

SHALOM PRIMARY SCHOOL

P.4 SST LESSON NOTES FOR TERM TWO - 2020

PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT

1) New words.

- i. Migration.
- ii. Tribe.
- iii. Ethnic group / Tribal group
- iv. Drought.
- v. Pasture.
- vi. Epidemic diseases.
- vii. Cradle-land.
- viii. Population.
- ix. Famine.
- x. Insecurity.

2. Give the meaning of the following terms.

- I. Migration – Is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement.
- II. Ethnic group – Is a large group of people who share the same origin and speak related languages.
- III. Drought –Is a long period of time when there is little or no rain.
- IV. Pasture – Grass eaten by animals.
- V. Epidemic disease –A serious disease that spreads fast in an area.
- VI. A cradle land- People's place of origin.
- VII. Population –The number of people living in an area at a particular time / given time.
- VIII. Famine – Refers to food shortage in an area.

2) People in our district are grouped into ethnic groups.

These include;

- Bantu
- Nilotics
- Nilo-Hamites

- Hamites
- Asians e.g Indians
- Europeans e.g British.

3) Tribes under each group.

(a) Bantu.

- Baganda
- Banyankole
- Bagisu
- Basoga
- Banyoro
- Banyolo
- Bagwere
- Bakiga
- Basamia
- Banyala

(b) Nilotics.

- Acholi
- Ahur
- Fonam
- Jopadhola

(c) Nilo-Hamites.

- Karamojong
- Iteso
- Kumam

- Jie

(c) Hamites.

- Bahima
- Tutsi

(d) Asians

- Indians
- Pakistans
- Chinese

(e) Europeans

- British
- Turkish
- French
- Portuguese
- Italians
- Americans

Activity

1. What is an ethnic group?
2. Name two tribes which belong to the Nilotics.

(i)

(ii)

Explain the following terms.

(i) Population.

(ii) Drought

(iii) Famine

5. Immigration

Is the coming of people into a country or an area for settlement.

Causes of immigration

- I. To invest their excess capital.
- II. To escape from insecurity in their countries.
- III. To carryout adventure.
- IV. To look for better jobs.
- V. Epidemic diseases
- VI. Drought
- VII. To search for water, food and pasture.
- VIII. To look for fertile soils for farming.
- IX. To look for employment.

6. Emigration

Is the movement of a country to settle in another country.

Causes of Emigration.

- I. To look for better jobs.
- II. To escape from wars / insecurity.
- III. To adventure in other countries.
- IV. To invest their capital in other countries.

Qn: What is migration?

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

7. Types of migrations

Rural I- Urban migration

Urban - Rural migration

Rural - Rural migration

Urban - Urban migration

8. Give the meaning of each of the following types of migrations.

- I. Rural – Urban migration. Is the movement of people from village to towns for settlement.
- II. Urban –Rural migration. Is the movement of people from towns to villages for

settlement.

- III. Rural – Urban migration. Is the movement of people from village to another for settlement.
- IV. Urban –Urban migration. This is the movement of people from town to another for settlement.

Activity

1. What is migration?

2. Briefly explain the following terms.

- (i) Rural - Urban migration.
- (ii) Urban –Rural migration.

3. Mention any two causes of Emigration.

9. Reasons why people migrate today.

- (i) To look for better jobs in town.
- (i) To look for better education services.
- (iii) To look for better medical services.
- (iv) To run away from insecurity / wars.
- (v) To get land for farming in villages.

10. Problems faced by people while migrating today.

- I. High transport cost.
- II. Road accidents.
- III. Highway robbery.
- IV. Poor transport network (some areas cannot easily be accessed).

11. Reasons why people migrate from rural areas to urban areas.

- I. People move to town areas to look for better jobs.
- II. People move to towns to run away from insecurity.
- III. People move to towns to look for better medical services.

IV. People move to towns to look for better education services.

V. To look for better entertainment in towns / to enjoy life.

12. Factors that influence settlement patterns in our district.

(i) Soil fertility.

(ii) Enough and reliable rain fall.

(iii) Trade.

(iv) Enough food.

(iii) Job opportunity.

(iv) Good security /peace.

(v) Availability of social services like education, water, trade, good roads, health care and others.

13. How the government of Uganda can encourage Urban –Rural migration?

i. Through rural electrification.

ii. By setting up industries in villages to create jobs.

iii. By providing better medical services in villages.

iv. By providing better education services in villages.

v. By setting up better entertainment centres in villages.

14. Mention any two results of rural – urban migration.

I. It leads to population increase in towns.

II. It leads to land shortage in towns.

III. It leads to lack of jobs (unemployment).

IV. It leads to low food production in villages.

15. Clans that form tribes of people in our districts.

(a) Baganda clans

i. Ngabi clan

ii. Mamba clan

- iii. Nyonyi clan
- iv. Lugave clan
- v. Musu clan
- vi. Nkima clan

(b) Basoga clans.

- (i) Balangira Clan
- (ii) Ngabi Clan

(c) Acholi clans.

- I. Payira clan
- II. Lamogi clan
- III. Paimol clan
- IV. Palyec clan
- V. Pangur clan
- VI. Patiko clan

Activity.

- 1. What is rural –rural migration?
- 2. State two problems people face while migrating today.

16. Types of work done by people in our district.

- I. Fishing
- II. Farming
- III. Pottery
- IV. Brick laying
- V. Craft work
- VI. Trading.
- VII. Teaching.
- VIII. Office work.

17. Problems faced by people during their work.

- I. Insecurity / wars.
- II. Diseases of animals and birds.
- III. Poor people's health.
- IV. Poor transport.
- V. Poor roads.
- VI. Lack of knowledge and technical skills.
- VII. Weather changes.
- VIII. Laziness of people.
- IX. Poverty
- X. Unstable price of commodities.
- XI. Thieves

POPULATION

What do you understand by the term 'population'?

Population is the total number of people living in an area at a particular time.

Give the meaning of the following population terms.

a) Population census

It is the general counting of people living in an area.

b) Population density

It is the total number of people living in an area per square kilometer.

c) Population distribution

This is the way people are spread in an area.

d) Sparse population

This is when there are few people living in an area.

e) Dense population

This is when there are many people living in an area.

2 Why Kampala district is densely populated?

- i) Kampala is the main trading (commercial) centre in Uganda.
- ii) Kampala is the main administrative centre in our district/capital city of Uganda.
- iii) There are many jobs in Kampala.
- iv) Better transport and communication network, Presence of better schools/ hospitals/security in the city.
- v) Presence of better schools / hospitals /security in the city.

3 Problems faced by the people living in Kampala

- i) Lack of jobs (unemployment).
- ii) Shortage of land.
- iii) High crime rate.
- iv) Traffic jam.
- v) Development of slums/poor sanitation which leads to spread of diseases.
- vi) High costs of living.

4 Economic activities in our district

1. What is an economic activity?

This is work done to get money/work done to earn a living.

2. Example of economic activities in our district

- i) Trade/trading
- ii) Fishing farming
- iii) Pottery
- iv) Brick laying
- v) Industrialization
- vi) Mining e.g. quarrying at Muyenga
- vii) Teaching

5 Why do people work?

- i) To earn/get money
- ii) To get basic needs.

6 Why do some people fail to meet their needs in our district?

- a) Unemployment/lack of jobs.
- b) Poverty.
- c) Diseases/serious illnesses.
- d) Laziness.
- e) Ignorance/lack of awareness.

7 Problems people face as they carry out their work.

- a) Insecurity/wars/riots and demonstrations.
- b) Human and animal diseases.
- c) Poor transport network e.g. poor roads.
- d) Poor machinery
- e) Harsh weather/climate.
- f) Lack of enough skills.
- g) Unreliable power supply.
- h) Unstable prices of goods/commodities.
- i) Robbery.

8 Talk about traching

9. Sources of food

1 SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN OUR DISTRICT

Examples of social activities in our district

- a) Weddings

- b) Introduction ceremonies
- c) Naming of children
- d) Circumcision
- e) Birth day parties.
- f) Worshipping
- g) Games and sports associations
- h) Entertainment clubs

ACTIVITY

2 Children stick pictures showing any social activity of their interest in their books.

NB: They can get photographs from home or newspapers and magazines.

3 Why are social activities important in our district?

- a) We get friends
- b) To promote morals/discipline.
- c) They promote peace and unity among people.
- d) We learn culture/ to promote culture e.g language.

4 How do social activities affect our daily life?

- i. People learn new languages,
- ii. Creates market for people's commodities,
- iii. It influences people's way of dressing/people change their way of dressing.

NB: Change in dressing must always be for the better.

5 Factors why some people find life easy or difficult./ Factors contributing to peoples way of life

- (i) Work/jobs/employment
- (ii) Presence of enough food
- (iii) Security
- (iv) Education
- (v) Diseases
- (vi) Poverty
- (vii) Transport and communication network.

OUR LEADERS IN THE DISTRICT

1. Who is a leader?

A leader is a person given the responsibility to guide others.

2. Types of leaders in our district

(i) Political leaders

- (ii) Traditional leader
- (iii) Civil leaders
- (iv) Religious leaders

Examples of political leaders

- a) LCs
- b) MPs
- c) District chairman

(ii) Religious leaders

Examples of religious leaders

- a) Bishops
- b) Reverends
- c) Sheiks
- d) Pastors
- e) Imam
- f) Khadis

(iii) Traditional leaders

Examples of traditional leaders

- a) Kings
- b) Chiefs.
- c) Clan leaders.

(iv) Voluntary leaders

Examples of voluntary leaders

- a) Scouts
- b) girl guides
- c) all leaders of NGO's e.g. TASO, the Red Cross Society,

(v) Civic leaders (leaders of civil servants)

Examples of civic leaders

- a) CAO (Chief Administrative Officer)
- b) DDHS (District Director of Health services)
- c) Magistrates
- d) DPC (District Police Commander)
- e) RDC (Resident District Commissioner)
- f) District Engineer
- g) District Water Engineer)
- h) DISO (District Internal Security Officer)

3. Qualities of a good leader.

- (a) Should be faithful.
- (b) Should be honest.
- (c) Should be forgiving.
- (d) Should be kind and loving.
- (e) Should be helpful.
- (f) Should be knowledgeable and hardworking.

Activity (Discussion)

Why do we need leaders?

4. Ways through which we get leaders in our district

- (i) Through appointment
- (ii) By elections
- (iii) By volunteering
- (iv) Through inheritance / succession.

5. Examples of elected leaders in our district

- a) Members of parliament (MPs)
- b) Chairman L,CV (Lord Mayor in Kampala)
- c) Municipality mayors, etc

6. Examples of appointed civic leaders in our District

- i) The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)
- ii) The Resident District Commissioner (RDCs)
- iii) The Magistrates
- iv) The Town Clerk
- v) DDHS
- vi) DDE
- vii) DDA, etc

Leaders of Kampala district

- 1. Kampala is the capital city of Uganda
- 2. The executive director of KCCA is Mrs. Jenifer Musisi
- 3. The lord Mayor of KCCA is Erias Lukwago.
- 4. Kampala district is divided into five divisions/municipalities each led by a municipal mayor (chairperson LC III)

A table showing division mayors of Kampala district

Division/Municipality	Mayor's names
Makindye	Dr. Ian Clarke
Central	Godfrey Nyakana (Mr.)
Rubaga	Joyce Ssebugwawo (Mrs.)
Kawempe	Haj Mubaraka Munyagwa
Nakawa	Kalumba Benson Sebuliba

8. **What title is given to the political head of a district in Uganda?**
Chairman LCV/LCV chairman/District chairman.
9. **Who is the head of KCCA (Kampala Capital City Authority)?**
The Executive Director,
10. **Who is the Minister in charge of Kampala Capital City Authority?**
Hon. Muruli Mukasa
11. **what is the RCC in full?**
.....
12. **Write RDC in full.**
Resident District Commissioner
Note: Each district in Uganda has got a Resident District Commissioner (RDC).

DISTRICT LEADERS AND THEIR DUTIES

Resident District Commissioner (RDC)

- (i) To represent the president (central government) in a district.
- (ii) He is in-charge of security in a district.
- (iii) To ensure that government programmes are implemented in a district.

District chairperson / LCV chairman

- (i) He/she is directly elected by all voters in the district.
NB: To participate in national elections in Uganda, one should be **18years and above**.
- (ii) The **district chairperson** is the political head in a district.

Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)

- (i) He is the highest civil servant in a district/heads all civil servants in a district.
- (ii) He is the chief accounting officer in a district.
- (iii) He officiates civil marriages on behalf of the government.

District Director of Education (DDE).

Makes sure that all education programmes in a district are carried out.

- (I) He/she is in-charge of all educational departments and institutions in a district.

District Director of Veterinary Services Formerly called District Veterinary Officer (DVO)

- (i) He/she advises farmers on how to look after their livestock (animals and birds), (ii) He/she supervises all veterinary workers in a district.

NB: The major work of veterinary workers is to treat sick animals.

District Forest Officer

- (i) He/she is in charge of forest conservation in a district.

- (ii) He/she encourages tree planting and controls the cutting down of trees.

District Director of Forestry formerly District Fisheries Officer (DFO)

- (i) To teach people proper methods of fishing.
- (ii) He/she is in-charge of all fishing activities in a district.

District Internal Security Officer (DISO)

- i) Heads the intelligence services in the district.
- ii) Works hand in hand with the RDC and the DPC to maintain security in the district.

Members of Parliament. (MP's)

Most members of parliament are elected by voters of 18 years and above in their constituencies. NB: A constituency is an area that is represented by a Member of Parliament.

Duties of a Member of Parliament.

- i) To make national laws.
- ii) To approve the national budget.
- iii) To amend laws of the country.
- iv) To approve members appointed by the President to public offices.

Question:

Where do Members of Parliament make laws from?

In the parliamentary building.

District Probation Officer

- (i) To settle family disputes.
- (ii) He/she is in-charge of children's affairs in a district.

District Director of Agriculture formerly District Agricultural Officer

- (i) To teach farmers better methods of farming.
- (ii) He/she encourages farmers to grow more food crops and ensure food security.

District Police Commander (DPC)

- (i) The district police commander controls the police force in the district.

SECURITY ORGANS IN OUR DISTRICT.

- a) The Police Force.
- b) The Prisons

- c) The Army/ Uganda Peoples Defence Forces (UPDF)
- d) Special Police Constables/ Local Defence Units (SPC/LDU)

THE POLICE FORCE

- 1. The main duty of the police is to keep law and order,**
- 2. Ways how the police keeps law and order**
 - (i) By arresting law breakers.
 - (ii) By guarding public places e.g. Parliamentary building, banks.
 - (iii) By controlling traffic flow,
 - (iv) Escorting and guarding V.I.Ps (Very Important Persons)
 - (v) By controlling riots.
- 3. The police force operates through sections called departments.**
- 4. Sections/departments of police**
 - a) Dog section
 - b) Patrol section
 - c) Traffic section
 - d) Anti-riot section
 - e) Fire brigade section
 - f) Criminal Investigation Department (CID)
 - g) Radio and signal section
 - h) Passport section.
5. The top person in the Uganda police is the Inspector General of Police (I.G.P). Major General Kale Kaihura is the Inspector General of Police in Uganda.
6. The police is under the **Ministry of Internal Affairs.**
- 7. Apart from the police force, state any other security organs that help to keep law and order in our district.**
 - a) The army (UPDF).
 - b) The prisons
 - c) Local Defence Units (LDUs)/Special Police Constables.

NB: Give duties of each security organ above.

LOCAL COUNCIL STRUCTURE IN OUR DISTRICT

How many members are on the LCI executive committee?

Ten members.

Levels of the local council (LC) structure

- LCV-District
- LC IV - county/ Municipality in urban centres.
- LC III - sub-county
- LC II - parish
- LC I-village/zone

The ten local council executive committee members.

The local committee members to be photocopied and children will stick them in their books

(Sharing Our World, Bk 4 Pg 50).

Members (This can be organized in table form)

1. **Chairman** - to chair meetings
2. **Vice chairman** - responsible for children's affairs /welfare.
 - To assist the chairperson.
3. **General Secretary.**
 - To write down minutes during meetings.
 - He prepares the agenda for the committee.
4. **Secretary for defence**
 - To keep law and order in the area/in-charge of security of the area.
5. **Secretary for finance**
 - To keep money for the council he/she is the treasurer of the local council.
6. Secretary for Youth Affairs.
7. Secretary for Women Affairs.
8. Secretary for Information, Education and Mobilization,
9. Secretary for Production and Environment Protection.
10. Secretary for People With Disabilities.

General duties of the LC executive committee members.

- (i) To keep law and order in their area.
- (ii) To settle disputes.
- (iii) To ensure proper supply of safe water in the area.
- (iv) To plan for the general development of their areas.
- (v) To promote proper sanitation in their areas.

Note:

- (i) LCs implement the decentralization policy in Uganda,
- (ii) (ii) What is decentralization?
 - Decentralization is the transfer of some powers from the central government to the local government.

TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN OUR COMMUNITY

Examples of traditional leaders include;

- a) Kings
- b) Chiefs

A TABLE SHOWING SOME TRADITIONAL LEADERS IN UGANDA

AREA/PLACE	TITLE	NAME OF TRADITIONAL LEADER
B uganda	Kabaka	Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II
Tooro	Omukama	Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru IV
Bunyoro	Omukama	Solomon Gafabusa Iguru
Busoga	Kyabazinga	Wako Edward Columbus
Teso	Emorimor	Augustine Osuban Lemukol
Acholi	Rwot	Onen Acana II
Rwenzururu	Omusinga	Charles Mumbere

Importance of traditional leaders in our community

- (i) They promote culture.
- (ii) They promote morals.
- (iii) They promote peace and unity.
- (iv) They mobilize people for development.

Rights and responsibilities of people in our district Children's rights (Review)

1. Who is a child?

A child is any person below the age of eighteen.

2. What are rights?

Rights are freedoms that one must enjoy.

3. What are children's rights?

These are freedoms that children must enjoy.

4. Give examples of children's rights.

- (i) A right to food,
- (ii) A right to education,
- (iii) A right to medical care,
- (iv) A right to parental love,
- (v) A right to play,
- (vi) A right to life,
- (vii) A right to shelter,
- (viii) A right to proper clothings.

5. What is child abuse?

Children abuse is the violation of children's rights.

6. State examples of common child abuse practices in your district

- a) Child battering
- b) Child sacrifice,
- c) Child labour
- d) Defilement
- e) Denial of food
- i) Denial of proper clothings, etc.

7. Identify the causes of child abuse in our district.

- (i) Poverty
- (ii) Ignorance
- (iii) Drunkardness
- (iv) Indisciplined children
- (iv) Divorce/separation of parents.

8. Mention the effects/results of child abuse.

- a) It leads to death
- b) It leads to misery and suffering,
- c) It leads to school dropouts.
- d) It leads to increased number of street children.

9. State children's responsibilities and duties in our community.

- a) To respect elders.
- b) Helping and caring for others, c) Going to school,
- d) Maintaining proper sanitation, e) Obeying rules and regulations.

10. What are the duties of a good citizen/responsibilities of people in our district

- I. To protect the environment.
- II. Help in keeping law and order,
- III. Participate in national elections,
- IV. Taking their children to school,
- (v) Respecting national attributes.
- (vi) Participating in community work.
- (vii) Caring for the sick.

NB: Who is a citizen?

A citizen is any person who belongs to a particular country.

11. How can the government reduce the rate of child abuse?

- i) By enforcing strict laws against child abuse.
- ii) By educating people about the dangers of child abuse.
- iii) By educating the children about their rights and responsibilities.