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P.4 SST SESSION2 WEEK1

Monday

MIGRATION

What is migration?

- Migration is the movement of people from one place to another for settlement
- People move from one place to another in search for places with better services

Emigration is the movement of people into a country for settlement.

Immigration is the movement of people out of a country for settlement.

Rural – Urban migration

- *Rural –urban migration* is the movement of people from villages to town for settlement.
- Another name for rural areas is *village areas* and another name for urban areas is *town*.

Causes of rural-urban migration

- Looking for better schools in town
- Cultural practices in villages like forced marriage and circumcision
- Due to insecurity in villages
- Looking for better medical services in town
- Looking for markets for their products
- Epidemic diseases in villages
- Better social amenities like electricity and piped water.

Problems faced by people living in town
- Traffic jam
- Noise pollution
- Congestion / over crowding
- High crime rate
- High cost of living
- Unemployment
- Poor sanitation

Note: As a result of rural –urban migration, there has been creation of slums in urban centres.

Slum
A slum is an area with poor housing and sanitation facilities.
A slum is an area within the city with poorly built houses congested with poor sanitation.

Dangers of slums
- Easy spread of diseases
- High crime rate
- Congestion
- Bad morals
- Pollution

How do people in towns benefit from villages
- They get food
- They get herbal medicines
- Cheap labour is got from villages
- They provide them with land

Tuesday
Urban – rural migration
Urban-rural migration is the movement of people from town to village for settlement.
What can government do to encourage rural-urban migration?
- Setting up good schools in villages
- Extending piped water to villages
- Extending electricity to village

- Building and equipping hospitals in villages.
- Extending banking services to villages
- Constructing good roads in villages.

SOCIAL SETUP OF PEOPLE IN OUR DISTRICT.
People in our district are organized under tribes, clans, lineage and families.

1. A <u>tribe</u> is a group of people with the same origin and speaks the same language.
2. A <u>clan</u> is a group of people under one forefather.

Symbols of a clan
- Totem
- Clan name
- Drumming

Each clan has a ***clan head*** who performs the following duties

Duties of a clan head
- Registering clan members
- Keeping clan records
- Organizing clan ceremonies and functions
- Setting disputes among clan members
- Looking after clan property

A <u>lineage</u> is a small group of people in a clan.

Wednesday
A FAMILY
- ***A family*** is a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption.
- The husband and wife are related by marriage
- Their children (off springs)are related by blood.
- Families that are related make up a clan.

Types of families
- Nuclear family
- Extended family

- Foster family

A nuclear family
- A nuclear family is a family made up of father, mother and their own children.
- The smallest nuclear family is made up of a couple; husband and wife.

Advantages of a nuclear family
- Paying school fees is easy.
- Promoting discipline is easy
- It is easy to provide shelter
- It is cheap to provide clothes
- It is easy to provide medical care

Disadvantages of a nuclear family
- This is lack of enough labour force
- Family children may not know their relatives
- In case both parents die, children may be left alone
- Since the family members are few, there is limited social security.

Advantages of an extended family
- There is good social security
- Children may know their relatives
- Incase both parents die, children can remain with their relatives.
- Work can be easily done
- There is enough social security

Foster family
A foster family is a type of family where children are brought up in a foster home.
Orphans and abandoned children are provided with basic needs in foster homes.

A family head
- *A family head* is a person who heads the family.

- In most cases the father heads a family. However, some families are headed by mothers.

Duties of a family head
- Paying school fees
- Providing security
- Providing shelter
- Bringing up children with good morals
- Providing clothes to family members
- Providing medical care.

Duties of children at home
- Respecting parents
- Doing house work
- Assisting the elderly.

Thursday

POPULATION IN OUR DISTRICT

Population is the number of people living in an area

Terms related to population
- *Population distribution:*
  This is the way people are spread in an area.

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

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

- *Under population*
  This is when the number of people is less than the available resources.

- *Population structure:*

This is the number of people living in an area according to age and sex.

- **Population census:**
  This is the general counting of people living in an area.

- **Population growth:**
  This is the gradual increase of people living in an area.

- **Sparse population:**
  This is when the number of people living in an area is less than the land available.

- **Demography**
  This is the study of population.

Factors that determine population distribution/ Settlement patterns in our district.
- Climate
- Industrialisation
- Fertility of soils
- Security
- Market
- Transport and communication
- Employment
- Drainage
- Relief
- Vegetation

OVER POPULATION
This is when the number of people is higher than the available resources

Causes of high population
- Good climate
- Good communication
- Good security
- Availability of goods in an area

- Industrialization of an area

Problems caused by high population
- There is easy spread of diseases because of poor sanitation
- Insecurity
- Lack of enough clean water
- Slums
- Lack of enough social services
- Destruction of natural land forms

Advantages of high population
- Ready market
- Cheap labour
- Wide tax base
- Promotes investment

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

Causes of low population
- Insecurity in an area
- Lack of market for people produce
- Poor medical facilities
- Soil infertility
- Diseases.

Disadvantages of low population
- Lack of enough market
- Lack of enough labour
- Low investment

Advantages of low population
- Easy provision of social services
- Availability of enough resources
- Low government expenditure
- Low crime rates.

POPULATION CENSUS

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

Terms related to population censes.

1. Census night

This is the night before census

2. Enumerators:

These are people trained to count others during population census.

3. National population census:

This is the general counting of people living in a country

Note:

- **Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development** is the ministry that organizes population census in Uganda.
- Hon Matia Kasaija is the current minister.
- The body in Uganda responsible for national population census is the **Uganda Bureau of Statistics. (UBOS)**

Reasons why the government carries out population census

- To know the number of people living in an area.
- To plan forth country
- To know the birth rate
- To know the death rate
- To know the population growth rate.

Information collected during population census

- Death
- Birth
- Marriage status
- Number of people in each family
- Education level
- Occupation
- Religion
- Tribe

How can population be controlled?

- Promoting girl child education
- Through family planning\teaching people the danger of a high population
- Setting up a child policy.