:

- i. President
- ii. Members of parliament;
- iii. Local council executive members.
- iv. The mayor
- v.

### The local council system:

There are five levels of local council system.

- i. Local council I Heads a zone or village.
- ii. Local council II heads a ward or a parish.
- iii. Local council III heads a division or sub county.
- iv. Local council IV heads a county in rural areas but in a municipality he/ she is called a mayor.
- v. Local council V heads a district. In a city council he/ she is called amayor.

## Members of the local council I executive committee:

There are ten members on the LCI committee.

<b>Member</b>	<b>Duties.</b>
1. Chairperson	Heads a local council. Signs official documents. Settles disputes. Or quarrels. Chairs the committee and council meetings.
2. Vice chairperson.	Assists the chairperson in all his duties. He is in charge of children's affairs.
3. General secretary.	Records minutes of council meetings. Calls L.C meetings. Keeps records and council documents.
4. Secretary for finance.	He is the treasurer of the council.
5. Secretary for security.	Maintains peace and security in the area.
6. Secretary for Education, information and mobilisation.	Passes information to the public.
7. Secretary for youth and education (must be a youth).	Mobilises youth for development and co – curricular activities.
8. Secretary for women and public health (must be a woman).	She is in charge of women's affairs.
9. Secretary for the disabled persons (must be a disabled person.)	Mobilises people with disabilities for development.
10. Secretary for production and	Encourages economic production.

environment protection.	Encourages protection of the environment.
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### General duties of local councils

- i. Help maintain law and order.
- ii. Solve simple cases.
- iii. Punish criminals of simple cases.
- iv. They make by-laws.
- v. Advice parents to take children to school.
- vi. Mobilise people to develop their areas.
- vii. Encourage sanitation, hygiene and maintenance of feeder roads.
- viii. Recommend people to join army, police and Prisons.
- ix. Explain government policies to people.

### Civil servants

Are leaders who provide social services. e.g.

- i. Soldiers.
- ii. Doctors.
- iii. The police officers.
- iv. Teachers.

### Religious leaders

These are people who lead others in religions.

- a) In Islam we have Imam, Mwazzin, Sheikhs, Chief Khadi and Muft-Sheikh Shaban Ramadhan Mubajje is the current Muft in Uganda.
- b) In Christianity we have pastors, priests, reverends, bishops, catechists, cardinals. Arch Bishop Cyprian Kizito Lwanga is the head of Catholic Church in central Uganda. Arch Bishop Sam Ntagari is the head of Protestant / Anglican Church in Uganda.

### Cultural leaders:

These are leaders that head people in cultural activities.

For example.

- i. Family heads.
- ii. Clan heads.
- iii. Tribal heads.
- iv. Kings.

### Tribal leaders in Uganda.

<b>Tribes</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Present leader</b>
<b>Baganda</b>	<b>Kabaka</b>	<b>Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II</b>
Basoga	Kyabazinga	None as of now.
Iteso	Papa Emorimor	Augustine Osuban Lemkol.
Banyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa Iguru.
Batooro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV
Jop'adhola	Tieng Adhola	Owori Stephen.
Acholi	Rwot	David Onen Achana.
Bakonjo	Omuzinga.	Wesley Mumbere.
Banyankole	Omugabe	None as of now.



Powered



Solomon Gafabusa





Ronald Mutebi



Augustin Osuban



Wesley Mumbere

### **Why a community should have leaders**

- i. To settle disputes.
- ii. To guide and counsel community members.
- iii. To organize community meetings.
- iv. To plan for development in the community.

## **THEME 2.**

### **LIVELIHOOD IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION OCCUPATIONS OF PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION AND THEIR IMPORTANCE.**

The word occupation also refers to economic activity.

Economic activities are things which people do to earn a living e.g.

- i. Trade.
- ii. Transport.
- iii. Carpentry.
- iv. Tourism.
- v. Handcraft.
- vi. Brick making.
- vii. Farming.
- viii. Fishing.
- ix. Mining.
- x. Lumbering.

#### **Fishing**

Fishing is the catching of fish from a water body.

People catch fish for sale and to eat as food.

Fish is caught from:

- a. Rivers.
- b. Lakes.
- c. Swamps or ponds.

### **Fishing tools.**

- i. Fishing nets.
- ii. Fishing traps.
- iii. Fishing baskets.
- iv. Fishing spear.
- v. Fishing hooks.

### **Fishing tools.**

### **Methods or ways of Catching fish.**

- i. By using fishing hooks.
- ii. By using fishing net.
- iii. By using fishing baskets.
- iv. By using fishing spears.
- v. By using fishing traps.

### **Types of fish caught in Uganda.**

The commonest type caught is tilapia.

Others include:

- i. Nile perch- the largest fish caught in Uganda.
- ii. Lung fish.
- iii. Mud fish
- iv. Silver fish.
- v. Cat fish.

**Activity:** *The teacher may get real fish for pupils to draw as they observe.*

### **Ways of preserving fish**

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

People who catch fish are called fishermen.

People who sell fish are called fishmongers.

### **Hunting.**

Hunting is the killing or catching of wild animals or birds.

People hunt animals for meat, skins, teeth and horns, shells, ivory.

### **Tools used for hunting.**

- i. Hunting net.
- ii. Club.
- iii. Spear.
- iv. Knives.
- v. Bow and arrow.
- vi.** Pangas

### **Hunting tools.**



Hunters need dogs to sniff or help in chasing the animals.

**NB:** poaching is illegal hunting of animals in game parks.

A poacher is a person who illegally kills animals in a game park

## **SOCIAL SERVICES IN OUR MUNICIPALITY OR SUB COUNTY**

Social services are services which are provided to people by government.

### **Examples of social services are:**

- i. Health
- ii. Security.
- iii. Education.
- iv. Transport
- v. Communication.

### **Health / Medical care.**

Medical workers provide health services.

They provide different medical care in hospitals, clinics and dispensaries.

They examine patients and treat them.

They teach them how to prevent diseases.

### **Examples of medical workers.**

- i. Doctors.
- ii. Nurses.
- iii. Health assistants.
- iv. Clinical officers.
- v. Surgeons.
- vi. Laboratory technicians.
- vii. Dentists
- Viii. Mid wives.
- ix. Oculists (opticians)

### **Education.**

There are two types of Education.

- a) Informal education: Is education got from home.  
It is provided by parents, relatives and elders.

Children learn things like behavior, work, medicine and fighting.

- b) Formal Education: Is Education got from School.  
It is provided by trained teachers.

### **Kinds of schools.**

- i. Nursery schools.
- ii. Primary schools.
- iii. Secondary schools.
- iv. Vocational schools.
- v. Colleges.
- vi. University schools

Universities are the highest institutions of learning.

The biggest university in Uganda is Makerere University.

## **Security.**

There are people who protect people's lives and property. They include:

- i. The army.
- ii. The police.
- iii. LDU's (Local Defence Unit)
- iv. Prisons officers.
- v. Good citizens.

## **The police.**

The work/ duty of the police is to maintain law and order.

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

- i. Arresting law breakers.
- ii. Guarding places like banks and offices.
- iii. Controlling traffic.
- iv. Controlling big crowds.
- v. Stopping big fires.
- vi. Escorting VIPs.
- vii. Dispersing riots.

## **The army.**

The main work/ duty of the army is to protect a country (people and property).

The army also helps people in danger.

The army protects a country by:

- i. Fighting rebels.
- ii. Fighting outside enemies.

## **Local Defence Units (LDU's)**

They protect lives and property of people at local level.

## **Prisons officers.**

They keep lawbreakers in safe custody.

They try to make prisoners good people by training them on skills like carpentry, building etc.

## **Good citizens.**

They report lawbreakers to the leaders.

## **Transport.**

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

## **Types of transport.**

There are four types of transport namely:

Road transport.

Water transport

Air transport

Railway transport.

## **Road transport.**

This is the movement of passengers and goods from one place to another by road.

It is the commonest type of transport in our division.

### **Means used in road transport**

- i. A wheelbarrow.
- ii. Cars
- iii. Lorries.
- iv. Bicycles
- v. Buses.
- vi. Motorcycles
- vii. Tractors.

A pedestrian is a person who walks along a road.

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

- i. Cheap for short distance.
- ii. Delivers services from door to door (it is flexible).

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

- i. Traffic jam.
- ii. Accidents are very common.

## **Water transport.**

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by water.

The means used on water transport include:

- i. Canoes.
- ii. Boats.
- iii. Ferries.
- iv. Ships.

It is the slowest and cheapest type of transport.

## **Air transport.**

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by air.

### **Means used on air transport are:**

Aeroplanes.  
Helicopters.  
Rockets.  
Air balloons.

The international airport of Uganda is at Entebbe.

People who fly aeroplanes are called pilots.

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

- i. It is the fastest type of transport.
- ii. It is also most comfortable.

### **Disadvantages of air transport.**

- i. It is the most expensive type of transport.
- ii. Aeroplanes move on timetables.

### **Railway transport.**

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another by rail.

A train is the means used in railway transport.

There are two types of trains.

- a. The passenger train carries mainly people.
- b. The goods or cargo train carries mainly goods or cargo.

Trains stop at the railway station.

The station master is in charge of the station.

### **Advantages of railway transport.**

- i. It is cheap for long distances.
- ii. It carries bulky things.

### **Disadvantages of railway transport.**

- i. Trains move on timetables.
- ii. It does not deliver door-to-door services.
- iii. It is slow.

## **Communication**

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

There are two types of communication.

### **a. Verbal communication.**

Is when messages are passed with word production.

Means used can be messengers, telephones, computers etc.

### **b. Non verbal communication.**

Is when messages are sent without saying a word.

Means used can be gestures, magazines, newspapers etc.

Means of communication are group into:

#### **1. traditional means of communication.**

These are locally made things that people use for passing information.

#### **Traditional means of communication.**

- a) Drums
- b) Bell.
- c) Horns.
- d) Smoke.
- e) Messengers.
- f) Whistling.
- g) Hands.

### **Advantages of traditional means of communication.**

- i. They are cheap to buy.
- ii. They can be used by illiterates as well.
- iii. They do not need electricity for them to work.

### **Disadvantages of traditional communication.**

- i. The message may be changed.
- ii. A message may not reach people who are far.
- iii. It might not reach many people at the same time.
- iv. The message may be lost.
- v. Messages take long to be delivered.

## **2. Modern means of communication.**

These are modern things that people use for passing information.

### **Means of modern communication.**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| i. Radio.        | v. Computer.   |
| ii. Television.  | vi. Magazines. |
| iii. Telephones. | vii. Letters.  |
| iv. Newspapers.  |                |

Newspapers, radios, magazines and television are called mass media.

### **Advantages of modern means of communication communication.**

- i. The message reaches very fast.
- ii. The message doesn't change.
- iii. The message can reach many people at the same time e.g. on radio, television and newspapers.

### **Disadvantages of modern means of communication.**

- i. It is expensive.
- ii. The illiterates cannot read newspapers letters and magazines.
- iii. The blind cannot read newspapers and watch TVs.
- iv. Deaf people can't hear from radios.

### **Importance of social services.**

- i. Social services provide employment.
- ii. Through health services we get treatment and immunization.
- iii. Through education services we get knowledge and skills
- iv. Through security our lives and property are protected.
- v. Transport promotes trade.
- vi. Communication educates, informs and entertains people.

### **Why some people fail to get social services.**

- i. Corruption.
- ii. Poverty (some people are poor).
- iii. Too many people in a service center.
- iv. The service centers are far and few.
- v. Insecurity (lack of security).
- vi. Bad road network.



- vii. Shortage of school demands.
- viii. Poor quality of water delivered.
- ix. Expensive means of communication.

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

- i. By punishing corrupt workers.
- ii. Government should build more service centers.
- iii. By encouraging people to practice family planning.
- iv. Government should provide security.
- v. Encouraging people to start income generating activities.