DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE(DEC)

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SOCIAL STUDIES

LESSON NOTES TERM THREE 2023

(Abridged curriculum)

PRIMARY FIVE

TERM 3

TOPIC 1

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Political independence means a country's freedom from foreign influence.

Reasons why Ugandans / Africans demanded independence;

a) political reasons;

- Africans wanted to rule themselves.
- African chiefs / kings had lost their power.
- Africans were tired of harsh colonial laws and policies.
- Africans wanted more representation to the Legco

b) Social reasons;

- Africans were segregated
- Africans were forced to work for colonialists
- Africans wanted to protect their culture
- Africans were forced to move with identity cards e.g in Kenya and South Africa.

c) Economic reasons;

- Africans wanted to regain their lost land.
- Africans were under paid.
- Africans were over taxed e.g gun tax.
- Africans were forced to grow cash crops
- Africans wanted to control their own economy
- Africans wanted to grow their own crops
- Africans wanted to export their own resources.

UGANDA'S ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

- Formation of political parties in Uganda
- A political party is a group of people with the same political goal.

General objectives for the formation of political parties in Uganda.

☹ To demand for Uganda's independence.

☹ To lead Uganda to independence.

☹ To unite all Ugandans.

- ☹ To promote the economy of Uganda.
- ☹ To promote democracy in Uganda.

Examples of political parties in Uganda before independence.

(i) Uganda National Congress (UNC)

- It was formed by I.K.Musazi and Abubaker Kakyama Mayanja in 1952.
- UNC was the first political party to be formed in Uganda.

(ii) The Democratic party (DP)

- It was formed in 1954 by Joseph Kasolo

(iii) Uganda peoples' Union (UPU)

- It was formed by the splinter group from the UNC – under Wilberforce Nadiope.

(iv) The United Congress Party (UCP)

- It was formed by David K. Lubogo.
- It was also formed after the splitting of the UNC.

(v) The Uganda Peoples' Congress

- It was formed by Dr. Milton Obote in 1960 (march , 10)
- UPC was formed from UPU and UNC
- UPC led Uganda to independence in 1962.

(vi) The Kabaka Yekka

- It was formed by Simon Masembe and Augustine Kamya in 1961.
- The K.Y was mainly formed to protect the Kabaka's interests.

Political parties formed in Uganda after independence.

❒ **National Resistance Movement (NRM)**

- It was formed by Y.K. Museveni
- It was formerly called Uganda Patriotic Movement.
- The National Resistance Movement started ruling Uganda in 1986.

❒ **The Forum for Democratic Change (FDC)**

- It was formed by Dr. Kiiza Besigye
- It was formerly called the Reform Agenda.

❒ **The conservative Party. (CP)**

- It was formed by Mayanja Nkangi

Other political parties in Uganda include;

- Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA)
- People's Progressive Party (PPP)
- People's Development Party (PDP)

TOPIC 2

UGANDA AS AN INDEPENDENCE NATION

✓ A nation is a group of people under one government.

A state is a group of people politically organized and controlled by one government.

✓ A republic is a country with a president as a political head.

TYPES OF NATIONS

Monolithic Nations; these are nations one ethnic group of people.

Examples:

- Rwanda - Burundi - Japan - China

Heterogeneous Nations: These are nations with many ethnic groups.

Examples

- Uganda - Nigeria - Kenya - India

SYMBOLS OF A NATION

☹ The National flag
☹ The national Anthem
☹ The National coat of arms.
☹ The National Emblem
☹ The National language
☹ The National Constitution
☹ The National Capital City
☹ The National Currency

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Our country Uganda's national anthem was first officially sung on 9th October 1962. This was the day Uganda as a nation attained her independence.

☑ It was composed by George William Kakoma.

☑ He was assisted by Wingard.

☑ The national anthem has a special message for all the people of Uganda.

☑ The national anthem has three stanzas.

☑ Much respect is given to our national anthem when ever it's being sung people stand up straight.

☑ If one is sick and he / she is not able to stand, then he or she puts up her right hand.

The first stanza

The first stanza is always sung when the president is not around.

The second stanza and first stanza

The first and second stanzas are always sung when the president is around.

The three stanzas

All the three stanzas are sung when;

a) The president is sworn in and given the instruments of power.

b) When it's a national day of mourning or at the burial of a president.

Events on which the national anthem is always sung.

1- On school assemblies

2- On independence days / celebrations

3- Local council meetings.

4- Parliamentary sessions / meetings

5- When a national radio station is opening or closing.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

FIRST STANZA

Oh Uganda! May God up hold thee
We lay our future in thy hand.
United free for liberty,
Together we'll always stand.

SECOND STANZA

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom
Our love and labour we give,
And with neighbours all,
At our country's call
In peace and friendship we'll live.

THIRD STANZA

Oh Uganda the land that feed us,
By sun and fertile soil grown,
For our own dear land,
We shall always stand
The pearl of Africa's crown.

Message carried out in each stanza

First stanza

It explains that Ugandans are united.

Second stanza

It explains that Uganda is a peaceful and friendly country

Third stanza

It explains the fertile soils that Uganda has.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

- The National flag promotes national unity.
- It's flown during national days, on the government offices and all Ugandan embassies and high commissions in other countries.

MR. GRACE IBINGIRA

He designed the Uganda national flag and he was assisted by Paul Mukasa.

The national flag is flown at half must when;

- It's a national day mourning i.e at the burial of a president, vice president, cardinal, archbishop, chiefs, khadi etc.

Note: It's flown at full must when the country is at peace.

The national flag has three colours

- black
- yellow
- red

Black colour: represents the black people of Africa / Ugandans are dark skinned people.

Yellow colour: represents the abundant sunshine of Uganda.

Red colour: represents blood brother hood of the Africa people.



The white colour in the centre of the Uganda flag symbolizes peace and unity.

Flag mast

The pole on which the national flag is hoisted is called a flag mast.

The crested crane:

☹ The crested crane is our national emblem.

☹ The crested crane is always drawn standing on one leg to show that Uganda is still developing.

☹ The crested crane was chosen to be Uganda's national emblem due to the following reasons;

- It has all the three colours of the Uganda flag.
- It is a peaceful and humble bird.

The national coat of arms:

The Uganda coat of arms consist of several different features. These items represent important messages.

Features of the Uganda coat of arms:

1- The crested crane
2- The sun
3- The Uganda kob
4- The coffee and cotton
5- The drum

- The blue stripes of water entering the shield from the bottom.
- The shield and the spear.
- The blue stripes of water entering the shield at the top
- Uganda motto (For God and My Country)
- The black colour
- The landscape with green colour.

Features of the coat of arms and what they represent.

☑ **The crested crane:** It represents the national emblem of Uganda.

☑ **The sun:** it represents the abundant sun shine of Uganda.

☑ **The Uganda kob:** represents Uganda's wild life.

☑ **Coffee and cotton:** represents Uganda's chief cash crops and that Uganda is an agricultural country.

☑ **Blue stripes of water entering the shield from the bottom:** represent the source of river Nile which begins in Uganda.

☑ **The drum:** represents Uganda's culture. It also represents Uganda's traditional means of communication and entertainment.

☑ **Shield and spear:** represents Uganda's ability to defend itself.

☑ **Uganda motto:** Uganda is a God fearing country.

☑ **Black colour:** represents the black colour of Africans.

☑ **Landscape with green colour:** it represents the abundant green vegetation of Uganda.

THE NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS.



The National capital city.

- During colonial time the capital city of Uganda was at Entebbe.
- During the time of IBEACO its headquarters in Uganda were at Old Kampala.
- In 1962 Kampala became the capital city.

Major activities carried out in Kampala city:

- Administration
- Trade
- Communication
- Education
- Entertainment

Reasons why Kampala is the capital city of Uganda.

- It's the administrative centre.
- It's the centre for communication
- Its the centre education.
- It's the biggest commercial centre.

- A commercial centre is a place where people can buy goods and services.

Services provided by a commercial centre.

- ❒ Banking services
- ❒ Water services
- ❒ Education services
- ❒ Transport services
- ❒ Security services
- ❒ Medical services.

Important places in Kampala

- National parliament
- Bank of Uganda
- St Balikudembe market
- Makerere university.
- Namirembe cathedral
- Rubaga catholic church etc

TOPIC:3

THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

Government is a group of people given p0ower to rule a country.

Types / forms of government

- ⌘ Democratic government
- ⌘ Military government
- ⌘ Monarchy government
- ⌘ Oligarchy government
- ⌘ Theocratic government
- ⌘ Dictatorial government.

Democratic government: This is a government elected by people.

Monarchy government: This is a government led by a king / queen

Oligarchy government: This is a government led by business people.

Theocratic government: This is a government led by religious leaders

Dictatorial government: This is a government led by a person without laws.

- Democracy is the rule of the majority.
- Decentralization is the transfer of some powers from the central government to the local government.
- The central government is ruled by the president while the local governments are led by chair persons for local council 5.

FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

- ☹ To construct roads.
- ☹ To build schools
- ☹ To build hospitals.
- ☹ To maintain roads, railways and airports.
- ☹ To extend electricity to people.
- ☹ To promote national unity.
- ☹ To provide clean water to people
- ☹ To implement the laws
- ☹ To protect people and their property.

ARMS / ORGANS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

Government has many responsibilities. It carries them out through organs.

- The executive
- The legislature
- The judiciary.

Duties of the executive

- To implement the law
- To plan for the country

- To rule the country
- To protect people and their property.

The executive organ does the work of government.

Composition of the executive.

- The president (head)
- Cabinet ministers
- Civil servants (government workers)

Duties of the Legislature

- To discuss and pass laws.
- To give advice to the executive
- To approve the national budget
- To approve (vet) newly appointed minister and other senior government officials.
- To protect the national constitution

Legislature is headed by the speaker of parliament.

Important personalities in parliament.

- The speaker of parliament
- Sergeant at arms
- Clerk to parliament

Note: Roles of the speaker

✓ The speaker chairs parliamentary meetings

✓ The sergeant at arms keeps law and order in parliament.

✓ The clerk to parliament records minutes in parliament.

✓ Recorded minutes of parliament are called hansards

✓ Give the present speaker (and the deputy speaker) of parliament.

Composition of parliament.

- Constituency representatives.
- Special groups / interest groups representatives.

Special groups representatives:

- The army
- The youth
- Women

- People with disabilities.

Teacher should revise the work on Legco

- Give similarities of Legco and today's parliament
- Differences between members of Legco and members of parliament.

Duties of the judiciary

☹ To interpret the law

☹ To decide if the law has been broken or not.

☹ To settle disputes

☹ To punish law breakers.

Composition of the judiciary

- Judges
- Magistrates
- Court clerks
- Lawyers

The judiciary is headed by the chief justice.

Teacher should give the similarities of the judiciary and local councils and the judiciary with prefects.

CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE RULE OF LAW

A national constitution is a set of laws used to rule a country.

A constitution is a set of laws used to govern a company, a society or an organization.

Functions of a national constitution

☞ To unite people

☞ To promote peace and security

☞ To guide leaders

☞ To help change government peacefully

☞ To promote good governance

☞ To promote human rights.

The constitutions Uganda has ever had.

1961 constitution

1962 constitution

1966 constitution

1967 constitution

1995 constitution

The 1961 constitution

This constitution was made in London between 18th September. This constitution was made in London between 18th September to 9th October 1961.

It was mainly made to enable Uganda get self government.

Lord Munster Commission

- This was a committee appointed in July 1961 to make a report about the kingdoms interests mainly those which refused to send representatives to Legco.
- It was chaired by Lord Earl Munster.

Recommendations:

- Buganda was to remain part of Uganda.
- Buganda was to send 21 members to the national assembly.

Contributions of the Munster Commission

- It led to the Lancaster Conference which granted Uganda independence.

The Lancaster Conference of September 1961

This conference was held in Lancaster house in London.

It granted Uganda independence.

Ugandans who attended the Lancaster Conference.

☹ Kabaka Mutesa II of Buganda

☹ Omukama Rukidi of Toro

☹ Omugabe Gasyonga of Ankole

☹ Dr. Milton Obote

In this conference the colonial secretary general granted Uganda independence.

However the ex-colonial secretary Oliver Littleton announced that Uganda would get independence on 9th October 1962.

Recommendations of the Lancaster Conference

❒ The leader of government was to be called Prime minister.

❒ Buganda was to remain part of Uganda.

❒ The national assembly was to consist of 82 members.

❒ The prime minister was to form a cabinet.

Note: Uganda was given self government on 1st March 1962 under Ben Kiwanu as the chief.

Uganda got independence on 9th October 1962.

The 1962 constitution

- This was the constitution which led Uganda to independence.
- It introduced the post of prime minister and the president a ceremonial head.
- It was replaced by the 1966 constitution.

The 1966 constitution

- It replaced the 1962 constitution
- It was made in one day
- It was written by Godfrey Lukongwa Binaisa, Koffi Crable from Ghana, and Nkambo Mugerwa
- Dr. Milton Obote used the 1966 constitution to abolish kingdoms in 1967.

The 1967 constitution

✓ This constitution is also called the republic constitution because it declared Uganda a republic.

✓ In 1967 Obote overthrew Mutesa II who was the president of Uganda.

✓ Obote abolished kingdoms and declared Uganda a republic.

✓ Sir Edward Mutesa died in exile in Britain in 1969.

All governments which ruled Uganda in the years 1971, 1979, 1980 and up to 8th October 1985 were basing on the 1967 constitution.

The 1995 constitution

- In 1993 the constituent Assembly was set up to make the new constitution for Uganda.
- The CA was made up of people from all over Uganda. They were called CADS-Constitution Assembly Delegates.
- The 1995 constitution is different from other constitutions because it was made by people from all parts of Uganda.

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES IN THE MAKING THE 1995 CONSTITUTION

- Justice Benjamin Odoki
- Besweri Stephen Akabway
- James Wapakhabulo
- Professor Victoria Mwaka

Justice Benjamin Odoki

- He chaired the constitutional Commission which collected views from all Ugandans.
- The constitutional commission also made the draft constitution.
- The CADS (Constituent Assembly Delegates) were elected in 1994.

Besweri Stephen Akabway

☹ He was the chairman of the interim electoral commission.

☹ The interim electoral commission organized the elections for CADS.

☹ The work of the CADS was to debate and finish the 1995 constitution.

☹ The debating and writing of the 1995 constitution lasted 16 months.

James Wapakhabulo

He was the chairman of the constituent Assembly (CA) which debated and enacted the 1995 constitution.

Professor Victoria Mwaka.

She was the deputy chairperson of the constituent Assembly.

- The 1995 constitution was launched on 8th October 1995 at the constitutional square.
- This constitutional square was formerly called City square.

DEMOCRACY

Democracy is the will / rule of the majority.

Ways how Ugandans exercise democracy.

- Through voting
- Through freedom of speech and worship
- Free participation in politics.
- Through observing human rights.
- Through freedom of movement.

HUMAN RIGHTS:

These are basic freedoms to which all people are entitled.

These rights apply to all people of any tribe, colour, sex, religion or language.

Bodies / organizations that promote human rights in Uganda.

- The Uganda Human rights commission (government owned)
- The Uganda human rights initiative (NGO)
- The Uganda human rights watch.

Challenges facing democracy

- Dictatorship
- Vote rigging
- Corruption by government officials
- Child abuse
- Violation of human rights.

Examples of human rights

☹ A right to freedom of speech.

☹ A right to freedom of association

☹ A right to freedom of worship

☹ A right to protection

☹ A right to freedom from discrimination

☹ A right to access public information

☹ A right to free expression

☹ A right to freedom of privacy.

☹ A right to live in a clean and healthy environment.

CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse means the violation of children's rights.

Forms of child abuse

✓ Child labour

✓ Child kidnap

✓ Child sacrifice

✓ Defilement

✓ Heavy punishment

Causes of child abuse

☑ Broken marriages

☑ Death of parents

☑ Indiscipline of children

☑ Drug abuse

☑ Poverty

☑ Harsh parents who create fear among children

☑ Forced marriages

☑ Early marriages

Solutions to the above causes

- ☞ Government should make strong laws against child abuse.
- ☞ Government should care for orphans
- ☞ Parents should bring their children properly
- ☞ Government should fight against drug abuse
- ☞ Parents should stop being harsh to children.
- ☞ Forced and early marriages should be stopped.

CITIZENSHIP

A citizen is a person with full rights for a country.

Ways how one can become a citizen.

- By birth
- By registration
- By adoption
- By descent

Conditions under which a person can lose citizenship

- By spying his own country.
- By becoming a citizen of an enemy country
- By forging Ugandan citizenship
- By acquiring citizenship in more than two countries.

Teacher should revise duties of a citizen.

ELECTIONS:

An election is a process of choosing a leader through voting.

Systems of elections

- Secret ballot system
- Open voting

Secret ballot system

- This is a way a person uses a ballot paper to vote privately.
- It means private voting using a ballot paper.

Advantages of secret ballot system

☹ The voter is not disturbed.

☹ It saves time

☹ It prevents hatred

☹ It is easy to monitor.

Disadvantages of secret ballot system.

- It is difficult for illiterates
- It is expensive
- It encourages rigging.
- Invalid votes are common.

Open voting

This is a way how people vote by raising up arms or lining up.

Advantages of open voting

- It is cheap
- It controls rigging
- It favours all kinds of people
- It doesn't have invalid votes.

Disadvantages of open voting

- It creates hatred
- Its tiresome
- Its not free

Types of national elections

Presidential elections: These are elections held to choose a president.

General elections: These are elections held to choose members of parliament.

Local elections: These are elections to choose local leaders (councils)

Referendum: This is a vote organized to decide on social, political or economic issues.

Bye- elections: These are elections held to fill a vacant post.

CONDITIONS OF THE BYE –ELECTION

- When an elected leader dies.
- When an elected leader becomes mad.
- When an elected leader is imprisoned

- When an elected leader is evicted by court.
- When an elected leader resigns.

BAD PRACTICES DURING ELECTIONS

☹ Vote rigging

☹ Intimidation of voters

☹ Bribing voters.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The electoral commission is the government body responsible for organizing genral elections in Uganda.

ROLES OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

✓ Organizing general elections in Uganda

✓ Supplying voting materials like ballot papers

✓ Announcing the elected leaders.

✓ Registering voters

✓ Vetting candidates.

ELECTORAL OFFICIALS

1- Chairperson electoral commission: heads the electoral commission.

2- The general secretary

3- Returning officer: He is the head of elections in a district.

4- Presiding officer.

5- Polling agents.

ELECTORAL TERMS

❒ **Ballot paper:** This is a piece of a paper on which one marks who he/ she is voting for.

❒ **Ballot box:** This is a box in which people put their ballots after voting.

❒ **Polling station:** This is a place where people go to vote in an election.

❒ **Polling day:** This is a day on which people go and vote in an election.

❒ **Polling agent:** This is a person who represents a candidate at the polling station.

❒ **Returning officer:** This is a person in charge of elections in a district.

❒ **Presiding officer:** This is a person in charge of elections at the polling station.

❒ ***A* constituency:** This is an area which is represented in the parliament.

- **Electoral College:** This is a group of people who are chosen to represent the rest of the members of a political party.
- **Elector:** This is a person who has a right to vote in an election.
- **Election constable:** This is a police officer in charge of security at a polling station.
- **Election monitor:** This is a local person who supervises elections.
- **Election observers:** These are people who supervise elections.

The ministry of Justice and constitutional affairs.

General elections in Uganda are held every after 5 years.

A voter in Uganda must be 18 years and above and registered with the electoral commission.

NATIONAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue is the government's income.

Expenditure is the way how money is spent.

SOURCES OF NATIONAL REVENUE.

Taxes, loans, grants, donations, court fines, tourism, exports, privatization

1- **TAXES:**

A tax is a sum of money paid to the government to provide social services.

Types of taxes

a) **Direct tax**

This is a type of tax which people pay directly.

Examples of Direct taxes

i) Income tax
ii) Graduated tax
iii) Pay as you earn (PAYE)

The major source of government revenue is taxation.

b) **Indirect tax**

This is the type of tax paid on goods and services indirectly.

Examples of indirect taxes.

i) Excise duty
ii) Customs duty (import tax)
iii) Value added tax (VAT)
iv) Court fees

v) licenses

Excise duty

This is the type of tax charged on goods made within a country.

Customs duty

This is the type of tax charged on goods entering a country. It is also called import tax.

Value added tax

It is a tax paid by people who buy certain commodities.

Court fees

This is the money a person pays to court when he is registering a case.

License fees

This is money paid to the government in order to be allowed to operate a business.

2- LOANS

This is the money the government borrows to be paid back with interest.

Sources of loans

- The world bank
- International monetary fund (IMF)
- East African Development Bank
- African Development Bank
- Rich countries

3- **GRANTS**

This is the money given to a country to solve a particular problem. This money is paid back without interest.

4- **DONATION**

This is an assistance given to a country according to its needs. The donations are not paid back.

Examples of donations:

- Finance assistance
- Material assistance
- Equipment assistance

5- **COURT FINES**

This is the money paid by a person who has been found guilty for breaking the law.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT SPENDS MONEY

- BY paying salaries
- By constructing roads

- By building schools
- By extending electricity to rural areas.
- By buying drugs.

Challenges faced by government while collecting taxes.

☹ Lack of enough labour

☹ Political interference in tax collection

☹ Corrupt tax collectors

☹ Smuggling of goods into the country.

☹ Low tax base

☹ People dodge paying taxes

☹ Ignorance

Smuggling of goods

This is illegal importation and exportation of goods.

Disadvantages of smuggling goods.

- It allows expired goods to enter the country.
- It reduces the government revenue
- It allows substandard goods to enter our country.
- It kills market for the locally manufactured goods

THE UGANDA REVENUE AUTHORITY (URA)

This is the government's body responsible for collecting taxes.

URA is under the ministry of finance and economic planning.

Functions of URA

- It collects taxes
- It assesses taxes
- It fights smuggling.
- It educates people on the importance of paying taxes.
- It issues number plates to vehicles

Note: The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) promotes standards of goods in our country.

Special revenue protection service (SRPS) fights smuggling of goods in Uganda.

A NATIONAL BUDGET

A national budget is a country's estimate of income and expenditure.

A BUDGET

Is an estimate of income and expenditure for a good time.

The financial year begins 1st July and ends on 30th June the following year.

Types of budgets

1- Surplus budget 2- Balanced budget 3- Deficit budget

SURPLUS BUDGET

This is the type of budget where the income is grater than the expenditure.

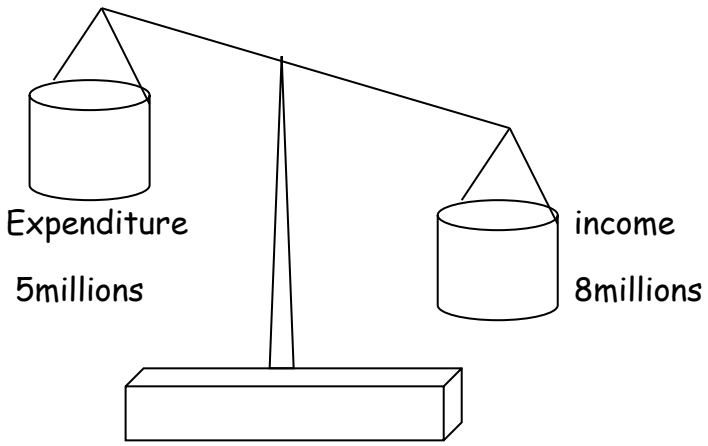
Advantages of a surplus budget.

1- It does not lead to debts

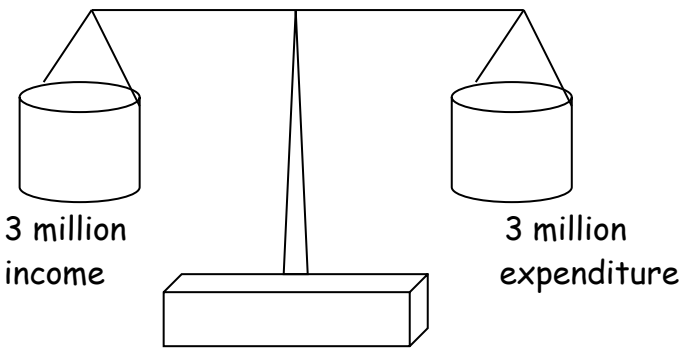
2- It encourages development in a country.

Note: A surplus budget is calculated by subtracting expenditure from income i.e

8million – 5 million = 3 million.



A balanced budget: This is the type of budget where the income is equal to the expenditure.



Advantages of a balanced budget

A balanced budget does not lead to debts.

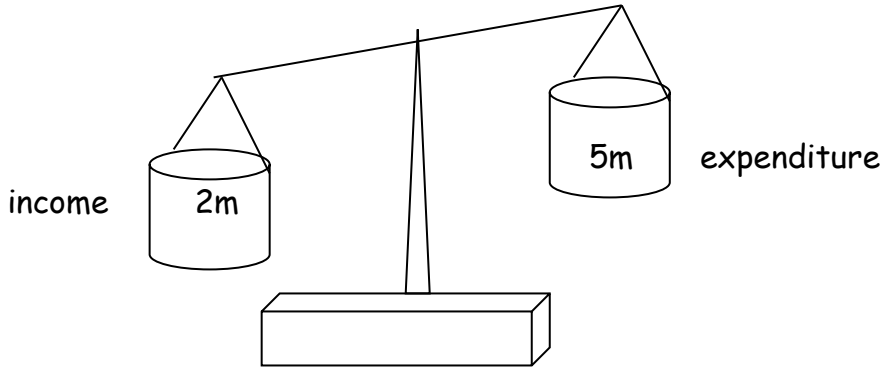
A DEFICIT BUDGET

Is a type of budget where the expenditure is greater than the income.

Disadvantages of a deficit budget

- It leads to debts
- It leads to under development in the country.

Note: Most African countries have got deficit budgets.



How the government can solve the problem of a deficit budget

- By increasing taxes
- By creating more sources of income
- By getting grants
- By getting loans
- By reducing luxury expenditure

TOPIC :4

POPULATION, SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Population size and distribution in Uganda and their relationship to economic planning and development

- Population is the number living in an area at a particular time

Population distribution

- Population distribution refers to the way people are spread in an area

Factors that affect population distribution

- Relief of the area
- Rainfall availability
- Soil drainage and fertility
- Presence of mineral deposits
- Historical factors e.g. slave trade
- Employment opportunities
- Presences of social services
- Biological factors e.g. fertility in women
- Political stability
- Urbanization and industrialization

NB: Explain how each factor affects population growh

- Population and resources
- The number of people in Uganda varies according to the natural resources in that area

- Uganda is classified as a developing country because of the quality of its citizen

Signs of Uganda's backwardness

- Ignorance
- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- Diseases
- Hunger
- Low life expectancy
- High infant mortality rate
- Belief in superstitions

The above indicators show that Uganda's population cannot top its resources to the full utilization

Population growth

- This refers to the increase of people in an area

Factors affecting population growth

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration rate
- Early marriages
- Peace and political stability
- Good medical services etc

Nb: explain how each factor affects population growth

Natural population increase

- This is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths

Problems of population growth

- Food scarcity
- Easy spread of epidemic diseases
- Lack of accommodation
- High crime rate
- Lack of proper social services
- Land shortage
- Land fragmentation
- Environmental degradation
- Development of slums

Ways of controlling population growth

- Family planning campaigns
- Tax benefits for small families
- Education benefits
- Act of parliament or government decree
- Sensitizing the masses
- Legalising abortion

Hazards which check on population growth

- Hazards are bad things that check on population growth

- Natural hazards
- Pests and diseases

- Floods
- Earth quakes
- Lightening
- Strong winds
- Drought
- Volcanoes
- Wars
- Pollution
- Transport accidents

Ways of reducing population hazards
- Providing proper medical services
- Practicing scientific agricultural methods
- Advancement in communications
- Technological advancement

Advantages of population growth
- Ready market for produced goods
- Cheap labour force
- Full utilization of resources
- Enough skilled labour force
- Good security services
- Enough tax collection base

Problems of low population
- Under utilization of resources
- Low labour force
- Low market for manufactured goods
- Low tax collection
- Low skilled labour force
- Poor security services

Population census
- This is the general counting of people in an area
- In Uganda it is held every after ten years

Reasons for a population census
- To know the birth and death rates
- For proper planning for the population
- For proper allocation of services
- To know the age structure.

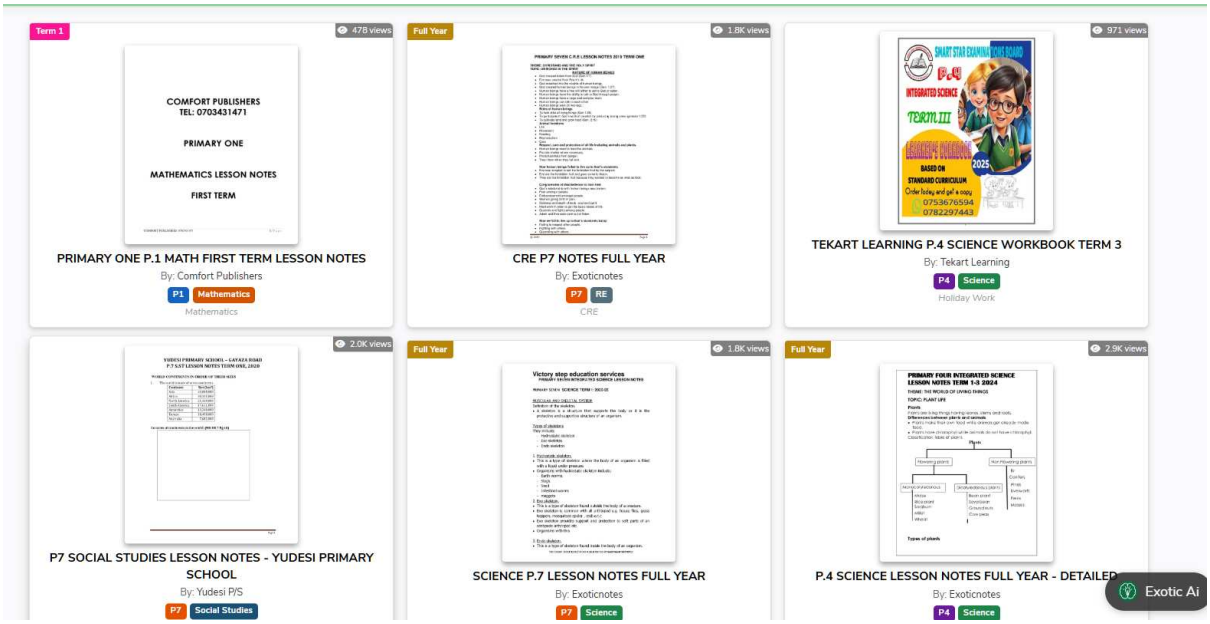
Difficulties involved in population census

- It is expensive
- Lack of skilled enumerators
- Wide spread illiteracy
- Poor civic education
- Walking long distances
- False information by the population
- Ignorance among the people

Population terminology

- **Population density**: this is the average number of people per square kilometer
- **Population density** = total population = number of people per square kilometer
  Area
- **Over population**: this is when the population of an area is greater than its resources
- **Under population**: this is when the population of an area is less than its resources
- **Sparse population**: this is when an area has few people compared to the size of the land
- **Dense population**: this is when an area has many people compared to the size of the land.
- **Even population**: this is when the number of people per square kilometer is almost the same.
- **Moderate population**: this is when an area hasn't many people and very few people
- **Optimum population/ population explosion**: this refers to the number of people which can be supported by an area according to its resources
- NB: the population department is under the ministry of finance planning and economic development .

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