

# GEOGRAPHY NOTES

## Topics covered: Rivers, lakes & mass wasting

### RIVERS AND DRAINAGE PATTERNS

A river is a body of water which transfers dissolved substances, particles or rocks down slope along a well defined channel. Rivers are important agents of earth sculpture leading to the development of landforms.

**River sources**, These are found in highlands that receive high rainfall and from underground springs or lakes.

River mouth, these are either in the seas, lakes or oceans.

River profile, the outline or shape of the river valley is known as a river profile.

There are two types of profiles. ie

A cross profile

A long profile

A cross profile is the shape of a river valley from one bank to another. It can be "U" "V" or open shaped.

A long profile refers to the shape of the river valley from the source to the mouth. It is concave shaped and it is sub divided into youthful, mature and old age stage.

**Diagram(leave at least five lines)**

### STAGES OF RIVER DEVELOPMENT

A river can be divided into three stages of development. ie youthful, mature and old age stage. In each stage of development a river has different characteristics and forms different features.

#### The youthful stage

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

#### Characteristics

- The river occurs in a close V shaped valley
- It flows at a very fast speed and over a steep gradient
- The main work of is that of vertical erosion because it has a lot of energy.
- It has a small channel and many short tributaries.
- It tends to avoid obstacles in its path giving rise to the development of interlocking spurs.
- It is characterized by landforms such as interlocking spurs, waterfalls, rapids, potholes, plunge pools, V shaped valleys, meanders. Etc

For example river Nyamwamba

#### **MATURE STAGE**

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

#### Characteristics

- The river occupies a more open valley.
- The gradient is less steep or becoming more gentle.
- There is a decrease in the speed of the water.
- There is increase in the volume of the water.
- The load consists of rounded boulders and small stones.
- The tributaries are fewer but longer.
- Landforms in this stage include cliffs, slip off slopes, meanders etc.

For example river Mbogo in the Kano plains

### **OLD AGE STAGE**

#### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

##### **Characteristics**

- The river valley is very wide after forming a flood plain.
- The gradient is almost nil.
- The river flows very slowly.
- The main work is that of deposition since it has very little energy.
- The meanders are very pronounced.
- Most of the load is composed of sand and small particles.
- The landforms in this stage include ox bow lakes, flood plains, braided channel, deltas etc.

For example the lower Tana

#### **FEATURES / LANDFORMS FORMED ALONG THE RIVER VALLEY**

These are both erosional landforms and depositional landforms.

River erosion

A river erodes its bed and banks to form landforms through the following processes using its load. (Materials it's carrying)

- **Corrosion/ abrasion.** This is the wearing away of the sides and bed of a river channel by its load
- **Attrition.** This is the process by which the load itself collides with each other in the water and eventually the pieces become smaller.
- **Hydraulic action.** This refers to the force of moving water which is able to remove loose materials such as sand, silt and gravel and carry it away.
- **Solution.** This occurs in areas where rocks are soluble. For example limestone rocks are eroded by water and no fragments remain.

#### **FEATURES FORMED BY RIVER EROSION**

1. **V shaped valley.** Here the river completely covers the whole floor. It's formed when vertical erosion takes place causing the river valley to become v shaped, deep and narrow. It usually develops in areas of hard resistant rocks.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

2. **Waterfall.** This is a sharp break in the channel bed over which the river falls. It's found in the youthful stage of a river. It can be formed where a vertical or horizontal band of hard rock lies across the river bed as shown below.

(Vertical band)

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

The soft rocks upstream are protected by the vertical band of hard rock across the river bed. The soft rock downstream is not protected and is eroded by the river to form a difference in height therefore forming a waterfall. For example Murchison falls on river Nile, Sezibwa falls on river Sezibwa and Sipi falls on river sipi.

3. **Rapid.** If the band of hard rock is steep or slanted across the river bed but is not vertical, then a rapid will develop. For example Bujagali rapid.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

4. **Interlocking spurs.** These are formed as a river twists and turns around obstacles of hard rock along the channel. This results in a river taking a winding course. In the bends, there is more erosion on the concave banks which eventually causes projections of highlands called interlocking spurs.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

5. **Meanders.** A meander is a curved bend in the course of the river and is caused by erosion.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

As the river flows downstream, there will be friction between the water and channel sides. This causes a side way movement of the water. As the current hits the outer bank (concave) it will erode away materials forming a river cliff. The eroded material is deposited on the inner bank (convex) by the return flow to form a gentle slope called a slip off slope. Eventually the river becomes more curved and a meander is formed. For example along river Rwizi and Mpanga in western Uganda and river Tana in Kenya

6. **Plunge pool.** A plunge pool usually develops at the base of the waterfall. It is formed when undercutting takes place at the base of the waterfall in the soft rocks.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

7. **Pot holes.** These are circular depressions in the bed. They are formed when fast flowing river causes water to swirl round and the pebbles carried by the swirling water cut these depressions in the bed.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

8. **A gorge.** A gorge is the deep valley formed in an area with a powerful or strong river. When uplifting occurs in the path of the river instead of reversing its floor, it may erode its valley down wards as fast as the raising land to maintain its course. A gorge will therefore be formed.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

## FEATURES FORMED BY RIVER DEPOSITION

### Causes of river deposition

A river will deposit its load when the following occurs along its course.

- Drop in gradient. When the gradient falls, the speed of the river reduces and therefore has no energy to transport its load and deposition occurs.
- Increase in the channel width. When a narrow river valley becomes very wide, the energy of the river reduces and deposition occurs.
- Friction. When the river bed and channel become rough due to the rocky outcrops and pot holes, there is an increase in friction, the load is trapped and deposited.
- An increase in the load. A river load may increase for example through landslides falling into the water. The river will not have energy to transport the increased load and therefore will deposit it.
- Excessive evaporation in an area due to high temperatures in an arid area will reduce the volume of water therefore reduced energy hence deposition.

### Landforms

1. **Levees.** Levees are raised banks built by a river on the sides of its channel. They are usually about one meter high.

### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

When the river floods, the water levels rise and it over flows its channel. Friction between the water and the banks causes the river to deposit its load to form a raised bank known as a levee. They usually encourage the formation of swamps in the flood plain since not all the water is able to return to the main channel when the floods subside. For example levees are found along river Malaba in eastern Uganda.

2. **Differed tributaries.** When levees are formed on the banks of a river, they make it difficult for the tributaries to join the rivers. They therefore flow by the sides of the river for several kilometers. They are therefore known as differed tributaries and where they join the river is known as differed junction.

### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

3. **Braided channel.** This is formed where a river splits into several channels which will join a gain. If the river has a large load in the dry season, its volume may decrease causing deposition of the load to occur. Alluvium islands and sand banks are formed within the channel which causes it to braid or split. For example river Nyando.

### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

4. **Flood plain.** This is the gently sloping plain of alluvium that covers the floor of the river valley. As the river erodes its valley, it gradually widens the floor; it wears away the sides and spurs to form a level plain. When it floods its channels, it deposits its load to cover the

whole floor and form a flood plain. The fine sediments /alluvium tend to retain water and that's why flood plains usually contain swamps or marshes. For example the river Nzoia flood plain

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

5. **Ox-bow.** An ox-bow is a horse shoe shaped final section of a very pronounced meander. If it contains water, it is then known as an ox-bow lake.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

Continuous erosion in a meander may cause it to become very pronounced. Both sides may be eroded so close to each other until only a narrow neck of land is left in between the two (swans neck). When the river floods and the water level rises, it may flow straight across the neck of land forming a new straight course.

When the floods subside, deposition occurs and seals off the ends of the meander to form an ox-bow or ox-bow lake if water remains in it. For example along river Mpanga and river Rwizi in western Uganda

6. **Alluvial fan.** It is sometimes referred to as a debris fan. This is a fan shaped deposit left by a river as it changes from a narrow valley onto a wide gentle plain.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

As the river flows down, there is a sudden decrease in the gradient and an increase in the channel width which causes the river to deposit its load. An alluvial fan is therefore formed and their size ranges from few meters to several kilometers. They are similar to deltas except that they are formed on land. For example in the Kilombero river valley

7. **Deltas.** It's a low-lying swampy plain of river deposits in a river mouth as it enters the sea or lake. It's usually covered with swampy vegetation, has small lagoons in it and is also triangular in shape.

**Diagram: (leave at least five lines)**

**Conditions for the formation of a delta**

- The river must have a large load.
- It must flow at a slow speed to allow deposition to occur in the river mouth.
- The load must be deposited faster than it can be removed by the currents and tides in the sea.
- It must not flow through a lake causing premature deposition.

**Process of formation**

As the gradient becomes low, the speed reduces and deposition begins to occur in the river mouth. The sediments collect on the continental shelf in layers and eventually a low platform develops. When they appear above the water, the river splits to form several distributaries,

spits and lagoons begin to form. The lagoons become filled with sediments and swamps develop. As vegetation continues to grow in the swamps they may disappear to form a dry land.

**Types of deltas:**

- **Arcuate delta.** This is the most common and is composed of coarse sediments, sand and gravel.

They are triangular in shape and rounded sea wards.

They have a great number of tributaries.

Eg Rufiji delta

- **Lucustrine delta.** This is an inland delta formed on the banks of a lake

Eg Albert Nile delta

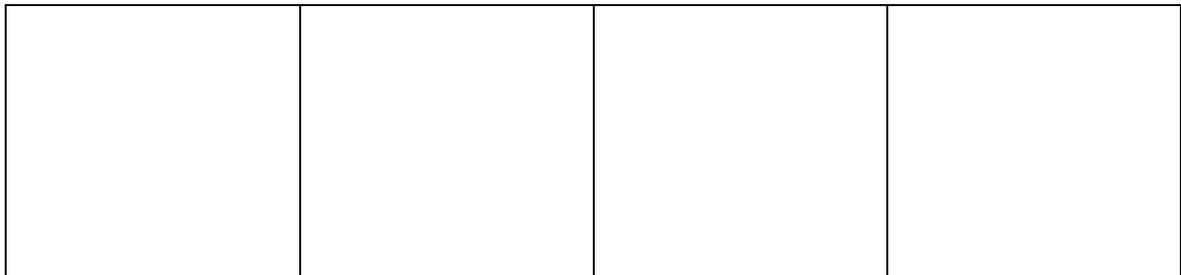
- **Bird's foot delta.** It's composed of very fine materials or silt. It has few tributaries bordered by levees and it resembles a bird's foot.

EgMissisipi.

- **Estuarine delta.** It develops in the mouth of a submerged river. Deposition leads to the development of sand banks and islands around it and has several distributaries.

Eg River Elbe in Germany

**Diagrams**



**Importance of deltas to man**

- Deltas have fertile soils used for agriculture.
- Deltas are also used for settlement .like Nile delta
- There is oil mining in the nicer delta.
- Deltas provide water for both domestic and industrial purposes. Niledelta
- Theyare used for navigation. Niger delta
- Mangrove swamps in the Rufiji delta are used for building poles and provide high grade charcoal.
- The papyrus swamps in the deltas can be used for making hand crafts like AlbertNile delta.
- They are also used for fishing purposes like theNile delta.

- Deltas hinder the construction of communication.
- There are disease vectors such as snails and mosquitoes in the swampy deltas which transmit diseases like malaria and bilharzias.
- Delta areas are prone to flooding and destroy crops and property.
- Sometimes deltas may have saline water which is not suitable for human consumption.
- Swampy deltas also hinder settlement in them.

### **RIVER REJUVENATION**

This refers to the renewed erosive activity of a river in the river valley. A river may be rejuvenated by an increase in its discharge causing increased energy. This increased energy may be as a result of an increase in the volume of water in a river channel. This increased amount of water may be as a result of an increase in the amount of rainfall received in an area which has been dry. This may also be due to tributaries joining the main river and increasing the volume of water on that main river. The increased volume reduces the frictional drag on the surface so that instead of deposits the river starts to erode through rejuvenation.

River rejuvenation may also be due to an increase in the angle of a slope or gradient. It then increases the speed of the water and energy and thus renewed erosive capacity. The angle of the slope or gradient may be increased by faulting across a river or any other orogenic process like volcanicity

River rejuvenation causes a number of landforms, namely

- Valley in a valley
- Paired terraces
- Knick points
- Incised meander

Explanations:

#### **TRANSPORT**

The ability of a river to carry materials eroded is known as river competence indicated by the weight of the largest fragment that the river of a given velocity can carry, The River's competence is determined by

- volume of water
- gradient of the valley
- Velocity of stream
- nature of material transported
- nature of valley

The material eroded can be carried through the following ways:

- Solution
- Suspension
- Traction
- Saltation.

### **Solution**

A process where soluble rocks are dissolved and are carried in a solution form down slope. Limestone, rock salt etc are carried in solution. Waters of river Nyakasura are hard because of the soluble limestone rocks that the river dissolves as it passes through the limestone rocks of Nyakasura.

### **Suspension**

Very fine particles of clay and silt are dislodged and carried by turbulence in fast flowing rivers. The amount of load carried in suspension forms a big load towards the river mouth and gives the water the brown or black color.

### **Saltation**

This is when pebbles, gravel and sand are temporarily lifted up by the current and' bounced along the bed in a hopping motion.

### **Traction**

Where large/heavy boulders that cannot be lifted are rolled, slid and dragged along the river bed. Some of these heavy boulders may be moved only during times of extreme flood.

### **RIVER REJUVENATION**

The goal of all rivers is to remove all obstacles in their courses and produce a smooth concave curve from source to mouth.

### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

This is in most cases not possible as conditions usually don't permit it to happen. Changes usually interrupt the progress of attaining a graded profile that can lead to renewed undercutting hence rejuvenation. Rejuvenation is a situation where the river's erosive activity is revived. The river starts down cutting a characteristic of the youthful stage.

### **CAUSES OF REJUVENATION**

-An increase in the amount of water carried by the river. The increased discharge leads to increased energy which means increased erosion. The increase in the amount of water could be brought about by increase in rainfall, melting of ice trapped on continental highlands, river capture,

-A decrease in the load carried by the river. In such a case, the river will begin to erode in order to restore a balance between the energy and the load.

-Diastrophic movements e.g. uplift of the land in relation to the sea. This leads to formation of a steep slope which leads to an increase in velocity hence an increase in erosion. The river will therefore renew down cutting.

-A fall in sea level which could be due to down warping of coastal areas or glaciations where the water will be locked up as ice on continental highlands. This causes the land to enlarge from the sea steepening the gradient of the river and therefore increasing the rate of erosion.

EFFECTS OF RIVER REJUVENATION ON THE LANDSCAPE As rejuvenation takes place in mature or old rivers; it leads to imposition of youthful features upon the mature old stage river valleys.

### **KNICK POINTS (REJUVENATION HEAD)**

This refers to a break of slope in the long profile of the valley, where a new curve of erosion, graded to a new sea level (after a relative lowering of former sea level) intersects an earlier sea level. The position of the knick point is sometimes marked by a waterfall.

### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**RIVER TERRACES** River terraces are steep lying benches cut in the side of a river valley and covered by a layer of alluvial deposits. These are formed when the river renews its erosive activity that it sinks its bed deeper in the old valley, leaving the former flood plain above the level of the new channel. The remains on the valley sides are often paired and since they are on the same level, they form terraces.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

Kabalega falls on River Nile is at a knick point.

The new river can also be widened by lateral erosion. If rejuvenation takes place, renewed erosion will take place creating a new set of paired terraces separated from the other by a knick point.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

### **INCISED MEANDERS**

A curved **bend of a river** that has been incised deeply into the land's surface so that the river now winds between steep walls. This results from renewed undercutting of an already meandering stream. Two types of incised meanders have been identified:

#### **i) Ingrown Incised Meanders**

These develop on resistant rocks where the base level falls gradually. The ingrown meander valley has an asymmetrical' cross profile (one side is deeper steeper than the other)

#### **ii) In trenched Incised meanders**

Develops on weak rocks where base level falls rapidly, causing rapid vertical incision. Because of this, the valley of an in trenched meander has steep sides with a symmetrical cross profile.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

Rivers with paired terraces include Nyando, Ngaila (In Kenya), Semiliki, KaftiRwizi (Uganda).

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

Rivers with incised meanders include Mkomazi (Tz), Mwachi (Kenya), and Rwizi (Ug)

### **VALLEY WITHIN VALLEY (GORGE)**

A gorge develops where rejuvenation was rapid and fall in base level also large producing a very deep steep sided valley within the former big valley.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**RIVER CAPTURE** River capture or river piracy is defined as the diversion of part or the whole of a stream from its course into the course of a nearby more powerful river.

### **CAUSES OF RIVER CAPTURE**

For capture to be successful one or more of the following conditions must be fulfilled;

i) The pirate stream must be more powerful than its victim (captured stream).

Assuming that rocks are of the same hardness, the more powerful stream will be able to cut its valley faster (deeper) than the weak one. The great energy will

enable the stronger river to carry out vertical and head ward erosion, eventually diverting the waters of the weaker one via this eroded gap

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

- iii) Rock type IF one river is flowing over soft rocks that can easily be eroded or faulted, it will be able to cut a deeper valley compared to one flowing over hard rock. In such a case, the waters of the river flowing over hard rock will be diverted into the valley of the one flowing over soft rock. E.g. Wasa near Fort Portal captured waters of R. Nyaboroga that flows from Mt.Rwenzori simply because Wasa flows over soft rock as compared to Nyaboroga.
- iv) **Earth Movements** Earth movements involving warping and faulting may cause river capture. If two rivers are flowing side by side under similar conditions, down warping of one river will make its bed be at a lower level than the other. A tributary from the down warped river can erode head wards hence diverting the water of the other river that was not down warped. A similar thing will occur when the course of one river is uplifted. Formerly, rivers like Kagera, Katonga, and Rwizi were flowing towards the Congo basin. AS a result of earth movements, these rivers were forced to reverse direction. R.Rwizi was captured by the more powerful Birira.
- v) **Rejuvenation** When one of the two rivers flowing side by side experiences rejuvenation, its bed will be much lowered compared to another. Such a stream can cut backwards diverting the waters of the other stream in its own valley.
- vi) **Presence of obstacles of hard/resistant rocks** If resistant rocks outcrop in the course of a river, the stream will try to avoid the obstacle. As it does so, there is more erosion on the outer bend than the inner one where there is deposition.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

If there is another river flowing nearby, capture is likely to be effected. Because of much erosion on the outer bank of River A, the course of River A is likely to migrate to River B.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

- vi). Capture can also be affected where two rivers, one taking a circular (circuitous) flow and another having a direct flow bypass each other.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

Here, R.Volta will extend by head ward erosion and will divert the waters of R.Niger into its over flow.

- vii) Gi-adient( Watershed Retreat)

A stream flowing over a steeper gradient than its victim. Here, one on a steeper gradient may cut back across its divide and capture the waters of streams flowing over gentle gradient nearby.

**EFFECTS OF CAPTURE ON LANDFORM FORMATION (LANDFORMS FROM RIVER CAPTURE/EVIDENCE TO PROVE CAPTURE)**

- i) **Elbow of capture** Bend formed at the point where the head waters of the captured stream are diverted into the capturing stream. In some rivers, the elbow of capture is marked by a knick point and waterfall.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

- ii) **Wind Gap** This is either the dry or swampy area between the elbow **of** capture and the point where the beheaded stream flows again. Here, either much or all the water of the

captured stream have been diverted into the pirate stream so that the valley of the captured stream here will be filled with gravel and other alluvial deposits and will appear as a gap (cool) in the adjacent hills.

- iii) **Beheaded (Misfit) stream** This is a stream whose headwaters have been captured. The moment the waters of the stream are captured, it will be flowing through a valley much bigger than the volume of water it is carrying so, it will be too small to occupy the whole valley hence the name misfit.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

A pattern where the tributaries join onto the main river at almost right angles. Major and minor streams flow in accordance with the slope direction, Obsequent streams flow in opposite direction to the slope joining other streams at right angle.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

### **RIVER CAPTURE**

This refers to the diversion of part of a river course into the system of an adjacent powerful river. The capturing river may be able to erode its valley more rapidly than its weak neighbor. River capture may involve both small scale captures of a single stream and it may also involve the capturing of an entire river.

This is done when the capturing river extends its course by head ward erosion.

Head ward erosion begins by erosion of small scarps at the starting point of a tributary and then the river cuts through the water shade.

For river capture to be successful, first the pirate river should be flowing easily over eroded rocks. Eg rocks that have been broken through faulting This creates a weak area where the pirate river can easily curve out a deep valley.

Secondly the pirate river must be flowing down a much steeper gradient than its victim. This helps to increase the energy of the pirate river to cut down wards and also to break through the watershed by head ward erosion. A river flowing down a gentle slope may be captured by a powerful cutting through its watershed or divide.

River capture may be recognized in several ways through features that result from this process

### **Elbow of capture**

An elbow of capture is a sharp bend in the direction of a river's course at the point of river capture. However not all right angled bends in a river's system are due to river capture because many develop from structural controls like the existence of a band of hard rocks.

### **Beheaded stream/ misfit stream/ under fit stream**

This beheaded stream having lost its head waters may be reduced in volume causing it to appear too small for its valley. It's therefore described as a misfit stream. It may eventually dry out.

### **Dry valley/ wind gap**

This is the valley of beheaded stream point of capture. It may be left as a dry valley without water because the supply of water has been cut as the result of capture. The floor of this dry

valley may be aligned with old river gravel alluvium. River capture in East Africa is found in the eastern part of Kenya on the lower Tana River which has captured the former tributary of river Galana.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

## **DRAINAGE PATTERNS**

A drainage pattern is a lay out or plan made by a river and its tributaries on the landscape over which they flow. It's the arrangement of a main river and its tributaries on the landscape. Drainage patterns are influenced by the rock structure over which the rivers flow, the nature or type of slope, the amount of precipitation received in the catchment area. (Source)

Drainage patterns can be divided into two:

1. Accordant patterns. This is where the river and its tributaries flow according to the slope of the land
2. Discordant patterns. This is where the rivers have no relationship with the landscape over they flow.

### **ACCORDANT PATTERNS**

1. **Dendritic pattern.** Dendritic comes from a Greek word Dendron which means tree-like and the most common type of drainage pattern. It's the common type of drainage pattern. It's the arrangement where a great number of tributaries join the main stream at acute angles. (Less than 90°) it looks like the branches of a tree.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

#### **Conditions under which it develops**

- It usually develops in areas of homogeneous rocks with the same resistance to erosion like granite.
- It also develops in areas of gently sloping land.
- It develops in areas of heavy precipitation/ rainfall
- The tributaries flow in valleys that are proportional to their size
- All rivers and tributaries flow in accordance with the slope ie in the direction of the slope
- The tributaries join the main stream through headward erosion.

Examples; river Okok in northern Uganda, river Nzoia in Kenya

2. **Trellis pattern** It's a rectilinear pattern where the tributaries join the main stream at right angles. In turn the minor tributaries also join the main tributaries at right angles.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

#### **Conditions under which it develops**

- It develops in areas of heterogeneous rocks with alternating bands of hard and soft rocks. Tributaries are in areas of soft rocks.
- It develops in areas of gently sloping land.
- The rivers flow in accordance with the structure of the land.
- It usually develops in areas of heavy precipitation
- It also can develop in areas of river capture/ faulting

Example; river Aworanga in Gulu

- 3. Radial pattern** It's a drainage pattern where the rivers flow outwards in all directions from a central point which is usually a dome or cone shaped volcano.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**Conditions under which it develops**

- It develops in areas with a dome shaped volcano/ mountain
- The rivers flow in accordance with the slope of the land downwards in all directions
- It develops in areas with homogeneous rocks
- It develops in areas of heavy precipitation/ rainfall

Example; on Mount Elgon in Uganda

- 4. Centripetal pattern** It's a pattern where rivers flow inwards towards a depression which is usually a lake.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**Conditions under which it develops**

- It develops in areas of depressions and the rivers flow down into it from all directions
- It develops in areas of heavy rainfall
- The rivers follow the slope of the land
- The rivers flow in areas of homogeneous rock

Examples; rivers flowing into Lake Victoria and those flowing in Lake Baringo in Kenya

- 5. Parallel pattern** It's a pattern where the rivers flow parallel to each other from the same watershed which can be an escarpment.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**Conditions under which they develop**

- It develops in areas of steep elongated slopes such as escarpments
- It develops in areas of homogeneous rocks
- It develops of heavy rainfall
- The rivers follow the slope of the land downwards

Examples; the rivers flowing down the western edge of the Butiaba escarpment

6. **Hooked/ barbed patterns.**In this pattern, the tributaries appear to flow in the opposite direction to the main river and look like a hook or barb. They later join the main river at an acute angle.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**Conditions under which it develops**

- It usually develops in areas of river capture where drainage reversal occurs
- It also develops in areas of heavy rainfall

Example; river Kafu, Katonga and Kagera in western Uganda

7. **Rectangular pattern**It's similar to the trellis pattern where the tributaries join the main stream at right angles. However it's different in that the tributaries tend to take sharp angular bends along their courses.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**Conditions under which it forms**

- It develops in areas where there are joints and fault lines in the landscape
- The tributaries follow the slope of the land
- It develops in areas of heavy rainfall

Example; river Athi in Kenya

8. **Pinnate pattern**This pattern resembles a feather. In this case the tributaries join the main river at acute angles to make the pattern look like a feather.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**Conditions under which it forms**

- It develops in areas of heavy rainfall
  - It develops in areas of homogeneous rocks
9. **Annular pattern**It's a circular pattern that develops within a volcanic crater. The streams join at sharp angles and are arranged in a series of curves in the crater. It's not a common pattern.

Example around Lake Busumtwi in Ghana

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

**DISCORDANT PATTERNS**

These are patterns where there are no relationship between the pattern and the landscape over which the river flows.

10. **Antecedent pattern**It involves a river which developed and established a pattern on a landscape which was later uplifted by earth movements. The river continues to flow in its original direction by eroding a gorge in the landscape.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

The uplift must be slow for the river to maintain its course in the path of the rising land. The river must also be powerful enough to erode vertically downwards as fast as the rising land and therefore develops a gorge.

Antecedent rivers patterns are therefore older than the landscape over which they flow.

Example; river Malagarasi in Tanzania

**11. Super imposed drainage pattern** This is a pattern that develops on a landscape which is afterwards removed or changed.

It's now super imposed or on top of a previously buried and completely different rock structure. For example, if sedimentary rocks are covering a folded rock structure as shown below.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

When the sedimentary rocks are removed by erosion, the folded rocks below are exposed. The river is normally expected to flow through the synclines or valleys. However it may manage to maintain its course and cut across the anticlines by developing gorges. Super imposed drainage is therefore younger than the landscape over which it flows.

### **IMPORTANCE OF RIVERS**

#### **Positive**

- They provide water for both domestic and industrial use like river Nile.
- They are used for fishing purposes like river Aswa
- Rivers provide transport/ navigation like Nile
- They are used to generate hydro electric power like river Tana
- They provide building materials like river sand
- Some rivers have mineral deposits along them like alluvial diamonds and gold- river Orange
- Rivers are used for tourist purposes like the source of river Nile
- They act as international boundaries between countries
- Rivers are used for irrigation purposes like river Sebwe on the Mobuku irrigation scheme
- River valley/ flood plains can be used for agriculture like Kilombero valley
- Papyrus swamps along rivers can be used for the hand craft industries and for brick making.

#### **Negative**

- Waterfall and rapids across river hinder navigation
- River areas usually have bilharzias and other water borne diseases like river blindness
- River floods may destroy crops, property and also lives like river Nzoia in Kenya
- River hinder the construction of communications and so expensive bridges have to be built across them

- Swampy areas along rivers lead to the development of malaria

### Revision questions

1. (a) with reference to specific examples, explain the conditions which led to the development of the following patterns
  - dendritic pattern
  - trellis pattern
  - radial pattern
 (b) Outline the importance of rivers to man in East Africa
2. With reference to specific examples from East Africa, examine the landforms that develop along a river profile
3. (a) discuss the causes of river deposition
  - (b) Examine the landforms that are caused by river deposition giving specific examples
4. Describe the similarities between deltas and alluvial fans
5. (a) examine the process leading to the formation of deltas
  - (b) Asses the importance of deltas in Africa.
6. Examine the influence of tectonism on the drainage of East Africa.

### MASS WASTING

This is the creeping, flowing, sliding or falling of weathered materials downslope under the influence of gravity.

After weathering, the materials fall, flow or slide into new positions of rest as a result of gravity. In mass wasting, water plays an important role. A well saturated mass moves more easily because water has increased the weight of the mass and acts as a lubricant to encourage the downward movement of material. Its importance to note that water here only acts as an agent of erosion.

Mass movements/ mass wasting can be divided according to the speed of movement into;

- Slow mass movements
- Rapid movements/ landslides

#### Slow movements

1. **Soil creep**; it's the movement of soil and very fine material down a gentle slope at a slow rate. It can be a few centimeters per year. It's difficult to detect because it's covered by vegetation cover. It can be detected when posts, fences and telephone poles lean down slope like on the western slopes of Kololo and the hill slopes of Kabale .It can lead to the formation of small terracettes.

#### Diagram (leave at least five lines)

It's caused by alternate wetting and drying of soil, ploughing and trampling on hill slopes.

2. **Solifluction**; it's the slow movement of saturated soil, gravel and weathered rock down a moderate slope.

#### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

In mountainous areas, the top soil layers become water logged while the layers below are still frozen with ice. They therefore slide down the smooth iced layer below. Like on the slope of mount Kilimanjaro, Kenya and Ruwenzori.

#### **Rapid movements/ landslides**

Landslides are rapid and sudden movements of rock material and soil down slope in areas of steep slopes. Landslides are common in the highland areas of east Africa with steep slopes like in the Kigezi highlands, Mt Ruwenzori, Elgon, Kilimanjaro and Kenya highlands.

#### **Major types of landslides**

1. **Earth flows**; it occurs when it rains heavily on steep slopes in the tropical areas where the rate of weathering is high. The well lubricated mass suddenly and rapidly down slope. Like in the highland areas during the wet seasons
2. **Mudflow**; its common in arid and semi arid environments. When it rains, the mud becomes lubricated slippery and moves downslope as mud. In east Africa it occurs on the slopes of Mt Meru and Longonot.
3. **Talus creep**; this is the movement of angular rock debris downwards along moderate slope in mountainous areas. In cold mountainous areas, frost action leads to the formation of angular rock particles referred to as talus. They move downslope under the influence of melt water.
4. **Rockfall**; when individual big rocks and boulders move down freely on very steep vertical slopes such as cliffs and mountain slopes
5. **Rock slump**; this is a very fast movement of saturated mass. It forms when material moves down as a single block in form of a shear in areas of steep slopes like cliffs, scarps and road cuttings after heavy rainfall
6. **Rock slide**; occurs when rocks slide down over a steep slope which dips or slants down slope. They are sometimes started off by earthquakes.
7. **Avalanche**; are rapid movements of ice and snow downwards in cold mountainous areas

#### **Diagrams (leave at least five lines)**

### **CAUSES OF MASS WASTING/ LANDSLIDES**

#### **1. Climatic factors.**

- Heavy rainfall. Heavy rains in an area add water to the rock debris and soil making it heavier. It also lubricates the mass, reduces friction and as a result the mass slides down easily.
- The pounding effect of rainfall also destabilizes rock surfaces and can cause rock falls.

➤ Temperature fluctuations above and below freezing point causes saturated soils and solifluction occurs.

2. **Relief/ nature of the slope.** The relief will determine the rate of down ward movement of materials.

➤ Steep slopes. The steeper the slope the greater the probability of movement. Steep slopes are usually prone to rock falls and rock slides.

➤ Inclined/ slanting slopes are usually prone to rock slumps or slumping.

➤ Moderate and gentle slopes. Soil creep and solifluction are more likely to occur on such slopes and talus creep.

3. **Nature of the rock/ rock structure.**

➤ Where soft rocks and hard rocks alternate, like clay and limestone the soft rock is quickly saturated and may slide down

➤ Where permeable/ porous rocks exist over impermeable rock, the permeable rocks become saturated with water and slide down.

➤ Rocks with joints and cracks after being physically weathered are very prone to rock falls.

4. **Nature of the soil**

➤ Loose unconsolidated sandy soils are more prone to landslides and soil creep.

➤ Clay soils become quickly saturated with water and move as a result of increased weight and lubrication.

5. **Over loading of slopes**

➤ Sometimes weathered material accumulates on slopes and when they become overloaded mass wasting occurs.

➤ Planting trees in grassland slope areas also leads to additional weight on the slope as they grow and eventually a landslide may occur.

6. **Human activities.**

➤ Mining involves the use of explosives to blast rocks which may trigger off mass movements like rock falls when the ground is shaken.

➤ Quarrying also lead to the formation of steep slopes on the sides which can easily collapse.

➤ Heavy traffic on steep highland areas such as heavy trailers on the Fort Portal – Bundibugyo road causes the ground to shake and vibrate causing landslides.

➤ Large herds of cattle and buffalos also cause the ground to shake and vibrate as they rush down to watering points causing rock fall.

➤ Settlement on steep slopes also causes slope failure. Man cuts into the hill side to provide flat land and leads to the creation of steep vertical slopes and therefore landslides.

➤ Poor farming methods like ploughing up and down hill contributes to the movement of materials down the slopes.

➤ Deforestation. Cutting down of trees in hilly and mountainous areas also causes landslides. The trees provide protection to the soil and the roots bind the soil particles together. Their removal makes the soil quickly saturated and it slides down.

7. **Earth movements** like earth quakes shake the ground and cause it to vibrate thereby causing landslides such as rock falls, rock slumps and avalanches.

8. **Under cutting at the base of the slope.** This occurs in coastal areas at the base of a cliff. Wave erosion may cause a notch or cave to be formed at the base and the top may collapse when it loses support.

### **EFFECTS OF LAND SLIDES/ MASS WASTING**

- Loss of fertile soil/ land degradation through mass wasting good top soil is carried away which reduces productivity of the land like in Kigezi highlands
- Loss of life and property. Since landslides are unpredictable and move at a rapid rate they lead to loss of life in the highland areas like the Bulucheke landslide on Mount Elgon killed 100 people. Property is also destroyed, in 1960 a landslide buried half of Bundibugyo town
- Landslides also lead to displacement and resettlement of people when they occur people are forced to move away and have to be resettled.
- Landslides also lead to blockage and destruction of communication and infrastructure. Roads and railways become blocked and inaccessible temporarily like along the Kabale-Kisoro road.
- Landslides also lead to destruction of forest resources in their paths leading to loss of valuable timber.
- Landslides lead to blockage of rivers like Tukuyu landslide in Tanzania in 1955 blocked river Mbaka leading to the creation of temporary lake which lasted for 8 hours. It also causes flooding of rivers.
- It leads to deposition of fertile soils on the lower slopes which can be used for agriculture.
- Mass wasting leads to the exposure of fresh rocks for weathering process to occur.
- Landslides also lead to the exposing of buried rocks which may contain minerals and therefore mining and quarrying takes place.
- The terracettes and scars which are formed are used for study purposes and also for tourism.

#### **Measures to control landslides**

(Same as measures used to control soil erosion)

#### **REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. To what extent has climate influenced the nature/ type of mass wasting in East Africa?
2. To what extent has relief contributed to the occurrence of landslides in the highland areas of East Africa?

3. Account for the occurrence of landslides in East Africa.
4. Describe the causes and effects of mass wasting in East Africa with specific examples.
5. What are the causes of large scale mass wasting in highland areas of East Africa?

### **LAKES**

A lake is a depression/ hollow in the earth's crust filled with water. They vary in size from small lakes to very large ones. Lakes are usually classified according to their mode of formation into lakes that are formed by faulting, man, warping, volcanicity, erosion deposition, mass wasting and many others.

Most lakes of East Africa are to a great extent formed by tectonic movements of faulting, volcanicity and warping.

#### **Types of lakes**

##### **1. Lakes formed by faulting.**

- Graben lakes/ rift valley lakes. They occur after the rift valley has been formed by tensional and compression forces. After its formation, secondary faulting occurs on the floor of the rift valley. Part of it is down faulted at a lower level than the rest of the floor to form a depression.

When it's filled with water from rivers or rain, a rift valley lake is formed. They are characterized by being long, deep and narrow. Examples include Magadi, Albert, Edward, Tanganyika, Malawi, Nakuru, and Turkana

- Sometimes faulting is accompanied by tilting of the land on one side to form a tilt block. Water may collect at the base of the tilted block to form a tilt block lake like Ol-Bolossat in Kenya.
- Back ponded lakes. They are formed when uplift occurs across the river and water gathers behind the barriers. The gathered water forms a lake like Lake Kijambarola.

#### **Diagrams (leave at least five lines)**

##### **2. Lakes formed by down warping**

Warping is the gentle bending of the earth's crust upwards known as up warping or downwards (down warping)

In East Africa, down warping occurred in central Uganda Underneath the earth's crust there are sinking convectional currents which pull the land downwards. Down warping occurred to form two large depressions/ down warped basins.

At the same time in western Uganda, tectonic movements caused a reversal in the drainage of rivers. River Kafu reversed its drainage and flowed back filling its one of the depressions to form Lake Kyoga. River Kagera and Katonga also reversed their flow and filled the second down warped basin to form Lake Victoria. Such lakes are characterized by being irregular in shape, have many inlets and bays, are shallow and have swampy shore lines.

#### **Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

### 3. Lakes formed by volcanicity

- Lava dammed lakes. When a volcanic eruption occurs in an area, the lava may flow out and block the course of a river. The lava dams the river/ ponds back the water to form a lake which is the same shape as the valley like lakes Bunyonyi&Mutanda in western Uganda.
- Explosion Crater Lake. It's formed on the ground and not on top of a volcanic cone. It occurs when an explosive gaseous eruption blows through the country rock to create a depression surrounded by a low rim of fragments. When it's filled with water, an explosion crater lake is formed. Like lakes Katwe, Nyamunuka, Munyanyange, all in western Uganda.
- Caldera lakes. A caldera is a very large depression found on top of a volcanic mountain and is formed by either explosion or subsidence. Its formed when the top of an existing volcanic cone is blown off by a gaseous eruption to create very large depression known as a caldera. When it's filled with water, a caldera lake is formed. Like on top of mount Longonot, Menengai and Suswa calderas in Kenya. Lake Ngozi in Tanzania.
- Crater lakes. They form on the summit of an extinct volcano. When the top of a volcano is blown off a depression is left behind. When filled with water, a crater lake is formed. Like on top mount Kilimanjaro.

#### Diagram (leave at least five lines)

### 4. Lakes formed by glaciations

- Corrie/cirque lakes/ tarns. These are formed where depressions exist on the sides of glaciated mountains. The depression is filled with ice and is widened and deepened through the process of frost action and plucking. When the ice moves out a circular arm chair shaped depression is left behind. When filled with water a corrie lake forms. Like lac du Speke on mount Ruwenzori.
- Moraine dammed lakes. It's formed where terminal moraine from a glaciated blocks a glacial valley. Melt water from the ice is trapped behind the moraine barrier and accumulates to form a lake. Like lac Gris on mount Ruwenzori and lake Tyndall on Mount Kenya.
- Rock basin lakes. Sometimes glacial erosion occurs on the floor of a U shaped valley to form an irregular depression. When a glacial moves away it may be filled with water to form a lake.
- Kettle lakes. They form from the retreat of glacial when big glacial are buried, they melt and sink overlying material forming a lake like Mahoma lake on mount Ruwenzori.
- Ribbon lakes. They are formed when rapid glacial erosion on weak rocks forms a depression that is later filled with water from fluvial glacial streams forming a lake like Lake Noir on Mount Kenya.

#### Diagram (leave at least five lines)

### 5. Lakes formed by man. They are formed in several ways.

- Sometimes man constructs a concrete dam across a river valley. A reservoir is created upstream when the water accumulates and a lake is formed. Like the reservoir on river Kibimba in Eastern Uganda.
- When old quarries are abandoned and are filled with water to form small lakes.

- Sometimes man constructs numerous ponds which are used for fish farming like at Kajjansi.
- The Kabaka's lake is also an example of a man made depression which was filled with water.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

6. **Lakes formed by wave deposition (lagoon).** These are lakes formed at the coast of lakes or oceans which have inlets or bays. Wave deposition leads to the formation of a bar across a bay at the coast. The water enclosed behind the bar forms a lake. Like Lake Nabugabo was formed when a bar cut off one of the bays of Lake Victoria.

The formation of coral reefs at the coast, barrier and fringing reefs also lead to the formation of lagoon lakes between the land and the reef.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

7. **Lakes formed by river deposition.** River erosion may lead to the formation of a very pronounced meander in the lower course of a river. When the river floods it may flow straight across to form a new straight course. River deposition then seals off the ends to form an oxbow. When the water remains in it, an oxbow lake is formed like along river Tana, Nyando, Nzoia and river Rwizi in western in Uganda.

**Diagram (leave at least five lines)**

8. **Landslides** can block the course of a river leading to the formation of temporary lakes like river Mbaka which lasted for 8 hours after a landslide in Tanzania.
9. **Solution lakes.** They are formed in a depression created by the solvent action of water against soluble rocks like the ones found in Nyakasura limestone areas.

**Importance of lakes to man**

- Lakes are used for fishing
- Lakes can be used for transport
- Lakes provide water for both domestic and industrial purposes
- Lakes contribute to the formation of convectional rainfall
- Lakes provide minerals like salt, sand, soda ash and oil
- Lakes are tourist attraction like beaches on lake Victoria
- The lake sand is used as construction materials
- Papyrus swamps around lakes provide material for hand craft industry like around Lake Kyoga.
- They provide water for irrigation
- Lake Victoria acts as a reservoir for the generation of HEP
- Swampy areas along lakes provide unhealthy conditions like mosquitoes
- Lowlying areas around lakes sometimes flood and destroy crops and property.
- Storms which occur on lakes destroy lives when accidents happen
- Lakes hinder the construction of communication like roads and railways which have to go round them

- Salty lakes like Katwe and Magadi cannot be used for domestic purposes

### **Revision question**

1. To what extent are the lakes in East Africa a result of tectonic movements?

## **DIVINITY NOTES**

### **WORK, LEISURE AND MONEY**

#### **WORK**

Work is the productive activity done by a person whether mentally, physically or both .It is the use of energy whether mental, Physical or both to change his environment either for better or for worse. Change can be material, spiritual, economic, cultural, social, political or religious.

Work also means to exert strength to make an effort directed to an end. It means to toil, occupation, achievement or production. Therefore work embodies all activities done in order to sustain human life.

#### **PURPOSE OF WORK**

Many people think of work as a boring routine that has no purpose to it, but there are good reasons why we should work;

- ✓ People work order to earn a living. People work in order to support themselves and the family or dependents. It is to obtain basic needs of man of food shelter and clothing. Therefore work is necessary for human survival.
- ✓ People work in order to be useful .In our world we need each other man is not an island. Man's skills and hard work can help him produce some items which are helpful and useful to other people.
- ✓ By nature man is a worker who takes work as a personal activity which makes man different from other animals.
- ✓ Man is a co-creator with God. God created man in order to help him share in the work of creation. He was told to be fruitful multiply and fill the earth and subdue it. This subduing is done by work. So work is God's command to man as a co-creator.
- ✓ Through work the world is made a better place to live in. Roads, hospitals, hotels etc.are built through work for man's comfort.

- ✓ Through work one is able to serve and contribute to the welfare of others and the community at large e.g. Farmers provide cash crops and food crops and doctors provide medical services.
- ✓ Through work one is able to build the kingdom of God and render all needful services e.g. preaching, evangelism, which lead to greater glorification of God.
- ✓ In work man is able to discover, improve and make use of his talents. For example one may undergo laborious exercise and endure all sorts of hardships simply because they want to develop their talents e.g. professional footballers, boxers, wrestlers etc.
- ✓ Work helps to do away with boredom and bad thoughts such redundancy can be dangerous to mankind. Idle people usually develop crazy desires, plans and friends who cause them to pursue pleasures which are sinful, immoral and illegal which could have been avoided if one is working.
- ✓ Man also works to become rich and enjoy luxurious life like owning bungalow in town, own many cars, accumulate money to have holiday abroad, buy refrigerators, music systems, expensive clothes, shoes etc.
- ✓ Many people also work to earn respect, fear, and popularity as the most disciplined professionals with an evident demonstration of skill and expertise. They would like to be rated as the best doctors, engineer, and teacher and so on and so work to build such fame.
- ✓ Many people work to serve their countries as part of their national service. They are compelled to join the army and serve for a couple of years as though they are regular soldiers charged with protecting their country, their people and properties from external aggression.

## **WORK IN THE BIBLE.**

### **OLD TESTAMENT**

The Old Testament has the following concepts as regards work.

- ✓ Work is a duty. Work was ordered by god that man must work. Genesis 2:15, God created Adam and told him to look after the garden of Eden by cultivating it. Therefore work is divine duty of mankind.
- ✓ God is referred to as “the master work man” for god himself is worker. He worked for 6 days in his work of creation. It was his word of commandment that god created the universe.
- ✓ Man is a co-creator with God. Through work man subdue or control the world. His purpose of work is to make the world a better place to live in. Therefore through work man becomes the master of the world. Genesis 1:28.
- ✓ Man must work but he should also rest from work. Genesis 2:2, Exodus 20:9. god ordered mankind to have a special day of rest from work and this was a purpose of the Sabbath in the Old Testament.

- ✓ Work is good but it also becomes unpleasant when man sins. His work would no longer be profitable. Genesis 3:17-19.god ordered Adam that he would have to till in order to make the earth produce enough food for him. But the earth was to produce for him thorns and bushes.
- ✓ God supports and blesses work and the skill of the worker is a gift from God. Exodus 35:30-33, exodus 36:2.
- ✓ The Old Testament condemns laziness and a hardworking wife is praised. Proverb 6:6-11.
- ✓ Work was greatly admired. For example the construction of Solomon temple was greatly admired the majority of the Israelites. 1kings 8:10-18
- ✓ Work for God brings blessings. Isaiah 65:17-25. While work against God brings Gods curse. E.g. Haggai 1:5-11
- ✓ If people are faithful to God through enjoying the covenant HE will bless their work and make it profitable. Deut 14:29, Psalms 128:1
- ✓ God noticed that it was not good for man to be alone. He made him a suitable helper Gen 2:18. This was meant to show that companionship is needed at work.
- ✓ Many people are anointed at God's command to carry out His will. EG the priests and Levites, judges and kings, prophets and so on were often anointed at Yahweh's discretion to carry out his work. Hence God expects his servants to carry out his will.
- ✓ Proverbs 24:30# talks of the danger of sleeping too much. It says while one sleeps, poverty will attack him like an armed robber. This means that prolonged leisure is a cause of poverty and misery.

## **NEW TESTAMENT**

In the New Testament, Jesus brings out the revolution in the theme of work in the theme of work in the following ways.

1. Jesus was personally a worker. He was groomed by Joseph who was a carpenter and he himself. Mk 6:3. This implies that work was good and not a curse from God.
2. Throughout his work, Jesus was able to cast out demons and heal the sick.MK 2:7. This action of Jesus is a practical teaching that work is normal to man.
3. Jesus was God and he worked to reveal the dignity of work to man MK 1:34. He used his special spiritual gifts at work to help liberate and assist those in need.
4. Whenever Jesus was teaching, he used examples of work to illustrate his point. E.g. The parable of the sower, the shepherd, fishing, tax collection, etc
5. Jesus used the parable of the talents to show that Jesus has given each of us different talents and we must productively develop those talents. This is only through work. Mat 25:14-30
6. Jesus also calls on man to serve by working to meet the needs of the poor like food, shelter, drinking and security. Mat 25:31.46.
7. Jesus also worked for both material and physical gains. He balanced his work for both man and God. Therefore man should copy his example. JN 17:1-5.

8. Jesus also taught about honesty and responsibility at work when he gave the example of two disobedient sons to their father. Mat 21:28-31.
9. Jesus worked so that man would have life and have it in its fullness. Jn 10:10. 'I have come so that you may have life and have it abundantly'.
10. Jesus commissioned the fishers of men. He emphasized that the building of the kingdom of God could only be through work. Mk 1:16-18.
11. Jesus did not work and end there, but also taught his disciples how to work. Many like peter and john left their original work of fishing for that of fishing men. Mk1:17. He made sure that his work would continue even if he could be gone.
12. Jesus delegated work. He gave the great commission to his disciples to preach to the whole world by teaching, preaching and baptizing believers. Mat 28:18.
13. Jesus demonstrated practical work by sending out his disciples to do their work by preaching and healing the sick. He required them to report results to him what happened in the field. He showed that practical experience is the experience is the best teacher of practical work. Mk 6:7-12. The disciples had to give an account of their master accountability is important in work.
14. Jesus washed his disciples" feet. John 13:1-20 and advised them that whoever of them wants to be the greatest of them all, they should be the servant of all. John 9:33-37. This implied that work should not be for self-enrichment but for service of others.
15. Paul was an apostle but he put aside his apostolic work and he involved in tent making to earn a living. This is because he never wanted to be a burden to those he ministered to by supporting him. Acts18:3.
16. Paul said that those who are involved in full time work for Christ should have a living wage. However he may decide to sacrifice that right so that they do not over burden others 1cor 9:1-18.
17. In his letter to the Thessalonians, Paul says 'if a man will not work, he shall not eat' 2thes 3:10-12. This teaching of Paul shows that work is a duty of man and that man must work.
18. St Peters advises Christians to be patient and endure when all sorts of burdens befall them. He says even if their earthly masters may be cruel and inconsiderate towards them, they should not try to rebel because God has called them to serve him that way.

### **MISUSE OF WORK IN THE BIBLE**

1. The Egyptians used the Israelites as forced labor in Egypt which caused a lot of suffering to the Israelites Ex 1:8-14. This was misuse of work.
2. When Solomon was constructing the temple for the Lord, he went ahead and used force labor which annoyed God. This led to the division of the kingdom into two later. 1kgs 9:15
3. Through work, Man began showing open rebellion against God. They began building the tower of Babel to reach God Gen: 11:1-19. This annoyed God.

4. During the time of prophet Jeremiah, there was lack of payments for the workers. This was under the reign of King Joachim. Jer: 22:6.
5. During Amos' time, there was excessive taxation and times of the poor workers and those who built big mansions on the expense of the poor. Amos 5:11.
6. King Saul refused to kill king Agag as he was ordered by God. Instead he took king Agag's property as a lot for his own personal use and disobeyed God. 1sam15:9.
7. King Ahab misused his authority as a king and grabbed Naboth's vineyard for his personal use.
8. King Solomon misused resources by slaughtering heads of cattle and 120000 sheep and goat. 1kgs 8:62-63.
9. The sons of Eli, the priest of Shiloh misused sacrifices offered in the temple for their own personal use and God them. 1sam 3:11-14.
10. King David misused his authority by killing Uriah and he took possession of his wife Bathsheba. 2sam11.
11. After work, Abel presented a better sacrifice to God than his brother Cain which made him jealous and he killed Abel. Gen 4:8.
12. The Old Testament has an endless list of false prophets who used to prophesy for pay. They never spoke God's word. But worked hard claiming to be prophesying yet all they wanted was a pay.
13. The account about King Saul of because of trying to kill king David because of the good fruits of work shows how unmindful some people can be. King Saul tried to who defeat God's purpose acting through, David and this earned him rejections and death.
14. Amos and all the prophets used to condemn the rich who were exploiting the servants at a price of sandals because of the accumulated debts they failed to pay. Amos 5; 11.

**QTN:' work is a curse and punishment 'discusses this statement from the Christian point of view.**

### **WORK IN THE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

Work in African traditional society was regarded as an important aspect of life and its values were upheld as follows.

1. There was full employment. Everyone was a worker. Whether man, woman, elder, or child had some work to do. The children, old, sick remained at home doing some light work such as baby sitting, keeping fire in cooking places, etc.
2. Work was a social activity. It was done communally which helped the community to build its solidarity and loyalty. There was communal work in road making, hunting, fishing,

3. Work was traditionally related to the provision of basic needs of life. This involved provision of basic needs of life like food, shelter, clothing, water and providing security.
4. Work was done according to age, sex and rank. A woman was not supposed to do man's work and vice versa. There was no competition and no one worked hard to get promotion. Different category of people had different kinds of work and each one was expected to fulfill his duty.
5. Children learnt work gradually from childhood. The boys learnt their work from their uncles, fathers and grandfathers and other old members of the society. The girls learnt from the female members of the society like aunts, mothers, grandmothers etc.
6. Women worked more than men. A woman had to produce enough food for the family and do all the domestic work. Men tended to be superior and could work whenever they felt like.
7. Work was carried out with a religious context. Special rites or rituals, prayers and sacrifices were made to gods before starting work.
8. People had control over work. They did not have work regulation or have a timetable. They had the freedom to choose when to start the work and when to end. People didn't have bosses and were neither employed by anybody.
9. People worked within their places of birth that is village or tribal community. One couldn't be employed abroad or in another tribe.
10. Work for pay was unheard of. One could not work for a salary or wage. His sole aim was a good community.
11. There were instances when work was based on talent. People with highly specialized skills such as iron smith and masonry, basket, and mat weaving and so on could be excluded from other tasks and allowed to develop their special skill.
12. Work was always accompanied by leisure and there were no clear cut moments for work or leisure. Even at the height of a cumbersome task, morale boosting songs (leisure) could be sung to help ease the burden. Both Work and leisure could go concurrently.
13. In African tradition, there were no bosses, employers and superiors of those who worked. There was no such a person as one who directed and supervised those who worked. Instead work was done as a team with the elders helping guide the young ones.
14. There was no destructive competition and rivalry and people who engaged in similar business did so in good faith. There was no envy and ambition nor desire to drive your competitor out of business. Instead whatever they did was simply to complement each other.
15. There was only a small range of job opportunities such as digging, hunting, fishing, gathering and so on. However, modern technology and development have introduced a broad range of jobs which were unthinkable in African Tradition.

### **WORK IN THE MODERN SOCIETY**

Today the patterns of work are changing greatly compared to the values in the African traditional society.

Work is understood in the modern society in the following ways;

1. Work is salaried. Several people work for salaries unlike in the past. In fact people work so as to earn money. A good job is identified from the income it earns and thus sometimes overshadows other purpose of work.
2. Today work is taught from schools not by imitating from the elders. Someone has to be trained in any educational institute in order to gain skills of work which will earn them a job.
3. Employment is mainly on the basis of qualifications. Before anyone is availed work, he is asked to provide his qualifications for the concerned job and later an interview to pick out the most skilled. The qualification certificates O and A level pass lips etc.
4. New jobs have come up which require new skills and knowledge. people are rushing for such jobs like computer work, industrial work, driving, accounting, etc
5. There has been change of attitudes among workers in favor of the office jobs and against work in the farms in rural areas. These office jobs are referred to as the 'the white collar jobs'.
6. Today work is unbalanced. It dominates most time of the workers and does not balance with leisure. Workers regard every minute that passes to be making money as opposed to resting.
7. There is specialization in work and division of labour. Workers tend to concentrate in particular skills of work and leave the rest to others which increases the quality and quantity of work one side and on the other hand, this can give men and women a sense of personal creativity in work.
8. There are trends of exploitation of the majority. Often like house girls, samba boys and other employees are underpaid. This prevents them from meeting their basic needs and one just works in order to survive.
9. Work today is characterized by privileges. These are the advantages one enjoys while on work. Many highly skilled workers have been attracted and caused to perform better in jobs with privileges, like housing, medical care, transport loans, etc.
10. Today a lot of people are laid off. Retrenchment has affected a lot of people in African countries.
11. Today there is high level of technology involved in work such as use of computers, machinery, etc. therefore work has been simplified.
12. Workers today tend to rush for the jobs which are regarded as prestigious, like accountancy, management, director, coordinator, supervisor etc.
13. Work is now individualized. Each person is struggling for his own survival. People work for personal gains and not for communal gains as it used to be in African tradition.
14. Work is no longer divided according to age or sex. Both men and women today can do the same type of work. These days' women can do the same type of work which

used to be regarded for men. Such driving, engineering, etc. men can now do woman work such as catering, secretarial, etc.

15. There is high competition in work due to the fact that so many people qualify in various fields but job opportunities are rare.
16. Professional Ethics have to be observed by all skilled workers. All professional jobs have professional ethics. E.g. doctors, teachers, lawyers, etc. This is to guide them in their jobs.
17. Today there is corruption in work. Many people bribe their way to acquire and others that are already employed have a tendency of embezzling company money.

### **PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK TODAY**

The work environment today is by many problems which the workers must endure time and again. Many such problems have compelled to refer to work as being a curse from God. Such problems include;

1. Under payment. Many civil servants receive very low pay which is very insufficient to meet their basic needs and accord them a descent life style. The money they earn cannot even pay school fees, feeding or renting descent housing.
2. Delayed salaries. The salaries and wages for many workers especially in the civil service take a long time to be received by them more so if they are up country. They take months without receiving the money for which they worked because their bosses have diverted it for their personal benefit.
3. The low caliber workers usually work for no pay. Their bosses usually employ them with a promise of some level of income and once they begin working, they decline to pay them. When they complain after a couple of months, they are fired and new workers are employed.
4. Exploitation. Many employees at the bottom of administrative order are usually exploited by being subjected to very strenuous work for long hours without being granted extra pay for extra work. Their bosses assign them extra duties to perform even after the official working hours yet they are not given extra allowances.
5. There is a lot of tribalism and nepotism with people from one region dominating employment in certain well-paying sectors. E.g. it is common knowledge that most of the people in the NRM, secretariat, Uganda revenue authority (URA), the army and security forces among many others come from the same region as the political elite.
6. There is too much witchcraft at places of work due to competition and need for promotions. As a result, subordinates turn to witchcraft to get rid of their bosses so that they can get promoted to fill up the gaps left by the death of their bosses while bosses may similarly kill their juniors who threaten their positions.
7. There is too much competition and rivalry associated with work today. For instance AIRTEL and MTN, Pepsi and coca cola, UTV and private televisions, radio Uganda and private FM stations, etc. Because of the still completion, many firms and their employees have tended to use improper means of driving their rivals out of business.

8. There is lack of job security of many workers. Because of the demands of international donor agencies, the government and other parastatals were forced to lay off many workers to improve on efficiency and minimize costs.
9. The rate at which people are entering the job market exceeds the number of jobs being created this means that once one loses a job, he cannot readily find another
10. Sexual exploitation. Many women looking for jobs today have to endure undue pressure for sex and other such emotional favors from their bosses to be or else they are denied the job. Even when already employed, many such bosses continue pressing for sex outings with the female employees or else they lose their jobs.
11. Some bosses often harass abuse and at times beat up their employees and have a very emotional and unprofessional manner. The workers must bear with all these beatings and harassment for fear of losing their jobs.
12. Many workers have to bear jobs which are risky and at times dangerous. e.g. security forces escorting money

### **CHANGING PATTERNS IN WORK TODAY**

With the coming of colonization, the introduction of formal education and investment of European civilization African continent, the heritage of work ethics has greatly changed. People today have different perception about work. Many people think it is best to get 'white collar jobs' which are well paid and not to do unskilled jobs i.e. people despise manual work. The changes include;

1. Competition for work has become fierce; workers with similar qualifications compete for the same job. This practice has promoted nepotism, tribalism, unemployment and under employment. In traditional Africa work was communally done.
2. Today work is for pay in form of salaries and wages. The people's perfection and seriousness at work is linked to the monetary advantage and professional prospects. In African traditional society work was done for individual and community benefit without payment.
3. Modern education has turned the school leavers into 'job seekers' rather than 'job makers'. These usually search for white collar jobs in urban areas and offices at that. In African traditional society work was done manually in the community.
4. Today there is a high level of technology in work. Workers have lost interest and zeal for work without mechanization. Today work is drifting away from human activity to machines. Working with hands is now becoming inadequate, e.g. the use of computers, tractors, combine harvesters etc to ease the work. In traditional Africa rudimentary tools such as a hoe were used.

5. Employment today is on the basis of paper qualifications and sometimes experience. One without a degree or certificate, or diploma can't get a job. Jobs are sometimes got through corruption. In African traditional society it was informal which was considered especially was the skills which were got from parents.
6. Leisure has taken over hours of effective labour input. People have misused leisure and work after over drinking, dancing, smoking thus become inefficient in their work.
7. People work far away from their places of birth e.g. some even work outside the country, at times doing petty jobs which are not different from those at home. In African tradition people worked within their places of birth that is the village or tribal community.
8. Today people don't only work to get basic needs but also for luxuries like latest model cars, executive houses, e.t.c. In African tradition work was for the provision of basic needs of life like food, shelter, clothing, water and providing security
9. There is stiff competition for work today, people are ready to bewitch, black mail, kill in order to get a job or be promoted. People acquire jobs through wrong ways and keep them that way. In Traditional Africa, work was communally done for the benefit of the entire community which limited in competition at work.
10. Work is impersonal, and most people don't find pride and satisfaction in the work that they do. They don't have power to negotiate the contents, purposes, conditions and hours of work. Time tables and watch control the activities of the workers. IN African traditional society work depended on seasons.
11. Women compete for the similar jobs with men; any person can do any job regardless of age, sex or status. In African traditional society work was divided according to age and sex.
12. Today people don't see the religious significance of work, it's seen as a natural thing which has developed from the realization that man needs to survive. People are work oriented that they have no time for God. In African traditional society work was carried out with a religious context.
13. Individualism has become common i.e. people want to work alone and work for themselves, plus their families and not for the whole community as it was in African traditional society.
14. Today work is being characterized by employers and employees and money economy. There is a high degree of exploitation between employers and employees. In Traditional Africa it was characterized by communal sharing.

## **REASONS FOR THE CHANGING PATTERNS OF WORK**

1. Western influence leading to creation of white collar jobs leading to despising manual work.
2. Women emancipation has encouraged women to compete with men for the same employment, unlike in traditional Africa where women were considered inferior to men.
3. Education system which encourages theoretical teaching and seeking for white collar jobs leading to cases of unemployment.
4. Permissiveness in modern society which tolerates laziness as opposed to African traditional stand against laziness.
5. The introduction of money, which has undermined communal sharing and working for free, which was common in traditional Africa.
6. The breakdown of traditional order where practical learning is no longer emphasized.
7. Advancement in technology that has made many people to despise manual work, as a result of use of machinery such as robots, ATM, computers etc.
8. The increasing generation gap between the young and the old people leading to the young people despise advice given to them by elders concerning work.
9. The desire for luxuries of life has increased cases of exploitation between employees and employers.
10. Qualifications are highly emphasized before one takes over a particular job. The more highly qualified an individual is, the more he expects a highly paying job due to formal education.
11. Due to education in schools today, there is a concept of skilled and unskilled labour, which was not the case in African traditional society due to informal education.

## **MEANING FULL WORK**

Work is a blessing from God and man should appreciate it because during the creation of the world, God acted as a worker hence man should imitate God. However, work became burdensome after man's disobedience. This means that man needs spiritual guidance towards his work so as to appreciate and get satisfaction from his work. This satisfaction can only be achieved if man co-operates with God through glorifying his name, when man glorifies God, his work will be meaning full.

Thus meaning full work means the achievements and aims of working which include the following;

1. It should help man meet his basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing

2. Must bring satisfaction to an individual i.e. once workers' satisfaction is realized there would be reduction of risks and violation of rules, riots as well as strikes.
3. There must be a balance between work and leisure. Sometimes people work even when they are supposed to rest, which has created a negative attitude towards work making it meaningless.
4. Should have a variety of things to be done so that it does not become boring.
5. Man should work as a team; people need each other's help in order to achieve the benefits of work.
6. They should have enough time to share their experiences with their fellow workers as well as their families, because it's a duty to bring up children who will become responsible citizens in future.
7. It should aim at co-creating; man should target at maintaining the universe as he carries out his work.
8. It should be for improvement of relationships between man and man, man and God, love should prevail between them to avoid conflicts that affect work.
9. It should create hope in peoples' hearts i.e. the kind of work man does makes him comfortable to continue working hoping for the best, e.g. a man who works hard to educate his children, they should be in better positions to get jobs to sustain their families.
10. It should prepare one for eternal life which is awaiting man and all creation. Meaning full work should aim at creating God's kingdom especially winning souls back to God.
11. It should aim at developing the community; everyone must be respected for whatever work he does for the community.
12. Talents should be exploited and used to serve others and glorify the Lord.
13. It should aim at solving the problems of unemployment, work done should be objective.

## **REVISION QUESTIONS**

- 1. "Work is a social, religious and economic activity" discuss this statement**
- 2. "In the A.T.S. unemployment was never a problem". Justify this statement**
- 3. "Work is a curse and a punishment" As a Christian, discuss this statement.**
- 4. Examine the Christian attitude towards work.**

## **THEORIES OF WORK**

### **MARXISM THEORY**

Marxism was founded by a Germany Jew Karl Marx. The followers are known as Marxists or socialists. He belonged to a family that became religious due to social problems which existed in his family.

Karl Marx developed his theory but it was anti-religious. The Marxists don't believe in religion but they have a view that if resources are equally shared among all the members of the society, then it's not sin to share.

To him human life is interpreted in economic terms, he is of the view that all human needs can be met within this work.

#### **Marxists view of work**

- The necessities of mankind are realized through work. They believe that there is no God and that everything is achieved through work and human sweat, that shelter, food, good health is achieved.
- The rich are the exploiters; to them any one who becomes extra-ordinary rich is oppressing the poor workers who are the majority. The poor are being used by few individuals to acquire wealth.
- There is no success attained unless one works diligently and hard. Work is the only means of measuring and achieving one's success in life. Those who don't work end up being failures in life.
- They predict that one day the poor workers shall one day unite and overthrow the rich. The rich will not oppress the poor for good.
- They argue that the problems and suffering man is exposed to are because of unequal distribution of resources. They call for equal redistribution of resources especially land.
- They argue that all people should be equal in work, the leaders, middle class and peasants must be equally involved in work, there are no parasites in work.
- He emphasized that there should be laws put in place to guide work and the workers such laws are against late coming, embezzlement of public funds for the workers and the general inefficiency at work.
- They believe if one does not work he should not be allowed to enjoy the benefits of work especially food. Those who work hard should get better benefits than the slow workers.

- He encouraged workers to do work on a communal basis, he condemns individualism and calls upon people to work as a group and share the benefits of work not as individuals.
- There is general suffering in the community but one would suffer more if they stopped working. People should assist each other by exchanging the tools of productions
- They don't believe in natural talents as a condition for work. Everyone is called to do any work and can succeed without special qualities by birth or nature or God.
- They believe in charitable work, people are supposed to who for others like the disadvantaged like the physically hand capped, elderly, orphans
- They condemn enslaving others in work, people are supposed to work without exploiting others.

### **REASONS FOR SUFFERING ACORDING TO MARX**

1. Failure to work, hence one should not eat.
2. Cheating and stealing is the cause of anger which may lead to violence.
3. Denying others their rights
4. Sin is caused by the existence of classes in society.
5. Poverty, due to unfair distribution of wealth.

### **CRITICISM OF MARXISM**

1. There is something beyond which cause man to be selfish, sin is the cause of all problems in the universe.
2. He forgot that the cause of unhappiness is not lack of proper distribution of resources because before man sinned against God there was peace and harmony in the society.
3. He forgot that many people have got material wealth or money but they are not happy, which means there is something else which brings happiness than wealth.
4. He does not respect God, he believes more in industrialization and human intelligence. This is however wrong because all authority comes from God, hence due respect should be given to Him.
5. They try to solve worldly problems by criticizing religion which causes many problems. They regard religion as mere theories in an attempt to explain the mysteries of pre-scientific age.

6. They don't believe that man can be motivated by non-economic factors, hence anti-religion.
7. Christians don't agree with Marxists views about work and man. Man is taken as a unique creature compared to other creatures unless he changes to God who is the master of the universe then society can't develop.
8. They don't believe in human sin, they believe that man is consciously strong and he can't transmit sin but this is wrong because it contradicts the facts that man is naturally weak, he can commit sin any time.
9. They deny ownership of property by insisting that resources should be equally owned. Christian believes in acquiring property as an individual. Christians believe that the different talents are given out to assist man in work by the Holy Spirit.
10. Marxists encourages violence through the proposed revolution against the rich. Christians emphasize faith, prayer and perseverance as a way of solving problems.

### **CAPITALISM AS A THEORY OF WORK**

- ✓ Capitalism is a form of economic, industrial and social organization of any particular society involving ownership, control and restriction of production by private organization or individuals
- ✓ Capitalism encourages individual profits. This theory creates competition; many people enter the market resulting into high production in a number of goods and better services in the market. Capitalism therefore creates a class of employers and employees by giving them chance and time to work.
- ✓ In other wards capitalism can be defined as a social and economic system in which the mode of production is based on private initiative.
- ✓ Capitalism opposes the biblical teaching on work because everybody works for their own interests yet the bible commends to consider other peoples interests but God first.
- ✓ Capitalism has a profit motive and aims at consolidation of profit i.e., the more one has the more the investments, and the more profits he makes. Thus a capitalist state has it that the more one has, the more he acquires and the little one has even the little will be taken away from him as he is forced to buy the surplus of the capitalist.

### **ADVANTAGES OF CAPITALISM**

1. There is free enterprise meaning that there is freedom to start any business, this give a chance and opportunity to anybody to join business without the government interference.

2. It creates job opportunities especially for those who would not be able to make their own business because of lack of capital.
3. There is very high production and products will be in abundance since everybody is after profit making. This reduces scarcity of commodities on the market.
4. It raises the standards of living of the people since people are employed; they are entitled to payment which is used to purchase the necessities of life.
5. It allows all the classes of people to at least get a share at various degrees because everybody is working hard for his or her own interests
6. It checks on laziness i.e. if one does not work, he is likely to starve.
7. Development in society is assured because everybody is working for his own interests, hence people work hardest.
8. Even the poor can own property in society, having worked hard the poor can invest the money in various projects e.g. houses, land. This encourages development of new and better skills.
9. Through capitalism the concerned government is able to earn foreign exchange since the theory encourages foreign investors and exportation of goods to other countries.
10. Decision making is very easy since everybody is free to do what he or she wants.
11. It encourages competition among the entrepreneurs which leads to high quality goods and services together with efficiency.
12. The theory leads to exploitation of one's talents through innovation and initiatives.
13. There is growth and development of cities, trading centers, recreation grounds that are for human enjoyment

### **DIS ADVANTAGES**

1. It breeds hatred, violence and strikes among the workers against their employers because of exploitation.
2. The rich more money on luxuries while the poor cannot even afford the essentials such as food, medicine.
3. There is constant threat of unemployment which may lead to high crime rates.
4. The disabled such as the lame, hand capped are not catered for; they are left out and neglected.
5. The rich become richer by exploiting the poor e.g. under payment, over working.
6. It's the rich alone who have access to higher education and medical care, while the poor are left illiterate and infected with diseases.

7. Large units of money are spent on advertising to trap people to buy things they do not need or know.
8. There is a tendency of nepotism and tribalism since the rich may instead offer the jobs to their relatives and friends.
9. Bad habits like gambling, stealing, idleness, corruption may crop up because of the low wages paid.
10. It has led to rural-urban migration especially the youth who move to towns in search for jobs. This has led to rapid growth of slums and their associated problems.
11. It has led to growth and emergency of street children, children without care and love
12. In most cases capitalism leads to corruption and bribery in society.
13. It has led to evasion of God ,since people have to work hard to meet their need, hence no time for God
14. Sometimes the consumers are cheated e.g. use of wrong scales, or selling products that are not the right quantities.
15. Sometimes substandard goods are sold to the public in order to get more profit, e.g. selling expired goods, poor quality products.
16. The rich may forcefully grab the poor man's property, or make conditions unbearable, hence the poor give out the property.

## **VOCATION AND CAREER**

Vocation refers to the kind of work or job one is called to serve. Christianity has it that a vocation is a divine call into the service of God. The kind of work we are called to serve may depend on one's talents and interest.

In order to choose a vocation, the person has to have a certain feeling towards that work and the feeling is what is called an attitude to work. The feeling may either be positive or negative; hence the kind of feeling that make people choose the type of work that fits them.

A Christian is called to serve both God's kingdom and the kingdom of the world.

A career refers to the area or field of specialization in work. The work or occupation is for an individual to earn a living.

Given that the field of work is wide, it is important for individuals to select what they have to do for a living as a career.

## **FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING A VOCATION OR CAREER**

1. Talent: a person's talents and abilities are God given and these should be utilized in God's service. It's upon one's talent that she /he will choose the right vocation e.g. polite, loving and caring people become Doctors and nurses because of their talent
2. Many careers are determined by one's qualifications either in terms of grades or intellectual ability, or academic determination.
3. Opportunity: this is a key factor which help one to take on a vocation in which he may prove to be good and fitting for a particular job or work e.g. for one to be a professional footballer he needs to prove that he is physically fit and good on the activities of the sports.
4. Society's needs; one's vocation depends on what society needs for instance the need for a doctor, teacher, lawyer in any given society may highly influence one's vocation.
5. Character, can determine the performance to specific careers e.g. a hot tampered person is best suited for military career and those who are greedy an extravagant become excellent bankers.
6. Remuneration or pay of different careers, This is where one takes up a career depending on how much he is paid and the fringe benefits accompanying the career such as housing and transport.
7. Faith or religion; one should choose a career that is acceptable to one's faith e.g. a Christian cannot work in a bar, B.A.T industry. This is because in such vocations a Christian may never have a peaceful mind since the work he is doing is against his consciousness.
8. The risk factor; one should first consider the risk in the job to be chosen. That's why risky careers are not popular among the young people e.g. military, journalism.
9. The training period and duration, some careers take longer training period than the others e.g. doctors take 5 years, lawyers 5 years etc.
10. Marital status, some careers require one to be married e.g. being a marriage counselor, other careers are not good for married people e.g. army, catering.
11. Health status, if one has chronic diseases they should not take on certain careers e.g. asthma person cannot work in a cement factory or soldier.
12. Availability of a job; one should choose a career that it's easy to get a job i.e. possibility or chances of getting a job is high.

## **FACTORS THAT MAY HINDER OR LIMIT ONES CHOICE OF CAREER**

1. One's back ground, i.e. if one is from a family dominated by lawyers there is a possibility of on choosing that career. Some people want to take on their parents careers
2. Parental influence, one parents may force one to choose a career that the parents desire e.g. one may be forced to take on a science course because the parents have dictated even when one is not interested in that carrier.
3. Religion; one's religious beliefs may discourage one from choosing certain career e.g. A Moslem can't choose a career in pork parking industry, a Christian working in a bar.
4. Health status, if one is sickly he may not take on certain careers e.g. asthma person can't take on a job that expose him to a lot of coldness
5. Distance. If the career is far from ones residence, one may opt not to take on such a career.
6. Payment, if the career pays less money, people will not for it
7. Government policy, in Uganda sciences are encouraged at the expense of arts. This has forced many people to take on science oriented courses even when they cannot afford them.
8. Finances needed for training, some people have abandoned certain career because they can't afford to pay the tuition for training to attain such careers e.g. engineering, medicine.
9. Cultural beliefs , certain culture do not allow certain careers
10. Marital status, certain careers prefer unmarried people while others are for strictly married people.
11. Age, some careers require a certain age bracket e.g. president
12. Risks involved

## **UN EMPLOYMENT**

This is a situation in which an individual fails to acquire a job at the ruling wage rate despite one's willingness to work.

Unemployment is a common feature in the modern world in which many school, college and university leavers are increasingly finding it difficult to get employed or even acquire a better job. The situation is caused by a number of factors

### **CAUSES OF UN EMPLOYMENT**

1. Lack of relevant qualifications which would enable one to acquire the desired job. Many people today especially college and university leavers though have qualified are not relevant to the job e.g. a person with B.A.A cannot be employed in the judicial department though he is a graduate.

2. Rural-urban migration in which the rural population has greatly congested the towns, yet there are few jobs in such areas. Such migrations have led to overcrowding and many people are jobless since opportunities for jobs are less.
3. Introduction of science and technology e.g. the use of computers, robots. Automatic machines, tractors which have left quite a big number of people unemployed since such technology has taken over the work of man.
4. Seasonal changes in the production or in the economic activities e.g. a farmer or worker employed in agriculture sector growing coffee, cotton will certainly become unemployed after the harvesting season.
5. Depletion of natural resources i.e. human labour can be employed to do various activities e.g. mining minerals, stone quarrying. However when such resources are exhausted or depleted many specialists or workers will be idling, hence unemployed.
6. Lack of and inadequate raw materials has forced many industries and factories to close down, hence lay off many workers, leaving many unemployed.
7. Lack of effective demand which forces many producers to stop their production there by laying off some of the workers
8. Population growth i.e. when the population expands more than the available resources or jobs, many people will remain unemployed.
9. Poor education system which has created many jobless people because it only creates job seekers rather than job makers. Uganda's education system the curriculum itself is more theoretical than practical. Therefore it ends up producing students who lack practice after training hence they are ever job seekers but not creators.
10. The government policy of retrenchment i.e. various governments world over have adapted the policy of lay off of workers. This policy has left many people jobless. In Uganda the policy has been adapted by the U.R.A, army, Civil service insurance, and banking.
11. Political instabilities which lead to destruction of property, homes, lives. This has caused many to be wonderers, hence jobless, e.g. in most of Northern Uganda, the political unrest has led people to lose their jobs. It also discourages investment both local and foreign.
12. Retirement age e.g. 55 years has contributed to unemployment since once a person is above that age is automatically retired rendering him jobless.
13. Discrimination in the job market, employers may quote certain conditions for the job to be offered i.e. for one to get a job experience of many years is required. Therefore in such circumstances a person with relevant qualifications may not secure that job.
14. Neglect for the poor jobs i.e. many people does not like to offer labour to jobs that are mainly manual, hence they always long for white collar jobs yet they

are few. In the long run such people remain unemployed because they have not acquired their dream jobs.

15. Natural hazards e.g. earth quakes, floods, may cause the damage to the firm, hence it closes and employees are laid off.
16. Physical disabilities that may deny one a chance to perform certain jobs, or being denied an opportunity due to one's disabilities.
17. Privatization policy i.e. private entrepreneurs take on production of the firm which used to employ many people; they may lay off some employees for personal benefits. The private owner may introduce his own people hence former employees lose their jobs.

### **DANGER OF UN EMPLOYMENT**

1. Economic under development. Without jobs, there will be no incomes, hence no saving and investment
2. There will be poor standards of living in the country which leads to general suffering. Many people can't afford the basic necessities to live an acceptable life.
3. The revenue collection of the government slows down and sometimes the government fails to finance the budget hence constant borrowing. This stagnate the development of the country.
4. It increases the crime rate in the country. It will lead to the development of dubious activities such as smuggling, gambling, forging cheques, drug trafficking, pick-pocketing, burglary, conning, "detoothing" by women etc.
5. It increases cases of political instability since the unemployed have little to lose. They are always a target for rebel recruitment.
6. It promotes corruption as people use every means available to them to attain jobs e.g. managers ask for sex from fresh female graduates seeking for employment, bribes before being interviewed.
7. It leads to family instability due to failure to provide the basic needs of life. It has paved way of domestic violence, divorce in case a husband is laid off, postponing marriage to the unemployed.
8. It's responsible for brain drain and export of skilled labour as a result of people seeking for jobs elsewhere. For example there are many Ugandan medical doctors in South Africa, yet in Uganda the patient-doctor ratio is alarming.
9. Unemployment has increased cases of sexual immorality. For example women have resorted to prostitution, premarital sex, homosexual, adultery among others with the view of making the ends meet.
10. It has led to man's evasion of God as a result of failure to get a job when praying for it. Some people loose trust in God and begin practicing syncretism.

11. Democracy has been under mined e.g. the unemployed youth have been forced to sell their votes to aspiring politicians against their will.
12. Over exploitation of workers, since there are few jobs. The employers take advantage of the employed through sexually harassing them, underpaying them and intimidating them that there are many people on the street whom they can easily employ, thus mistreating them.

## **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

### **CHURCH VIEWS**

1. The church should be instrumental in promoting peace in the country to avoid insecurity that causes unemployment. The church should encourage peace talks and reconciliation among warring parties, thus promoting investment and job creation.
2. The church should teach the youth to appreciate any kind of job given to them. They should take up any job available and not wait for the better one in the future which would lead to unemployment.
3. The church should be at the fore front in creating jobs for the people by introducing development projects e.g. the Send A Cow project under the Church of Uganda.
4. It should create financial institutions where members can borrow money at low interest rates hence be in position to start small scale businesses. This can encourage people to start income generating activities and create jobs for others.
5. The church should encourage self help projects e.g. piggery, poultry, brick making which can create jobs rather than seeking for jobs from office to office..
6. The church should promote professional training to every body of school going age to equip them with skills and qualifications that would enable them to attain employment.
7. It should open up social training centers offering training in skills like cookery, tailoring, computer skills, brick laying etc this can help people to create their own jobs or work in an established institution.
8. It should encourage people to develop their talents e.g. singing, sports and games that can earn for them income.
9. The church should form nongovernmental organizations (NGO) such as World Vision to create employment opportunities for the citizens.

### **THE GOVERNMENT**

1. It should develop rural areas for people to stay there
2. There is need to develop agriculture this can be done through, Plan for Modernization of agriculture (PMA), NAAD(national Agriculture Advisory Services
3. The government needs to promote practical education and relevant courses to be taken at university level
4. There is need for provision of capital to allow individuals invest E.g. the “Entandikwa” should be for all and at less or no interest, “Bonnabagaggawale”
5. The government should encourage foreign investment in the country through the Uganda Investment Authority to attract investors in the country.
6. The retirement should be emphasized so that the youth are given an opportunity to be employed.
7. Family planning policies should be emphasized and made compulsory to control the population.
8. The government should collaborate with developed partners in order to exploit the resources.
9. The evil of corruption should be fought.

### **WHY THERE WAS LIMITED UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADITIONAL AFRICA**

1. There was practical learning, whereby parents would go to work with their children who would in turn learn to do the same work e.g. digging. Today there is theoretical teaching in schools in institutions of learning like universities and colleges.
2. Work was divided according to age sex and rank thus limiting competition, which is partly responsible for unemployment in Uganda today.
3. Work was related to the provision of basic needs of life such as food shelter which were provided within the family circles. Everybody participated in work in order to attain these basics of life. Thus limiting cases of urban migration and subsequently urban unemployment.
4. Work was communally done and individualism highly condemned, unlike today where work is characterized by a lot of individualism.
5. Laziness was strongly condemned in traditional Africa, so that everybody had to participate in work or risk being excommunicated from society. This discouraged voluntary unemployment which is common today.
6. The patterns of work were stable and could not change suddenly. Employment was related to one’s lineage of birth than academic qualifications. For example one would be a chief because his father was a chief.
7. Work had a religious context as it was through work that various tasks and cultural rituals like planting rituals and harvesting rituals were conducted.
8. Work determined one’s status such that people endeavored to participate in work so that they could be recognized and respected by the society. It could also determine the

kind of marriage partner one would get, unlike today where you may find lazy people married to one another without any problem.

9. The level of technology was very low such that human labour was more emphasized, unlike today where capital intensive technology is employed leading to increased cases of unemployment.
10. The population was still low and resources abundant, unlike today where the exhaustion of natural resources coupled with increased population has led to high levels of unemployment.

### **PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

This is a term referring to a standard of behavior, code of conduct and the principles governing different professions.

A profession is a field of specialization for an individual in terms of training and acquisition of skills. There are a number of professions such as the medical profession, teaching profession, legal profession, media, etc. All these professions are governed by a set of code of conduct or behavior termed as “professional ethics”

### **ADVANTAGES OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

1. They help professional keep up to date information concerning current changes and innovations. These will help the person to maintain the confidence among the people he is dealing with. This up to date information can be acquired through under taking refresher courses, reading current literature in journals, magazines, newspapers etc. By this the person will acquire knowledge and skills needed in the service.
2. They help professionals respect their colleagues and clients E.g., one must attend to all clients, not to back bite or talk behind the back of others and must not conflict with one another.
3. They help a person keep a certain distance where it is necessary e.g. a doctor should not have an affair with the patient, or a teacher with a student.
4. They ensure success especially when it comes to efficiency, once one conducts himself well, his clients will have confidence in him and hence become effective.
5. They ensure good relations between the professionals and the public, once the ethics are observed, natural trust develops and the public finds it easy to reveal its problems e.g., the parents will find it easy to entrust their girls with male teachers.
6. Ethics ensure satisfactory performance and services e.g. if a patient reveals all the problems and pain he or she is facing, then it becomes easier for the doctor to diagnose and treat the sickness.

7. Ethics promote loyalty among members of the same profession, e.g. teachers of the same subject can consult one another about the teaching materials without fear or shame. This promotes trust worthiness.
8. Ethics up hold the public image of the professionals, if the code of conduct is followed, then it's easier for the public to respect people in a particular profession e.g. if teachers respected their ethics, it forces the students to imitate them hence up holding the public image.
9. Help professionals maintain their dealings with their clients in accurate way i.e. people will perform their duties without any emotional feelings and this helps to perfect their work.
10. Help people behave in a professional way because of the ethics e.g. a teacher should not behave like a Rasta, or a nurse should not be rude to the patients.
11. They help members understand the goals of their professions, e.g. doctors aim at better life, teachers aim at eliminating ignorance and illiteracy.
12. They help a person know the minimum requirements and qualifications of their professions, that's why professionals are judged according to how they have observed their ethics.
13. They guide the members on the dos and don'ts e.g. a doctor is able to know that it is illegal and un professional to carry out an abortion, a journalist knows that biased reporting is un professional.
14. They prevent unethical behavior and immorality e.g. overdrinking, telling lies, abusing others, fighting.

### **TEMPTATIONS ENCOUNTERED IN PROFESSIONS**

Many professions have been defaulted, the ethics have not been sincerely observed e.g. some doctors assist in carrying out abortions, teachers have relationships with students, and lawyers accept bribes and business people advertise wrong products. The root cause of all the defaults is as follows;

1. Poverty, many professionals are poor they carry out un ethical acts to earn a living. People are struggling to make money and fit in the increasing cost of living this explains why doctors carry out abortions, lawyers take bribes.
2. Competition, people are computing for better standards of living ad performance, that's why many schools cheat in national examinations so as to be recognized in the academic matters. At the same time some teachers decampaign their colleagues so as to get more students for coaching.
3. General moral decadence, moral decay has caused people to perform unprofessionally simply because some things no longer affect people's consciousness that's why some doctors sell expired drugs, judges take bribe even if they know that the person is in the wrong.

4. Lust or lack of self control of self control; this is specifically experienced by male doctors who may have to examine naked women, if they fail to control themselves they end up in affairs with the patients, likewise some teachers may fail to resist their attractive and sometimes provocative students.
5. Ignorance of some clients, most clients don't know their rights, yet others fear professionals and take them as gods e.g. a student sexually harassed by a teacher may think she has no right other than giving in.
6. Bad examples from colleagues; in many professions some members are new while others are old in the field. Therefore when new members of the new profession find out the ethics are not observed by the senior members, they also ignore the ethics and get adapted to that kind of life.
7. Pride; some professionals feel they are too knowledgeable to admit failure, don't accept challenge and advice, as a result they end up messing up e.g. a doctor may refuse to accept defeat on a patient and the course of operation kills the patient.
8. low wages and delayed payments has made professional to turn to other unethical ways to earn more money e.g. accepting bribes
9. Poor government policies towards unprofessional people e.g. the lawyers who take bribes , doctors who aid abortions are not heavily punished

## **TEACHING PROFESSIONAL ETHICS**

Teaching ethics refers to the code of conduct required of the teacher. These ethics at the same time are referred to as the discipline and behavior a teacher is supposed to observe. As a teacher, he derives authority over the children from government which allows the education system and at the same time he derives authority from the parents who entrust their children to the teacher for upbringing.

Therefore profession teachers are supposed to observe the following:

1. It's the duty of a teacher to have adequate knowledge of the subject he is teaching and should have adequate skills that are required to pass on knowledge to the students to create a learning situation for the students.
2. A teacher should keep himself up to date by gaining more information through continuous reading and research. This is because today rapid expansion of human knowledge both the methods and subject matter.
3. He should assist in the moral and spiritual growth of the student. The moral and spiritual principles should guide his/her life.

4. A teacher should be firm and use his authority to guide, care and discipline the learners. The teacher should use to make students learn their mistakes and should use to inflict unnecessary pain on the learner.
5. A teacher should care for each and every student as an individual, he should cater for each students needs and not the general needs of the class.
6. Should win the confidence of the students by having a balance between kindness and firmness, friendliness and authority and should have reasonable attitude towards punishment i.e. it should be done with compassion.
7. A teacher should be loyal to the Head teacher and all the other people he works with.
8. A teacher should never criticize or disagree with any teacher, head teacher in the presence of students.
9. A teacher must dress decently so as to avoid destruction of the process of learning e.g female teachers should not put on very short skirts, or see through dress, the male teachers should not put on torn clothes.
10. He must help where necessary and take part in other activities of the school such as games and sports, dance and drama.
11. A teacher should help students who are in need by listening to their grievances. He should console and advise the learners.
12. Teachers are required to treat their learners equally without favoring or discriminating against them.
13. They are not supposed to involve in or organize strikes, this is because strikes destroy property and disrupt the learning process.
14. It is unethical for a teacher to have a love relationship a student whether of age or not.
15. a teacher should condemn cheating or facilitating the cheating of examinations. A teacher should never give external assistance to the students while the examination is in progress.
16. Coaching is prohibited in the teaching profession; this is because it breeds discrimination among the learners.
17. Teachers are supposed to consult each other since nobody has monopoly over knowledge, he should up hold team teaching or team work.
18. The profession calls for secrecy when dealing with administration and students affairs. Teachers must never reveal administrative issues to students or discuss student secrets with other teachers.
19. Teachers are warned against self pride and cheap popularity in the teaching environment.
20. A teacher should report to duty in time and should not absent him or herself from duty unnecessarily without prior notice.

21. A teacher should not involve in unethical acts e.g. going to class drunk, or smoking in the presence of students.

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY TEACHERS IN OBSERVING THEIR ETHICS**

- Low wages and delayed payments that have made them frustrated, thus turning their annoyance to the learners.
- Some teachers are at the mercy of the Head teachers and this makes them deliver inappropriate services which might make students fail.
- The need to be socially appreciated may cause teachers to be tempted to practice non professional acts like leaking examinations to the learners
- Moral temptations especially from provocative students that may lead to love affairs with students.
- Teachers are harassed by the parents if the students don't pass well according to their hopes.
- In some schools owing to the busy teaching schedule a teacher may not have time for extra circular activities.
- Scarcity of scholastic materials hinders the academic progress for both the teachers and students.
- Some teachers are hated by the Heads making the relationship strained.
- In the process of disciplining, some teachers go to excess end up battering students which leads to fines and imprisonment.
- Some teachers are incompetent i.e. they lack knowledge of what to teach especially licensed teachers.

### **MEDICAL ETHICS**

Medical ethics refer to the generally accepted ethics expected from medical workers and practitioners. A doctor's profession is held among the top professions because it deals with human life and the private life of their clients hence professional ethics of medicine or doctors demands one to take an oath at the beginning of their careers. An oath known as "Hippocratic oath" is taken by doctors in most countries, though different oaths are taken by doctors in different countries.

Doctors can be categorized as:

- a) General practitioners, those who serve the general public by treating all types of illnesses

b) Specialists; those who have special knowledge of a particular aspect of medicine e.g. dentists, opticians, gynecologists.

### **BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE OATH**

- Doctors or any other medical worker are supposed to work in the interests of the patients. They are required to take time and listen to the health complaints of the patients and treat them the way they want after diagnosis
- Doctors should always resist from giving killer drugs (Euthanasia) i.e. a doctor's knowledge should not be used for poisoning patients but to save life.
- A doctor should not prescribe drugs anyhow without having pure knowledge about it. A doctor is expected to have acquired the necessary knowledge and skills relating to drugs and diseases through reading journals, attending seminars
- A doctor should observe the moral law and avoid carrying out abortion, because it undermines the objectives of the medical profession.
- Doctors should preserve professional secrets of their clients so that they do not lose their confidence and trust. Such information should not be passed to other people
- It's their duty to co-operate with other doctors, share information as regards illness of a patient, the measures of drugs that could possibly help the patient recover.
- Male and female doctors should not become emotional with their patients i.e. have a love affair with the patients.
- Doctors should treat patients equally irrespective of their sex, status, colour and relationship. Doctors should never discriminate the patients.
- Doctors should not sell drugs to patients if the drugs are to be given freely
- They should not accept bribes for the services they offer.
- A doctor should be competent e.g. when faced with a difficult case, he should try rather than merely shifting to the specialists, however they should not carry out operations they are not sure of.
- A doctor should keep up to date in the medical knowledge
- A doctor is forbidden from advertising his services either directly or indirectly e.g. in the media
- Doctors are from acts of strikes or insubordination; like demonstrations, sit down strikes or boycotts.
- A doctor is forbidden to practice medicine under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This is because these are stimulants that corrupt the mind of the doctor and can cause danger during the process of diagnosis Medical workers are

supposed to be loving, kind, welcoming and sympathetic. They should always console their patients and make them psychologically aware that they will recover even when it's automatic they have to die.

### **EUTHANASIA (MERCY KILLING)**

This refers to mercifully terminating the life of a person who is hopelessly sick or injured lessening the relief that comes with death to the patient and the attendants.

It also means easy or gentle death i.e. a painless killing of people beyond healing or who are very old.

In some countries like Germany the act is practiced in order to eliminate political, economic and embarrassing elements in the state.

It can either be;

- a) Active euthanasia i.e. purposeful action is taken to end a person's life
- b) Passive euthanasia- with holding artificial means to prolonging of life.

This can either be voluntary where a patient asks for it.

Or compulsory where other people decide when one is to die.

### **URGEMENTS FOR EUTHANASIA**

1. It saves the suffering person from agony since there are no chances of becoming better. It's considered as the comfortable way to end life.
2. It saves money which would be spent on the patient who has to die thereby leaving the bereaved family with no money.
3. It saves the time that people have to spend with the patient because by the time the patient dies, many members of the family will have spent a long time without working hence poverty.
4. It saves a lot of emotions which would have lasting psychological effects on the survivors especially the children in case the patient dies.
5. Some diseases completely disrupt a person's normal physical set up in which case such patient should be put to permanent sleep e.g. the patient may not move his lips, can't stand, talk etc.
6. Many people want it because it saves them from society's embracement especially if they have acquired the sickness through unfaithful ways.

7. If the life of the patient is to depend on expensive drugs which may lead the family in total poverty. Such a patient should be put to death to save the future.
8. If the patient's future is detected to be dangerous after the long illness e.g. running mad, then it's better to terminate him.
9. If the patient asks for it as the only way to a better life then it should be granted.
10. If the patient is suffering from an incurable and contagious disease, such a person should be put to death other than spreading the disease to other people e.g. victims of Ebola, bird flu, cholera etc.
11. In the army it's justified if a soldier has been severely injured to prevent him from releasing state secrets to the enemy and for him to die honorably than being tortured by the enemy.
12. In of a newly born baby who cannot survive because of physical deformities.
13. In case of the elderly and senile, mercy killing should be practiced to save them the sufferings due to old age. Most of them can't feed themselves, go to the toilet alone and are unable to think about what they want
14. Some patients are dumped in hospitals by good Samaritans, but in critical conditions without people to attend to them e.g. feed them, change their beddings, turn them in bed, or give them a drink.

### **ARGUMENTS AGAINST EUTHANASIA**

1. It contradicts with the Christian virtue of suffering and perseverance, according to 1<sup>st</sup> Peter and Jesus, Christians should with stand suffering and win God's favour until the point of death.
2. Every patient has got the chance of surviving and recovering, doctors should not carry out euthanasia, since some patients have been miraculously healed.
3. God is the only author of life and therefore the only one to take it away; those who carry out euthanasia usurp the powers of God.
4. By carrying out mercy killing it is an indirect way of Christians to avoid responsibility of catering for others. Christians should keep people alive by attending to them e.g. feeding, consoling, bathing, turning them in bed, reading for them scriptures and praying for them.
5. It denies the patient the chance of being healed by the power of Jesus Christ because the bible says if people repented God will heal them 1 Chro 7:14, Job suffered for a long time but God miraculously healed him.
6. To Christians euthanasia is equivalent to murder, yet in Exodus 20 it says "thou should not murder" It's therefore sin on the part of the doctors.

7. Euthanasia can be misused to terminate the lives of others. For instance politicians would plan with medical workers to terminate the lives of their opponents once admitted in hospitals.
8. It can promote laziness and indifference on the part of doctors towards patients, in case the sickness is thought to be complicated demanding, doctors can carry out mercy killing.
9. It may cause conflicts between the medical workers and relatives, the relatives could witch-hunt the doctors. This makes the public lose confidence and trust in doctors and the hospital where it was carried out.
10. It's against the medical ethics e.g. in Uganda it's illegal, this can result into imprisonment of the medical personnel who carried it out. It's against the Hippocratic Oath.
11. It's against the universal human rights, where everybody has a right to live.
12. It leaves a permanent mark or scar and feelings of guilt upon an individual that practices it. The medical worker remains psychologically tortured, even the relatives who authorized the practice.
13. Christians believe that man was created in the image of God Gen1:27, also according to 1<sup>st</sup> Corinthians6:19 one's body is the temple of the holy spirit and God dwells in them, therefore these bodies should be kept holy and no one should terminate them.

## **MANAGEMENT MORALITY AND LABOUR RELATIONS**

An employer should not look at work as more vital than the human being rather he should make an effort to look at the welfare of workers objectively i.e. the profit motive should be balanced with the humanitarian consideration. These will results into good relationship between employers and employees. There are two approaches to management that may be adapted;

- a) Scientific management approach; this is very common with employers; it emphasizes work done as the prime factor. Therefore workers are treated as objects or instruments in the process of production. Efficiency is very much emphasized at the expense of employees.
- b) The human relations approach; this balances profit motive with the humanitarian motive e.g. if a worker is sick it will be considered and appropriate steps will be taken to help him recover while his job is reserved.

## **DUTIES OF AN EMPLOYER**

- a) An employer has a duty to pay his employees according to the contract and work done.
- b) He has to control and conduct business effectively not for his own interests, but also in the interest of the community and employees at large
- c) He should not interfere so much in the employees private life e.g. if an employer decides to enter a special contract with an employees, it should be upon mutual understanding.
- d) It's a duty of the employer to pay a fair wage; he should not take advantage of the unemployed to under pay the workers. Workers should be paid sufficient funds for them to live in dignity and get enough for leisure.
- e) To provide equal opportunities for every one e.g. promotions should be open without any biases other than seniority and competence.
- f) To encourage those who would like to improve their skills through further studies e.g. refresher courses, workshops, and higher academic qualifications.
- g) To provide safe and healthy working conditions to their workers e.g. workers should have descent houses, be catered for medically and have a retirement scheme.
- h) They should avoid misunderstandings in the organization, by involving employees in the business where possible to share profits.
- i) To avoid unlawful dismissal and even lay off workers, they should be considerate e.g. look for alternative employment, compensate them depending on how long they have worked and should be given prior notice before they are laid off.
- j) To pay all the government taxes and should not tax employees beyond what they can afford.
- k) To practice quality and good will towards the employees e.g. giving maternity leaves, sick leaves. The old aged should be rewarded with retirement benefits.
- l) To respect the employees religious beliefs and allow them involve in their religious beliefs and commitments.

### **RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS**

- To receive from his employees the day's work according to the contract and the day's pay.
- To free association with other employers and other organizations where they discuss important issues concerning the enterprise.
- To freely enjoy the profits from the organization in the best way he feels.
- To protect his organization from uncalled for government interference.

- To ensure that his workers abide by the set rules and regulations i.e. obey the given laws.
- To enjoy the loyalty and co-operation of the employees
- To conduct businesses without being subjected to unjust takeover bids or unfair competitions from large enterprises such as multi-national co-operations.
- To acquire employees as long as he can maintain them
- To obtain business without undue interference from the government and trade unions.
- To discipline employees in case of any malpractice e.g. dismissing them from work, with holding payments.

### **DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES**

An employee has the moral responsibility to work and work well according to the agreement he has made before taking the job. He has to be faithful when executing his duties, this call for knowledge of one's professional ethics e.g. one should by no means take a bribe, embezzle funds using his knowledge, laziness or any form of absenteeism is a way of cheating. As a Christian, work is meant for service rather than a mere duty and performing it well gives one dignity. The duties of employees include the following:

1. To protect the property of the employer from damage, theft or loss. They should treat employer's property carefully and where possible should not use them for personal gains e.g. use a government vehicle for personal business.
2. To perform his duty honestly, fairly e.g. he should not report to work late, or absentee himself without sound reasons.
3. to exercise his skills efficiently i.e. he should perform his work to their best (no poor quality work) when the employee is capable of better performance
4. To join trade unions where solidarity is require but no to use economic sanctions e.g. strikes.
5. To seek personal fulfillment in work by carrying out duties for the family, society, Dependants etc.
6. Should not resort to violence as a means of defending their cause but in case of problems with employers, they should be solved amicably through dialogue and legal means.
7. To relate well with the colleagues and work as a team
8. To have a healthy relationship with the employer and consider that people they work for are human with faults, hence able to understand them.
9. To support his family, dependants, and society at large

10. To have time for their families, it's a common phenomenon for some workers to get so much involved in work that they neglect their families.

### **RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES**

- To be at his place of work and the employer to ensure that he provide equipments to use at work.
- To be provided for with protective wear in case of dangerous places like the army, industries, mines. Insurance cover should be put in place.
- To be respected as human beings and the working conditions should cater for this e.g. working hours should be reasonable, remunerations should enable the worker live a reasonable life.
- To freely join trade unions and any organizations without interference, but if one does not feel like, he should not be forced.
- To receive a wage for the day's work and be paid in time.
- Freedom from undue and unjust interference from the government and trade unions.
- To attain further studies through higher education programs to improve on one's career.
- To rest and leisure and in addition get a leave to refresh them.
- To job security i.e the employer should not terminate an employee's service without prior knowledge, warning and reason.
- To fair opportunity for promotion in their organization.
- To share in the profits of the organization, during boom their salaries should be raised
- To benefits after retirement, they should be given retirement packages, pension, and in case of death the next of kin should get gratuity.

### **TRADE UNIONS AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS**

A trade union is an association of workers whose major aim is the protection of workers against all forms of economic and social exploitation e.g. low pay, delayed payment, hard labour.

These emerged as a result of the pressures mounted by the working class in Europe e.g. in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, France and Britain. They emerged when the employers could not appreciate the complaints of the workers. The industrial workers were poorly paid by their employers who wished to maximize profits e.g. they worked long hours, in bad conditions, they were not given fringe benefits

## **DIFFERENT TRADE UNIONS IN UGANDA**

- Public trade unions; these are organizations that embrace the various labour organizations existing in Uganda e.g. International Labour Organization(ILO), Uganda teachers Association(UTA)
- Private organization; such unions belong to private enterprises and at the same time they could be formed by certain institutions e.g. Makerere University Academic Union (MUAU)
- Industrial Unions; these are bodies purposely formed by the people working in industries e.g. textile unions, Kakira workers union.

NOTE:

It's the duty of every worker to belong to a trade union because all workers are concerned with a common good and any action on behalf of the workers will to benefit all the workers. A worker is free to live the union if he feels that it's pursuing its aims by wrong means e.g. engaging in political activity which he believes is wrong

## **AIMS OF TRADE UNIONS**

- 1) To improve wages and conditions of the workers and other relevant needs.
- 2) To fight for the rights of the employees e.g. to inquire about delayed payment, their housing facilities.
- 3) To seek promotion of social, cultural and moral welfare among the members.
- 4) To advocate for peaceful means of resolving conflicts instead of strikes.
- 5) To consider the success of the enterprise as they demanded for the workers' rights so that the organization can succeed.
- 6) To ensure quality workmanship i.e. the workers should provide quality work to the employers.
- 7) To consider the rights and expectations of the public i.e. they should not cause suffering to the public.
- 8) To improve the worker's technical knowhow i.e. they have to advise the employers to prepare occupational refresher courses for the employees.
- 9) To ensure stability of employment for the workers and employers should avoid unnecessary dismissal of the workers.
- 10) To advise the government on manpower planning to reduce unemployment and poor payment terms.

## **ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS**

- 1) Their bargaining power has played a big role in the rise of wages of the workers e.g. Between 1990 and 1999 the government was forced to raise the wages of workers by 20% due to pressure of trade unions.
- 2) They have tried to protect workers from abrupt dismissals, dismissal without justified professional reasons. In such situations the trade unions come in and protect the workers.
- 3) They have solved and helped members to claim their salary and wages during the time of conflict with employers or when there is need to pay arrears for any member of staff.
- 4) They help to improve the fringe benefits to the workers such as housing, transport allowance, holidays.
- 5) They help to propagate government policies concerning salaries, working conditions, and future of workers.
- 6) They have increased the efficiency of workers i.e. if workers got good pay, they would try to put in more effort hence high production.
- 7) They have helped employers get higher profits thus narrowing the gap between them.
- 8) They have improved the economic welfare of the workers and their standards of living; hence they have defended the human rights of workers and their working conditions.
- 9) They inform the workers about their rights e.g. female workers are entitled to maternity leave of 60 working days, male 4 days.

### **DISADVANTAGES OR WEAKNESSES OF TRADE UNIONS**

- Poor organization where there are no committees from the center to the local level, hence being undermined by the government
- The unions exclude non-members which may hinder collective decision making.
- Unhealthy rivalry may arise between different unions especially for reservation of membership of a particular union. Sometimes the leaders get out of touch with ordinary members leading to unofficial strikes by groups of workers without the support of the union which confuses negotiation between workers and employees.
- Corruption, the funds to run the activities of the trade union end up in the hands of few individuals at the expense of the common workers
- Poor funding which limits the performance, the government does not release the funds to the ministry and the workers are too poor to raise enough funds to run the activities.

- Unemployment, some workers fear to lose their jobs, hence they cannot join the trade unions or air out their grievances to the unions.
- There is the element of tribalism which undermines unity of the trade unions. The workers are divided by favoring tribe mates for higher position of leadership.
- Sometimes they get involved in politics, they use their power and leadership to oppose the government and the government treats them as opposition rather than workers organizations.
- Poor transport and communication especially in rural areas, hence the activities are limited to urban areas

### **TOOLS OF TRADE UNIONS TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES**

- 1) Use collective bargaining to get pay rise for their workers and address unfavorable working conditions. Here all the workers organize countrywide and use one voice against employers especially the government.
- 2) Diplomacy which involves round table talks where trade union leaders meet directly with the employer and exchange ideas until a compromise is reached for mutual benefit.
- 3) Use of force or violence e.g. strikes to influence the employers to listen to their grievances. Workers give conditions which must be fulfilled and later an ultimatum is given which leads to a violent strike if not respected.
- 4) Boycotts –public can shun or ignore products produced by the firm or industries that do not respect their workers. When the workers are listened to, then the public can be advised to buy the product.
- 5) Sit-down strikes are organized at places of work by employees. Workers report but just sit and do nothing which increases the cost of production.
- 6) Abscondment from duty to achieve the rights of the workers. They abscond or deliberately refuse to report to work at the instructions of Trade Unions.
- 7) Use of commercial courts known as industrial courts which are used by trade unions in struggling for the rights of workers. It is presided over by the judge appointed by the state to look into the cases and conflict related business.
- 8) Use of media. The workers engage in the fight with the employers by using radios, TVs and News papers so as to expose exploitations and injustices.
- 9) Demonstrations. These are usually peaceful marches organized by workers carrying banners and placards across streets, castigating the employers' policies.

- 10) Picketing where a person or group of people stand at the entrance of the factory to stop the workers and other people from entering as expression of protest.

## **INDUSTRIAL ACTION**

Industrial is the name given to the withholding of labour in the face of what is regarded as injustice over wages or conditions of work, usually after the failure of collective bargaining. It is an attempt by the workers or trade union to make an employer face what seems to be wrong.

## **STRIKE**

A strike is complete stoppage of work. It is a deliberate action by the workers to lay down their tools or stop working in demand for their rights or good working conditions. These may be higher wages, fair treatment at work or just good working conditions. Strikes can be in various forms such as violent strikes, sit down and demonstrations.

## **AIMS OF A STRIKE**

1. To show the employers the seriousness of the workers towards their demand. Most government in developing countries understands the seriousness of the demands of the workers when a strike is staged.
2. To gain the lost jobs especially if members of the trade unions are terminated from work without genuine reasons, besides being illegally done.
3. To attract the attention of the public as well as the government intervention in the problems of workers as this would lead to possible solution.
4. To support members who are faced with problems at their work place related to non-payment or poor working conditions.
5. To protect workers from exploitative taxes levied on the workers by either government or employers.

## **JUSTIFICATION OF A STRIKE**

1. If there is a serious and a just cause. The demands made by the workers must be reasonable and related to the contract with the employer. Strikes are normally wrong if they are used to further the interests of a particular group.
2. If the advantages to be gained from the strike should outweigh the harm that inevitably results from them. This applies to the worker and his family during the period when he is not earning, to the employer when production ceases, to the industry as a whole, to the public and to the trading position of the nation.
3. A strike should take place if there is a reasonable hope of success. If a strike fails or a poor compromise is reached every one may be worse off than before.

4. If the general public is sympathetic and the cause is obviously just, there may be a good chance of success.
5. If there will be no violence or deliberate damage to property or intimidation or picketing (dissuading others from going to work during the strike). They must not interfere with the right of the non union members to work.
6. If a strike is used as a last resort. If other methods aimed at solving disagreements between the warring parties have failed.
7. If there is free entry and exit by the workers or people intending to participate in a strike, such that people are free to withdraw from the strike if they so wish to continue with it to its logical conclusion.
8. In case the workers are not involved in the most sensitive activity. For example medical profession, teaching profession, police, taxi operators etc. This because the strike may have a serious consequences on people's lives and welfare.
9. In case prior information is given to employers and other authorities such as police in time to seek protection and to mitigate cases of violence.
10. If it is accepted by the law and the police approval is given so as to ensure security and protection of those involved in a strike.
11. If it may not lead to bloodshed and loss of lives besides destruction of property.
12. If it is expected to generate to generate improved quality of work after its conclusion, especially if it results into improve pay.

#### **ADVANTAGES OF A STRIKE**

1. The strike may encourage negotiations between employers and employees. This may yield good results to the workers through improved working conditions.
2. It may make the government realize that it deserves to pay civil servants in time, besides paying a just wage that would make work to be seen as a blessing rather than a curse.
3. It may motivate workers to work hard in case they achieve the objectives of their strike. For example if the workers are paid their salaries as expected.
4. It helps to liberate workers from unnecessary exploitation. From employers or government thus improving the quality of their lives.
5. The strike may lead to an increment in salaries and better working conditions. This leads to improved productivity.
6. It may restore the good relations between employers and employees after negotiations and effecting resolutions.
7. It may help to liberate the government from bad governance and dictatorial regimes. This applies to general strikes organised against governments.
8. It may improve on the welfare of those striking e.g. in case of students striking for poor feeding, the strike may yield better feeding.
9. It may make the professionals enjoy their profession after attaining what they deserve. For example if doctors are given an increased payment and better facilities to use at work.

10. The strike would improve the quality of service within an institution striking. This is because it would put to light the problems facing workers and they are addressed.

### **DISADVANTAGES OF A STRIKE**

1. It may lead to destruction of property and even death of some members of due to violence involved and the force used by the government to stop the strike.
2. The ring leaders of strike may lose their jobs or even be disqualified leading to suffering of innocent members of the family or other dependants.
3. Strikes may lead to imprisonment especially ring leader. This may result into suffering and sometimes death.
4. They create tension and enmity between employers and employees, which may definitely harm the production process or service delivery.
5. It paralyzes the production process hence creating suffering to consumers due to shortage of commodities and increased prices of goods and services.
6. Strikes may lead to political instabilities and social unrest. This may slow down the rate of development in the country.
7. Strikes are a violation of professional ethics, which may yield termination of qualification leading to loss of jobs thus creating suffering to workers and their dependants.
8. A strike may worsen the situation of the workers in case it fails to succeed for example a strike targeting salary increase may result into closure of the institution. The workers may be worse off than before.
9. Strikes lower the dignity of the participants especially if the leader organizes it on egocentric tendencies.
10. The strike may lead to death of innocent, patients admitted in hospital, due to failure to attend be attended to, in case of a doctors' strike.
11. The ring leaders may be bribed and end up calling off the strike to the disappointment of the supporters or the members of the organization. The government may also use divide and rule strategy to fail the strike.
12. The strike may lead to the closure of the institution leading to suffering of all the beneficiaries of the institution either directly and indirectly.
13. For the case of students, the strike may lead to expulsion from school leading to wastage of school fees and sometimes leading to loss of education.

### **CHRISTIAN PARTICIPATION IN A STRIKE**

Christian should not participate in a strike because of the following reasons.

1. Strikes are a challenge to authority on the part of the employees and one way of showing disobedience. This is condemned in Christian teaching where authority must be respected as being given by god. ROM 13.
2. A strike is a violent means of demanding for benefits and rights of workers. Christians should not get into acts of violence instead they should use peaceful means. This is because Christianity strongly opposes conflicts of wars.

3. Strikes lead to loss of human life which is precious. Christian employees should always guard against strikes. Many people can lose their lives when the police is trying to stop the strike.
4. Christianity teaches that people should persevere even in harsh conditions, including exploitation such as overworking. Jesus emphasized that people need to withstand their suffering and when one cheek is slapped he or she can turn another one.
5. Strikes involve vandalism because it involves malice and jealousy. The property of the employer is destroyed. Christians should never be vandals because it is a sin before God.
6. Strikes promote laziness. Christians are not supposed to be lazy, but work hard even in unfavorable conditions.
7. St Peter and James argue that a Christian should suffer for whatever is right for the sake of the sake of the kingdom of God. Therefore employees should avoid strikes and suffer for the time being the harsh condition at work thereby fulfilling their faith obligation than organizing a strike.
8. Different professional ethics condemn strikes. Christian workers are supposed to desist from them. The teaching and medical ethics are against any acts of strikes either peaceful or violent.
9. Strikes leads to conflicts between the employer and the employees. They start undermining each other leading to prolonged conflict at work. Christians should live in harmony with each other.
10. The Christian is the salt and the light of this world. Since strikes are not peaceful ways of resolving conflict, then the Christian is setting a bad example to others to act and live like light and salt others.

### **THE BIBLE TEACHING ABOUT LABOUR RELATIONS**

1. There should be cooperation in work. Man should work together as co creators with God. Gen 1:27-28.
2. Work should bring man closer to God and fellow man. Man should love one another. There should be a fair relationship between human beings in the whole sphere of human work.
3. Work has to be appreciated. The employers should ensure that wages are paid in time, though nowadays a casual labourer in extreme poverty would actually expect to be paid at the end of the day. Lev 19:13.
4. Resting is part of God's original plan. Man should therefore be made to work and rest. Work should be balanced with leisure.
5. Laziness is condemned and hard work is praised. People involved in work should be reliable and should therefore accomplish a given task. MAT 24:45-47.
6. Work should always be to produce positive change.
7. Man should share and enjoy the fruit of work with one another. Employers should give their employees a fair wage. Luke 10:7
8. A wage contract should be entered into freely and if the employer this should spill over into generosity to his workers, not just paying them the lawful minimum 1 Tim 5:18.

9. Exploitation of workers is condemned. James 5:4 Employers are warned against exploitation of workers. Unscrupulous employers who don't pay their workers their wages are condemned. Jer 22: 13.
10. Jesus called for good working relationship between employers and employees.
11. Jesus emphasized honesty and responsibility in work. One must therefore take care of a given task. MAT 21:28-31
12. Dedication and service above self is emphasized. John 3:13. The employers should be exemplary.

## **LEISURE**

Leisure is defined as the time one has at his disposal to use as he chooses without being bound by necessity. Leisure therefore is freedom from occupation. Spare times unoccupied by obligated work. Because leisure is a time of relaxation can be used for personal refreshment and is a times controlled by nature.

### **THE PURPOSE OF LEISURE**

1. Leisure activities help man to relax in body, mind and spirit from boring tasks of routine work. One releases tension.
2. Leisure promotes social attitudes. This is because people are able to visit friends; relatives' parents etc attend feasts and parties.
3. Leisure promotes national unity it is during leisure time that one can listen to patriotic songs. Sing National Anthems and Celebrates annual national days.
4. For personal enjoyment. It is during leisure time that one can enjoy his favorite songs, movies, read exciting novels etc.
5. Leisure helps one to relax his mind. The mind becomes tired as a result of tedious work. Without leisure, work bines boring and it is inefficiently done. Therefore the mind needs to be relaxed in form of doing nothing reading novels, listening to music etc.
6. It helps one to keep up to date by reading newspapers, magazines books listen to music, news and watch television, discuss with others about current events, make tours etc.
7. It promotes our cultures or heritage for example by attending funeral rites, teaching the young ones singing and dancing, storytelling, riddles, proverbs and poetry. This was done by the elders.
8. One is able to develop his/her talent during leisure time esp. in form of sports and game and music dance and drama. This may in turn be a source of income to an individual and the nation at large.
9. It helps a person to acquire new skills such as basket making, weaving, sculpture, new games etc. This may be a source of income to individuals.
10. In situations where salaries are inadequate, leisure time can be used to earn extra money to make ends meets e.g. making table cloth, mats baskets etc.

11. Christians can improve on their Spiritual lives through bible studies prayers, praises and worship, Sunday services, crusades, seminars, conferences etc.
12. It is during leisure time that one can render voluntary services such as teaching the illiterate; self help projects, preach good news etc.

### **TYPES OF LEISURE**

Leisure is of two types:-

1. Passive leisure. This involves things like listening to music watching television or a film reading a novel, drinking lying on bed etc.
2. Active leisure. This involves things like playing foot ball or netball, jogging swimming dancing etc.

### **GUIDING PRINCIPLES IN CHOSING LEISURE**

The following may serve as a yard stick in deciding whether a leisure activity is good or not.

1. Is it harmful to the person who indulges in it? There are harmful leisure activities to man like gambling sex abuse, drug and alcoholic addiction. Such leisure activities run main's pocket, character and health. Therefore they should be avoided.
2. Does it make a person an addict? Addiction is the habitual dependency on a drink or drug and a person ends up being a slave by alcohol or drug such leisure should be condemned.
3. Is it harmful to others? Some form of leisure may be harmful to others for example they may change other people's moral outlook
4. Does it bring regrets? For example some people drink and end up regretting the consequences of bankruptcy and hangover the following day.
5. Does it cheat the life enjoyment of the family and the people involved? If a person spends too much of his money on drinks and other activities and leaves less time and money for his family and other activities then that leisure activity is wrong.
6. Does it make one to forget God? If a leisure activity makes a person to forget God, then it is bad.
7. Is it costly in terms of finances? A Christian is not supposed to be to be extravagant taking expensive drinks and visiting expensive places.
8. Is passive leisure? Christians needs to lead a resourceful life since an idle mind is the devil's workshop. Christians are supposed to avoid passive leisure like too much watching TV and being idle.
9. Does it help one to develop his or her talent? One should participate in leisure activities which help one to develop his or her talents or gifts of the Holy Spirit.
10. Does it involve violence? Christians forbids its followers from involving in violence during leisure time. A Christian is expected to promote peace and harmony.

## **PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH LEISURE TODAY**

1. Leisure has become very expensive. Without money it is hard to enjoy some leisure activities like sports and games, film, discos, drinking smoking reading news papers, magazine novels going to theaters, tourism camping picnics etc.
2. Many people tend to get bored during their leisure time esp. when they have nothing to do. This sometimes leads to gossiping and hooliganism.
3. Passive leisure which is too common today has deprived people to develop their skills and creativity e.g. listening to recorded music. People have become idle yet an idle mind is the devil's workshop. For example students in holiday move aimlessly hanging out in garden city.
4. Some films and magazines encourage people to learn bad habits like vandalism drunkenness, hooliganism and rebellion against the established society.
5. The youth have adopted the western leisure activities like films; discos etc and despise their cultural form of entertainment.
6. There is lack of leadership in leisure spending today. The leisure activities enjoyed by young people are not controlled by the elders. This has made many young people to learn immoral acts.
7. Pornographic films and literature makes people learn sex misuse. This has promoted sexual promiscuity in Uganda today.
8. Leisure has in some cases been used to destroy life e.g. heavy drinking resulting into serious motor accidents due to reckless driving, drowning when swimming, fractures when playing in any sport.
9. Leisure today has become individualistic rather than communal yet man is a social being e.g. listening to music, reading news papers etc
10. Leisure has led to conflicts between the young and the old people due to the generation gap. Parents are seen as backward by insisting on visiting relatives during holidays while the young are interested watching movies and going to discos.
11. There is too much peer group influence that is affecting leisure. For example young people end up taking drugs, smoking, and taking much alcohol and the teenagers breaking virginity.
12. Most social amenities are found in urban centres. Therefore leisure activities in rural areas are boring. This has led to rural urban migration.

## **LEISURE IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

1. In Traditional Africa leisure was free. No payments were required to attend a beer party and so leisure was not very demanding.
2. Leisure time activities were basically community building. People met just to be together e.g. beer parties was a common way of passing time and building relationship.
3. There was fixed patterns of leisure like hunting, dances, beer parties and feasts but there was no fixed time for leisure.

4. Leisure activities were also occasions of special joy e.g. dancing feasts and weddings. There was too much fun, amusement and excitement.
5. Education and leisure went hand in hand. During the evenings the elders taught the young ones society activities and how to appreciate them. They used to sit around time places and listen to exciting and educative stories.
6. Leisure activities included the development of personal skills and talents like making mats, dancing etc.
7. Leisure activities sometimes had religious significance e.g. traditional dances and feasts involved offering sacrifices to ancestors and making prayers to them.
8. There was discrimination in leisure according to sex because of male domination for example during beer parties. Women could not share the same pot with the men
9. Children were also involved in their own activities like games, at night they could be entertained by the old members of the home with stories. These stories were educative and kept children from sleeping before supper.
10. Hurting was yet another activity by which Africa spent their leisure activities.
11. Women could also use this time to beautify their bodies e.g. softening their skins which made them to look attractive.
12. There were no spectators when it came to time for leisure for instance while the men and women drunk at beer parties, the children were expected to sing around or do some mock wrestling after which they too could be given some bit of booze in appreciation.

### **LEISURE ACTIVITIES IN AFRICAN TRADITION**

1. Beer parties.
2. Hunting eg among the Baganda.
3. Making crafts like pots, mats etc
4. Wrestling among the Luo and Baganda.
5. Fishing among the Baganda.
6. Cultural dances and music among the Baganda, Banyankole.
7. Imparted sex education eg “senga” among the Baganda.
8. Organizing of clan meetings.
9. Organizing initiation ceremonies by Bagishueg circumcision, birth rites, funeral rites in Buganda.
10. Organizing religious functions in shrines for their Gods.
11. Playing games like omweso among Baganda and Banyoro, hide and seek.
12. Story telling among the Baganda.

### **LEISURE IN THE BIBLE**

The word holiday comes from the word holy day. This shows the religious dimension of leisure. Biblically leisure is looked at as below.

1. After creating the world for six days God rested on the seventh day Gen 2:2-3. He did not only observe it but blessed it.
2. God commanded that the seventh day should be a day of rest Ex 20:8. This day was for resting from work, remembering God, thanking and praising him for his goodness, celebrations etc.
3. Leisure also took the form of feasts and it was related to pastoral and agriculture observers But it also commemorate religious events. The Passover feast commemorated deliverance from Egypt Ex. 13:3-10
4. Leisure was also used for self improvement. This is because the scribes used their leisure time to learn wisdom. Solomon and David used their leisure time to write proverbs and Psalms respectively using wisdom from God.
5. The day of atonement Lev 16 was a day on which people repented of their sins and profound the act of penitence to reconcile them to God. Leisure gave an opportunity to the Israelites to repent their sins.
6. Psalm 150 indicates that God is to be worshiped with musical instruments and joyfully. This was usually done during their leisure time.
7. Ecclesiastes 3:1-8 gives the idea that there is time for everything, which implies that there is time for work and time for leisure, for life to have full meaning.
8. Much as leisure time is good, it should not take more time than work. This is because God created the world in six days and rested for only one day; implying priority should be given to work.
9. The Old Testament emphasizes that meaningful life can be attained if work is balanced with leisure and that over working of one's self is useless. Ecc 4:-8.
10. During their free time the Israelites would carry out scripture studies and composing songs and plays. For example King David composed songs for King Saul during his leisure time whose songs would chase evil spirits.

## **New Testament**

11. Jesus observed the Sabbath, however he modified it. He showed that it was made for man not man for the Sabbath Mark 2:28.
12. Jesus blamed the Pharisees for putting petty regulations concerning the Sabbath by healing a man on Sabbath, Jesus indicated important use of leisure as a time to learn the problems of others and help them where necessary.
13. Jesus used his leisure to attend the wedding feast in Cana Jn 2. He performed a miracle on that same day to win people towards him and to show that marriage was supported by God.
14. Jesus also spent his leisure time with others e.g. He visited the tax collector Levi and Zachaeus Luke 9:5. He had a discussion with Nicodemus Jn 3. He enjoyed friendship with the female sex and at one time he was at Martha's house Lk10:38. Therefore Jesus used his leisure time to express his love for others.
15. Jesus also felt the need to be quiet and pray alone by himself as part of his leisure time Mk. 1:35. Jesus used to go to a solitary place to pray. Jesus also taught his

disciples the need for leisure Mk. 6:31 when he advised his disciples to go and rest in a lonely place.

16. Jesus used to go on pilgrimages during leisure time. For example he went to Jerusalem Temple, where his earthly parents found him asking wise questions to the teachers of the law.
17. Jesus participated in Jewish leisure activities. For example, he observed the Sabbath, attended the wedding, and organized a party for his disciples thus leisure is blessed for the good of all people.
18. St Paul in his letter to the Corinthians warns against the misuse of leisure through sex immorality as this may lead to punishment from God.(1 Cor 10:6-9,11:17-34).
19. The early Christians used leisure time to fellowship and sharing, which in turn led to the expansion of the church.(Acts 2:46-47).
20. After the whole day, Jesus would set aside some free time to simplify his teachings which were mostly in parables, to his disciples who seemed not to understand.
21. Although Jesus enjoyed leisure, he would always give priority to his work of saving man. Jesus had to forego his leisure to save the disciples from a storm that was almost causing their boat to sink.

## **THE CHURCH SUNDAY AND SABBATH**

The Sabbath was a day of rest the Jews. Currently it is a day of rest and worship in remembrance of death and resurrection of Chris. The Sabbath (Saturday) is being observed by the Seventh day, Adventist. Other Christians observe the Sabbath on Sunday.

To Christians Sunday is important in the following ways.

1. In the Christian church Sunday takes the place of the Jewish Sabbath as the weekly day of rest from work.
2. Sunday is taken as the first day of the week. It is used for the memory of Christ's resurrection during Sunday worship.
3. Sunday should be devoted to the worship of God than the other days of the week.
4. As a public day of worship, Sunday is important to church members because it is a social act since there is a large Christian congregation during the worship.
5. During Sunday God's saving act of Jesus is acknowledged and the Eucharist celebrations.
6. Sunday may be set aside by some people to read bible and personal prayer.
7. In some churches there may be Sunday schools of children and meetings for the women, the youth etc of the church.
8. Work is set aside on Sunday and some Christians visit their friends and other members of the family enjoying the company of others relaxing and exchanging news.
9. many people have time on Sunday to enjoy personal interests like music, reading as well as watching professional games

However the seventh day Adventist and a number of smaller churches do not take Sunday as the weekly day of rest and so they maintain that the Sabbath should still be observed as in biblical times as no authority has given for change.

Nevertheless the teaching of Jesus Christ about the Sabbath and our Christian consents should guide us in making Sunday a day of rest worship, joy and reflection

### **HOW A CHRISTIAN SHOULD SPEND HIS LEISURE TIME.**

- Making handcraft e.g. weaving baskets carpets etc
- Getting involved in voluntary activities e.g. helping the needy to as a Christian should do.
- Visiting friends, relatives, sharing food with them, ideas etc
- Visiting the sick orphanages, prisoners and other desperate members of our community
- Helping our parents i.e. doing domestic work e.g. cleaning the compound etc
- Going to church on Sunday or Saturday to fellowship with God and other Christians.
- Having short walks in the evenings and in so doing admiring the beauty of God's creation
- Entertaining other Christians by organizing football teams, singing Christians music etc
- Going to crusades and listening to the word of God
- Going to preach the word of God to those who need it
- Counseling to those in distress and the emotionally depressed
- Organize public seminars with topic concerning morality, religion and society etc
- Reading Christian literature like the bible, novels and magazines.

### **MASS MEDIA**

Mass media refers to the use of channels such as the Radio, Televisions and News papers to inform and influence the public. It has got the following advantages.

1. It enables the public to know what is happening in the other areas and it is kept up to date. This helps people to tap opportunities for investment and development.
2. It can enable a person to pass time therefore providing entertainment and relaxation of body and mind. For example reading news papers, listening to music, watching television program's etc.
3. News papers and magazines can be made use of anytime. This therefore helps a person to use his leisure time profitably.

4. It is a source of indoor entertainment for people who do not move away from their homes e.g. TVs, radios etc. For example the sick and disabled etc thus helping them to have a breakthrough in home boredom.
5. They could be used for advertisement purpose so that people are informed of new arrivals. This can lead to increase in sales of companies, thus boosting business and development.
6. The government can issue out policies and in a short time all the citizens will have known. For example can pass on a public announcement, sensitizations, civic education etc,
7. It can help the government to dismiss baseless rumors and it can also be used to spread good news. It can correct wrong information in the public. For example wrong information about family planning tools immunization, political governance etc.
8. Through the mass media the public may bring out constructive criticism which may enable planners to rectify the anomalies. It promotes democracy through freedom of expression and articulation, besides it facilitates mobilization of masses for political reasons such as campaigns and demonstrations against the dictatorial regimes.
9. Mass media provides employment to many people leading to earning of income. Journalists (reporters), Newspaper sellers, radio presenters, news readers etc have all survived because of leisure industry inform of mass media.
10. It is a source of revenue to the government. Through taxes, the government can develop its infrastructure because of money raised from these facilities and the workers.
11. It is useful for education and research purposes. Today people can be educated about AIDS by using the radio, TV, newspapers, magazines or internet surfing . With this there could be behavioral change.
12. The government can take advantage of informing all the people its development and win popular support from the population. The president can have a chance of addressing the nation by using such channels.
13. Religious people can use the mass media in the spreading of the Good News (the gospel). This Christianity can easily reach to other parts of the world by use of such means.

### **Disadvantages**

1. It is passive leisure. It contains people to watching, reading, listening but doesn't give them a moment of getting involved in the activities.
2. Some programmers' on the radios and TVs' may be normally upsetting to the young they are exposed to the public without putting into consideration their effect on children.
3. Radios and Newspapers etc are too expensive for ordinary citizens. Very few people can afford Newspapers or maintain radios using dry cells, TVs are for selected few.

4. Some people develop anti-social behavior through the mass media e.g. in some homes a person may order the rest to keep quiet simply because he is listening to the radio or reading Newspapers.
5. Most forms of mass media lack variety. Some people end up watching the Uganda television because they lack alternative programmers of their country.
6. News paper reporters of the other forms of mass media may be bribed and they end up black mailing other people. This can be true due to business conflicts, corruption and hatred among others. This ruins relationship.
7. News paper reporters may report speculations and assumptions in order to attract customers. False information may be passed on to the public due to the need to acquire a wider market.
8. It is one way communication. Reader's viewers or listeners may not be given an opportunity to respond e.g. asking a question to the people addressing.
9. News papers and magazines to some extent are inefficient way of communication because very few people can read and write.
10. Some papers lead to moral corruption some TV and radio programmers can destroy morals of the people. The public may begin to accept the wrong things in society e.g. violence pornography etc
11. Most programmers are presented at the wrong time. Good views and news are presented for consumption at a time when the potential consumers are either sleeping or working. They don't benefit the intended consumers.
12. Some form of mass media is limited to urban centers or areas with electricity. In some remote areas in the up country TV services cannot reach the people .so it is restricted to a minority group.
13. Lack of an official/common language makes mass media ineffective in communication. For example most News papers are written in English Luganda, Runyakitara and luo. Thus those who are illiterate are denied a chance to access such information.

### **MUSIC DANCE AND DRAMA (MDD)**

Music, dance and drama takes the form of songs, dances and plays. It involves the use of drums pianos, guitars and theaters. Music dance and drama has got the following advantages.

1. They can help the human being to bring out their human feelings and talents. This can be done by composing song expressing ones feelings.
2. They can be used to express God's holiness, greatness and glory. This can be done through praise and worship songs, plays etc
3. In times of national crisis and despair they become a source of consolation and hope. This can be done through listening to songs of inspiration.
4. They promote the spirit of nationalism. It can be inform of encouraging the citizens to have due respect for the national independence and government in power.

5. It can help in raising people's consciousness. Through MDD people are able to learn about the wrong things in society and how to avoid them.
6. Through songs and plays people can relax and refresh their minds after heavy exercise and break the monotony of the day's work.
7. Through MDD people can raise money for the needy, hungry, those in hospitals etc. Many musical shows have been put up to get money to help the needy and the orphans.
8. It is a way through which our cultures are preserved and upheld. This can be done through traditional songs, poems, proverbs etc.
9. It is a source of revenue to the government. This is done through taxing musical and drama shows and the theatres.
10. People who stage MDD for public consumption help the hall owners to get income. This is because they pay them a hiring fee for the venue.
11. Music dance and drama may earn income to the people staging up shows. It is also one way of avoiding being idle especially to the youth
12. The youth who participate in plays, go for such dances learn how to live together, know each, get friends etc. This builds relationships.

### **DISADVANTAGES**

1. With MDD the parents are not helped and children spend a lot of time away from their homes. This brings about conflicts between parents and their children
2. To most youth, MDD in theaters is reflected as good for entertainment and more emphasis is put on money making thus it commercializes leisure and makes it hard for people to enjoy.
3. In theaters where modern songs and dances are staged, tempting situations for Christian youth to indulge in sexual immorality which is against the Christian principles 1cor 6; 18.
4. Theatres where MDD activities take place are expensive. The youth may learn various dubious ways of raising money or using their fees for entertainment.
5. The youth may neglect worship on Sunday / Sabbath as weekend is booked for particular activities. They may never get a chance to congregare with others in places of worship.
6. Today some dance shows opposed to traditional cultures, therefore they may accelerate a cultural conflicts or a generation gap.
7. In modern theatre, the youth enjoy fancy music, shows and most youth come out with hooliganism, lousy dressings which cut them off from society expectations. Although MDD may have some problems, the youth to a large extent can benefit from it and is therefore suitable for them as a way of spending their leisure time.

### **SPORTS AND GAMES**

This can be inform of football, volleyball, running, racing, basketball, netball, handball ,tennis, golf,hockey,swimming etc. it has the following advantages.

1. It provides outlets for human emotions such as laughing, shouting, cheering morale boosting etc
2. It creates basic development for interpersonal relationships, values of friendship, sharing etc can be learnt. The gain or loss in play can be shown by all.
3. It helps the participants to learn self control and it shapes ones morals. For Example someone may not revenge after being a victim of foul play.
4. It could be a source of income of income for the participants of the country. Some players who are professional may be hired.
5. It provides relaxation of both body and mind which is useful for one's health.
6. It trains the participants to work in a team and to cooperate which breeds to unity of the participants hence encourage patriotism.
7. In case a team succeeds the nations pride is uplifted e.g. Neymar(Brazil), Sanches (Chile), YayaToure (Ivory Coast) have put their countries on world map.
8. Sports and promotes international cooperation, political, economic and social reference between countries. Individual differences may be minimized b playing together. it could be a method of reconciliation.
9. Spectators and sportsman can have a chance their home areas and even outside their countries and may learn many things.
- 10.It helps the nation to get healthy and physically fit citizen

### **DISADVANTAGES**

1. Games and sports have become serious business, therefore losing their purpose of recreating. This has led to use of bribes and corruption witch craft, drugs, violence and hooliganisms.
2. Moral corruption may occur as a result f games foul play or a destructive game maybe more entertaining than a good one e.g. wrestling.
3. Some players become so proud of excelling in sports and games and want to be adored.
4. Some players get so committed to their ports through training and become irresponsible to other duties like studies, work, family etc.
5. Some people are deformed through participating in games and sports in some cases players die through accidents.
6. Since games have been commercialized very few people can afford to watch.
7. The government may end up spending the scarce resources on players for the sake joining International competition. This is very disastrous to poor countries.
8. Some sports are too cruel. Some scare or impart terrible lessons to the young who may end up behaving badly, e.g. watching boxing, wrestling, may lead the young to be aggressive and terrorist.
9. Games and sports provoke sentiments. A back pass in soccer may contribute to a self score. This may be misunderstood as treachery. The grieved party may end up killing their colleagues

10. Many leading sportsmen and women today do perform excellently because of the use of performance enhancing drugs like good performance is not because of excellent training and stamina but because drugs so the outcome is unreal.

## **BEAUTY CONTESTS AND FASHION SHOWS**

Beauty contests are shows organized used to determine the most beautiful and intelligent lady by subjecting the contestants to a series of drills such as modeling in creative wear ,in very classic wear and a few questions to determine their intelligent quotient.

### **ADVANTAGES**

1. Beauty contests are usually organized to determine the most beautiful lady in the land at the time. As such, they are important in helping to expose the beauty of the people as well as their cultures.
2. Beauty contests help to project the country image abroad leading to an increase in tourism activities. Photographic, pictures, films, posters and magazines containing the faces of the beautiful contenders have often been used to attract into the country.
3. Many ladies who participate in beauty contest and fashion shows. it by luck they succeed , they gain opportunities to travel abroad freely , get large sums of money and fame and so on. so people contest in order to get such benefits
4. Beauty contest are usually used by many companies as a means of adverting fashion, elegance, and style. Beauty salons use such shows to advertise their services to the public, while design tailors use this day for reaching out to the public.
5. The nature of beauty contests permits peaceful enjoyment and relaxation without strenuous activity on the part of the bottle the contestants and sectors. Many people like them because they are peaceful and very entertaining.
6. The government organizes such shows in order to get more revenue from the public. The organizers pay some money to government before permission can be granted such money can be used by the government.
7. Beauty contests bring to the attention of the public, many faces, thereby enabling them to appreciate the glory of God in which such persons were created.
8. People who participate in beauty contests and fashion shows usually expose their faces to the public for recognition may be very important esp. so if the seeking employment.
9. Beauty contests help people to suppress shyness, harness boldness and develop a feeling of personal confidence. Many people demonstrate serious infirmity complex in public and cannot say a word. Beauty contests give them confidence.
10. Beauty contests wear creative clothing such as beads, backcloth, hats and other such indigenous outfit bringing to natural and international awareness of the important aspects of social culture heritage.

11. Participating in beauty contests and being anywhere among the finalists seriously enriches your curriculum vitae.

## **DISADVANTAGES**

1. There is a general public feeling that prostitutes are chief participants in the contests.
2. Judgment is normally based on artificial factors rather than the natural ones. It is only those who are well versed with current affairs, good make ups, and clothes etc who have the opportunity to participate and win.
3. they are normally too expensive to the participant and a lot of exercise and anxiety is involved
4. On the overall beauty contests have no tangible use to the economic and moral well being of a country
5. Culturally it is wrong for a woman to expose her body and be judged number one. The body of the woman is kept secret and preserved for only her husband.
6. Beauty contests target contestants who are still in school. The reversal they are subjected to before the final event, plus the results of the completion may distract their attention from their studies compromising their future.
7. Racism, politics, bribes etc normally accompany judgment. To may be embarrassing to the Europeans to declare an African miss world.
8. Judgment is not also based on discipline and sound morals.
9. Beauty varies from one person to another. a beautiful woman among the Baganda may be ugly among the Luos.
10. This form of leisure lacks social acceptability from the leaders of the church, government officials.

## **GAMBLING**

Gambling is the practice of playing games of chances for money it is a very common practice in modern society. In some countries the game has been legalized. Some people argue that it is a good way of spending their leisure time because of the following reasons

1. It leads to people's relaxation of minds as they play about with some games. This is especially when it does not require too much money.
2. Other argues that it trains one's ability to face challenges and hard time more so one's ability to face challenges and hard times. More so one can learn how to control his or her emotional aspects. This is to say that in case one loses even though a lot has been paid, he accepts defeat and challenges.
3. There is no question of doubt, some people have got rich through gambling e.g .Kampala, people ended up in searching business where they earned 5 million shillings and more. Thus it is argued that because there are some good gains gambling become ideal way of standing one's leisure time.

4. The government can earn some revenue through taxing gambling business. Therefore such money can be used to plan for the citizens and provide social services e.g. the government of Uganda earned a lot of money from JADA business in 1995.
5. Money raised through gambling may be used to help the destitute e.g. street children. members of a community may decide to open up such ways which can generate quick money to solve such problems they may build hospitals, school etc this although may not be fair the intentions may be good.
6. The escalating levels of unemployment in Uganda have forced many youth to resort to gambling as a way of making ends meet.
7. Gambling forms an interesting form of play during leisure time that is characterized by laughing, gaining to some individuals, arguments etc. For example when playing cards ludo etc.
8. Gambling also encourages persuasive advertisement through mass media such as radio, news papers, and television.
9. Gambling has attracted investors from foreign countries to set up gambling houses as their business. This has created employment for the youth, besides making super normal profits for themselves.

## **DISADVANTAGES**

1. Gambling is accomplished by poverty. Some people have ended up gambling their property e.g. cars land clothes etc
2. Sometimes it leads to criminal acts such as fighting especially after a loss has been incurred having injected in a lot of money. Sometimes thieves come surround gamblers and steal their money. Even after one has secured say one million shillings he or she may be followed up and killed by the very people who have been involved.
3. It makes people lazy and live by chance rather than God's providence. This is because gamblers live by "try and error" method and take advantage of chance which is mythical.
4. Gambling is anti Christian. it is corseting which is not allowed in the sight of God Ex 20:17.this means that gamblers always wish to possess property which doesn't belong to them without necessarily wishing to work for it
5. Gambling affects the economy of a country. Gamblers are rarely productive. They only bench on luck and manipulation normally gamblers are people of questionable identity,
6. Gambling is unfair way of spending one's leisure time, one out of ten thousand people may be a winner the chances of winning are far remote.
7. Gambling displays lack of love for a neighbor. It is against the laws of God. It is hard to imagine a person manipulating another well aware of the losses involved.
8. Gambling is accompanied by corruption and loss of morals. Gambling officials turn out in most cases to be corrupted.

9. Christians are not supposed to use their money carelessly God is the giver and we are stewards' so it is unwise to misuse God's money.
10. The chances of winning are remote. There may be one out of a million chances to win.
11. Winning is based on others' ill fortune. It is not good to get, while others are feeling bad because of the loss.

## **MISUSE OF LEISURE**

There are a number of ways leisure can do harm to ourselves and other people leading to addiction. Leisure can be misused through.

Gambling, drunkenness, joining wild parties, sexual abuse etc

## **HOW LEISURE IS MISUSED**

1. Getting involved in excessive drinking in an attempt to enjoy leisure time an individual end up becoming a drunkard or an alcoholic or eventually an addict. he then buries a nuisance, may fight destroy property cause accidents etc thereby misusing leisure
2. Abusing drugs-these include tranquilizers which lessen the users anxiety and have a soothing effect some others are sedatives which depress the users nervous system. These are used to calm down an individual usually taken before an individual goes to sleep. They affect one's health e.g. failures to breathe etc. Others are stimulants which stimulates person's nervous system and makes a person experience a feeling of extra energy. they make a person commit crimes e.g. rape murder etc
3. Smoking. This is putting out smoke having put a substance of nicotine content in the smoking pipe or a cigarette. It is believed that it reduces tension and produces a pleasant feeling in somebody. However it is regarded as a misuse and abuse of leisure because it dangers the health e.g. lung cancer
4. Gambling .this includes funny and risky games purposely for money gain one risk for a possible advantage. This is modernized stealing and is associated with several loses and is a misuse of leisure.
5. Dangerous sporting such as terrible wrestling, boxing. These may end up in loss of life or sustaining terrible body injuries.
6. Watching pornographic films or reading pornographic literature. This in most cases results in misuse of sex. This is an abuse of leisure.
7. Attendance of night disco and causing crimes there like rape fights immorality etc in disco places.
8. Rumor mongering gossiping, blackmailing hooliganism. This is a misuse of leisure because it spoils relationship and wrecks society
9. Wild parties.

## **WHY LEISURE IS MISUSED**

1. There is a high rate increase in permissiveness where people do what they like to do without regarding to the dignity of others.
2. The commercialization of leisure is responsible for leisure misuse since relaxation is paid for then an individual is free to choose the best way to enjoy leisure e.g. smoking drinking etc
3. The general lack of responsibility some people no longer mind being good citizen of the country this is why they feel they can do anything at anytime and anyhow.
4. There is generally loss of hope in the future. AIDS has contributed to people's loss of self esteem and can do what they want to do with their leisure time.
5. Today there is no clear demarcation between work and leisure. Every time is budgeted for productive work. That is why leisure is misunderstood and abused.
6. Lack of parental care and guidance children may start smoking in the home if the parents don't care about their children or if the school authorities don't care.
7. There is a tremendous decline of African society values. In the past children were under supervision of elders and other community members. Incidentally, the practice of individualism against communal life, leaves many people to mind their own business
8. Uncontrolled mass media has contributed greatly to the misuse of leisure. Nothing has been done say in Uganda to tax those who import pornographic materials. This explain why leisure is being misused
9. General poverty of our country is responsible for the misuse of leisure. Some people excessively drink because they are poor and do so in order to avoid problems. Others abuse drugs because they want to avoid problems of the world which are largely economic

## **ALCOHOLISM**

This is addiction to Alcohol. Alcoholics are excessive drinkers whose dependency on alcohol has attained such a degree that it shows noticeable mental disturbance or body health their interpersonal relationship and their smooth social and economic functions

Drunkards are common among

1. The people in the age bracket of 25-54
2. Men more than women. in advanced countries the ratio is 1:4
3. The single and divorced
4. The Christians more than the Muslims in fact among Christians, Catholics are more alcoholic than the rest
5. Children of the drunkards
6. The poor and the rich than among the middle class people.
7. Villagers than people in urban areas.

Characteristics of Alcoholics

1. Reduce period in between the intervals of drinking. One may change from drinking on weekends to daily and from daily to drinking after six hours.
2. Desire to drink now and then and when he is sober he feels abnormal.
3. Increased tolerance of Alcohol (not feeling the effects of Alcohol).
4. Avoiding hangover symptom by more drinking
5. Subjective awareness that he must drink
6. Restatement after abstaining they may abstain after counseling but he may later turn to the habit.\

## **CAUSES OF ALCOHOLISM**

1. The influence of friends. It is bad companionship which may drive someone to get addicted to drinking. This because if he fails to adhere to group dynamics then he will lose companionship of his friends.
2. During the period of adolescence stage. There is always rebellion against parents. Therefore the adolescent will feel that drinking will be an indication that they are grown up. The continuous drinking lead to alcoholism.
3. Some advertise are very attractive and encourage people to drink e.g. informative advertising in magazines to drink and drink and turn out to be an alcoholic.
4. In some cases some people use drinking as a means of forgetting problems. Therefore some people will drink daily in order to forget their problems. however this will not solve the problem but make someone an alcoholic
5. Some people do not have a fixed pattern of leisure. They don't know what to do with their leisure. Therefore because of inability to use leisure; they turn out to be alcoholics as the only means of using their leisure time.
6. In some cases the people may be gone alcoholics because they are children so alcoholics. Such children therefore may imitate the consumption behavior of their parents.
7. In the modern society religion is no longer fashionable. And this has been worsened by the permissive society is alcoholism.
8. One could also drink to relieve the tension he/she has esp. after losing a door one or to forget problems.
9. Some people feel shy and tongue tied to speak in public or to speak to girls. So such people choose to drink alcohol to loosen the tongue.

## **DANGERS OR PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL**

1. Excess drinking affects someone's health. It can cause chronic indigestion, heart disease loss of appetite intestinal ulcers, fatigue and depression, impotence, damages central nervous system etc. Generally it reduces one's life span.
2. It may make a person irresponsible and unable to solve problems they tend to forget them by drinking instead of facing the problems and solve them.
3. \It may make people aggressive resulting in fights between each other's which is common as a result of drinking.

4. It makes a person less efficient on work because the drunkard always absents himself at work and he may lose his job altogether.
5. It reduces one's capacity to think clearly and reduces the mental judgment.
6. It is a sin. According to the bible drunkards will not inherit the kingdom of God.
7. It reduces man's esteem in society. Society has little or no respect for heavy drinkers.
8. It may lead to road accidents and injuries like broken limbs ,bruises, wounds and scars etc
9. The alcoholic spends most of this money on drinking leaving little or none for family expenses. The basic requirement in a home may not be met because of all the money being spent on drinking.
- 10.It leads to poor upbringing of children. They may lack adequate parental care and training. This may lead to the breeding of social dangers i.e. thieves, thugs and hooligans.
- 11.Alcoholics do not do well in bed. They are often unwelcome sexual partners. Alcoholics normally leave their sexual partners unsatisfied.
- 12.Hardly can one who takes alcohol have self control against sex outside his or her marriage. The result of alcoholism is usually adultery, prostitution and raping young girls.

### **SOLUTION TO ALCOHOLISM**

1. The government should intervene by making regulations which discourages production of Alcohol, fix hours of drinking and punish alcoholics who are a menace to the public
2. The public should be sensitized about the dangers of alcoholism through the mass media, seminars etc
3. Alcoholics should be given a medical therapy. This should be followed with counseling and guidance.
4. The Christian community can also pray for him in order to help him to encourage him out of his problem
5. When at home his friends and his family especially the wife need to continue giving him advice and make him fully pre occupied thru magazines' and other forms of leisure.
6. One can be taken to a solitary place where he can be looked after andhelped. This will free him from alcoholic friends.
7. The alcoholic friends be helped to know that they are a danger to themselves family and society.
8. Those who drink alcohol because of problems should seek counseling rather than drinking alcohol, which just provide temporally solution.
9. Sports should be encouraged by the church, government and all society members so as to avert people from spending their leisure time through drinking alcohol.

10. People should be advised to have control over drinking habits so that they are not controlled by alcohol. One should be able to determine what is just enough for him/her.

## **BIBLICAL VIEW OF DRINKING**

The bible has mixed feelings towards drinking. In the bible wine was looked at in the following ways

1. It was part of the deity of the Israelite. Gen 27:37, Neh 5:18. Thus it is acceptable for Christians to drink alcohol.
2. In Old Testament lacking enough wine and rain was regarded as a punishment from God. Besides the presence of abundant wine was seen as a blessing from God thus drinking is not a sin.
3. Corn and wine were regarded as gifts from God for being obedient to him Deut 7:13 Thus drinking alcohol is good.
4. Jesus turned water into wine at the wedding in Cana in John 2:1. This indicates that wine is an important socializing element of life.
5. In the first century wine was used as medicine. That is why the Good Samaritan poured wine on the wounds of the injured man. Paul advised Timothy to drink a little wine since he normally gets sick 1Tm 5:23
6. Jesus used wine during the last supper. The wine symbolized his blood which seals the New Testament covenant.
7. Hosea 9:2 points out that it was a tragedy for a man to if he did not enjoy wine and bread. Thus wine and bread are a source of happiness.
8. Jesus did not condemn alcohol nor did he put a law against it. It is upon an individual's conscious to either drink or not.
9. Wine was used in the Old Testament as an element of highlighting occasions and bringing happiness to society members. Esther 5:6-9.

However on the other hand there are examples to show that it was bad

1. Noah drank some wine; he became drunk, took off his clothes and lay naked. This embarrassed his sons Gen 9:20
2. The daughters of Lot made him drunk so that he can commit incest. Thus wine can make a person to do abominable things such as incest Gen 19:31
3. After committing adultery to Bathsheba, David tried to kill the reasoning capacity of Uriah her husband by using wine. 2 Sam 11:12.
4. And it was at drinking place that Absalom had his brother Amnon killed. He first made him drunk. He killed him because he raped his sister Tamar. 2sam 13:28-30
5. Drinking too much makes one loud and foolish. It is stupid to get drunk according to prov 20:1.
6. Priests and Nazi rites were not supposed to drink when entering the holy place.

7. According to proverbs, someone who drinks too much is always miserable and sorry for himself and always complaining. His eyes are bloody shot and he has bruises which can be avoided. prov 23:29-35
8. According to Isaiah the people who wake up to drink and stop late in the evening are doomed. Doomed are those who are experts in mixing wine Isaiah 5:11
9. According to St Paul those who are drunkards will not inherit the kingdom of God 1cor 9:10
10. According to Hosea, wine makes a person unable to think.
11. In the NT the bad servant is seen in the parable as eating and drinking with the drunken. Mat 24:48.

**Qtn. As a Christian, how far do you agree that alcohol is an ideal way of enjoying one's leisure time?**

**To a smaller extent**

Alcohol is any liquor, which when drunk changes one's body composition and state of mind. There are Christians who don't drink alcohol at all, yet others esp. the Roman Catholics drink. The far in which, as a Christian I would recommend alcohol as part of enjoying leisure time could be examined.

1. It would be advisable for Christians to drink alcohol for social reasons meeting in a drinking place makes Christians share ideas, extend contacts which promotes love, cooperation and harmony which are essential in Christian life
2. Alcohol would be an ideal way for Christians in enjoying leisure time since it relaxes their minds. It is never a sin since it is prescribed as part of the deity of God's people Neh 5:8.
3. Generally a Christian can drink alcohol which will change the body composition and make him/her forget some of the problems. Christians cannot keep in prayer full time as a solution to problems but could take some liquid.
4. There is no harm in drinking alcohol as a Christian since it could be used for health reasons. Very fat people are advised to take some alcohol for health reasons Even in the new testament wine was used as medicine 1Tim5:23
5. Alcohol would be a good way of spending one's leisure time especially if it is part of one's local drink. If the people of the village can drink it participate in its making. Why can't one join them and share happiness with them.
6. A person should not refuse to drink and consider it a sin especially if it is used in common rituals such as weddings, other parties, moreover Jesus in the last supper commanded his followers to drink alcohol in commemoration of what he did.
7. It is time that Alcohol brings Joy Company; happiness evokes people's emotions and feelings. Jesus was aware that the wedding at Cana would be very

unsuccessful continue to save the couple from embarrassment, he turned water into wine John 2:1-11

8. It is a good thing to enjoy leisure by drinking alcohol. It brings excitement, someone who has drunk alcohol may tell funny and amusing stories sing for his wife and children and make the home lively. After all one of the Characteristics of the messiahs age would be multiplication and plenty of wine.
  - **However** for a Christian who cannot control alcohol, it may be a source of trouble and so, it is not advisable for such a person because of the following
    1. Alcohol if excessively drunk is a hazard to one's health e.g. moreover a body of a Christian is a temple of the Holy Spirit.
    2. Too much drinking leads to irresponsibility. One may lose part of Christian responsibilities e.g. loss of a job.
    3. One who prefers alcohol as the ideal way of spending his leisure time may end up losing integrity, respect and the public may develop low opinion about him
    4. It may reduce one's ability to make sensible moral judgment and end up making wrong decisions.
    5. It makes one lose the sense of self control. He may misuse his tongue and release confidential secrets which may result in more problems instead they are postponed until when one is sober.
    6. It may lead to body injuries e.g. one may fall in uncompleted pit latrine when drunk.
    7. A lot of money is spent on liquor which opens the gates of poverty in the home
    8. An alcoholic cause's insecurity in the home. There is violence, fear, panic aggression to everyone.
    9. It is an obstacle to development in the family. Children imitate bad manners from the father.
    10. Family issues are jeopardized. Not only does he come home late but he fails to fulfill domestic issues, sexual relations with other patterns. This may lead to divorce.
    11. One may fight and cause bloodshed, rape or defile young children.
    12. Alcoholics may be reckless. If he is a driver, he may be involved in accidents because of unsteadiness
    13. A person may use demanding language to abuse innocent people. Such people will not inherit the kingdom of God. Eph 5:18 ,Rom13:13,1cor9:10

A person is advised not to confine him or herself on alcohol. Although it is not bad to drink alcohol, it is so strong that it may corrupt the sense of a weak person. There should be other ways of spending leisure.

### **IMPORTANCE OF BEER PARTIES IN TRADITIONAL AFRICA**

A Beer party was major form of leisure activity in most societies of Africa and was highly respected. This was because of the following values that were attained from it.

1. It was important in carrying out reconciliation among conflicting members of the community. This promoted social stability.
2. Beer parties were reserved for old people as young were considered weak to drink alcohol. Those allowed to participate in beer parties were expected to have been above puberty age.
3. Beer was part of the custom of libations that were supposed to be offered to the deceased for thanking them for blessing their family. In African ceremonies the beer was poured down for the ancestors to take their share.
4. Beer was important for helping the aggrieved members of the family to forget troubles and nasty experiences. For example beer was very important in the last funeral rites and burial ceremonies.
5. Beer party ceremonies were important avenues for getting marriage partners. In some societies a man would give out her daughter to a friend for marriage after getting excited due to drinking alcohol.
6. Beer was used to promote health of individuals. In some societies drugs would be mixed with beer to cure various diseases and complications such as constipation and impotence.
7. Beer party ceremonies promoted communal sharing and hospitality to the extent that even strangers were supposed to participate freely thus promoting social peace and stability.
8. Beer parties provided entertainment to friends and relatives in case of visiting each other. The visitors were entertained by drinking beer, singing and dancing besides eating, thus highlighting the occasion.
9. Beer parties helped to get unknown information in the society. People would talk freely after taking some beers, besides the environment would be conducive enough to for people to speak out their mind.
10. Beer parties promoted discussions among different categories of people in traditional Africa on challenges facing the society such as political issues, social and economic matters leading to provide possible solutions.
11. Beer party celebrations helped to reveal the character of individuals as after making a drink peoples character and behaviors would come out clearly.

## **SMOKING**

Smoking is also a common habit today and it has been socially accepted. It develops from moderate smoking into a chain smoker. People smoke because of the following reasons.

1. Young people smoke because they want to look grown up. They want to associate with grown up people who smoke.
2. Peer group influence. The smoker wants to be social and he feels embarrassed if he refuses to get a cigarette when given by a friend.

3. In order to do away with depressing situations which may be frustrating people prefer to post pond them thru smoking. Smokers have the opinion that if smoking is accustomed to it produces a soothing effect and reduces tension.
4. In some tribes smoking is a way of life. Such tribes include the Banyankole and Banyarwanda cattle keepers smoking is a way of life..
5. Some young people also smoke because their parents are smokers or because of the unsatisfactory family background. Sometimes it is caused by wealthy parents who give their teenage children plenty of pocket money but very little parental care
6. It is at times done as a way of doing away with boredom. Some people smoke as a way of relaxation. This is common after a heavy meal or a tiring work.
7. Most advertisements tend to show that smokers are the most successful people in the world. This may force some people to smoke in order to be successful like them.
8. Smoking might become an increasing habit because of the permissive nature of modern society.

## **EFFECT OF SMOKING**

### **Negative effect**

1. Smoking affects one's health. Nicotine in cigarettes' is dangerous to human life. The diseases which may be caused by smoking include constant coughing, heart attacks, high blood pressure, lung cancer, intestinal and peptic ulcers, reduces appetite etc
2. It disfigures the human body. It tears part of the teeth and it affects the fingers. It causes shakes and imbalances
3. Smoking makes non-smokers uncomfortable especially in a crowded place. It sometimes gives a stench which is unbearable to non smokers.
4. If carelessly used can cause fire accidents in factories, forests, homes etc. that is why smoking is strictly not allowed at petrol stations.
5. The tests on pregnant mothers also indicate that if mothers also indicate that if mothers smoke, there may be long term effects on the child in her womb or it may cause a miscarriage.
6. It is an addictive habit. Once one starts smoking, it may be very difficult to stop it.
7. Research shows that non-smoking wives who live with smoking husbands have a 50% increases in the risk of lung cancer.
8. It is a sin. Our bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit. It is not pleasing to the lord to have his body contaminated with smoke and diseases.
9. children of smokers can also copy the habit and also become chain smokers
10. In some churches and schools smokers are expelled. Many students don't concrete because of this.
11. It is an expensive form of leisure and can cause poverty, to a chain smoker if you calculate the total expenditure per month. It is quite high.

12. Smoking is a dirty habit. A smoker usually disposes ash and cigarette ends anyhow and anywhere. Again it makes one's teeth black.
13. Smokers especially the old may conflict with the young and so called educated women. They are found of spitting anywhere and anyhow.

However on the other hand, it may have some positive effects.

- The old people do smoke to get relief from some of their problems. They do so to minimize depressing or frustrating situation.
- Smoking can be good for social reasons. One meets people and when they share the same smoking pipe they forge relaxations hips.
- It is one way of killing boredom and as a means of relaxation
- Smoking is part of Ugandan traditional culture. The practice is embedded in African rituals. To avoid smoking is to deny being a Ugandan. It is here that socialization was enhanced and so can't be done away with
- Smoking has encouraged tobacco industries. This has created employment and its associated benefits.
- Some people smoke to capture appetite others smoke after meals, to avoid nausea after meals.
- It is argued that if tobacco is smoked, it stimulates both body and mind. So it is necessary. Some times.
- Tobacco companies offer a lot of revenue for the country. Therefore smoking earns a country so much.

## **SOLUTIONS TO SMOKING**

1. Tobacco companies should make the public aware of the possible dangerous of smoking.
2. Persuasive advertisement should be banned. The public should be informed of the existence of cigarettes not to be persuaded to take it.
3. Those who have not started smoking should be discouraged to smoke. They should be made to know that one loses nothing if he does not smoke.
4. Strict rules should be put in schools forbidding smoking.
5. In case one abstains from smoking efforts should be made to remove everything which reminds him of cigarette.
6. Christians should pray to God and seek his guidance
7. Smokers should seek guidance from social workers, elders and medical personnel.
8. The government should help couples to establish good homes guided by religious principles.
9. Parents should be an example to the children. They should teach the young the dangers of smoking.
10. The government should control the quality produced and consumed. This can be through heavy taxation.

11. Bad groups should be avoided and a person wishing to stop smoking should be strict and determined to stop.
12. A person should do something during leisure time so that he is not idle.
13. If a person is too thirsty for smoking he should chew gum or orbit.

## **DRUG ABUSE**

Drug abuse is the excessive use of the drug beyond doctor's prescription. A drug is something which alters the body chemistry and it can be used for good or bad purposes. If it is prescribed by the doctor and correctly used to deal with a health problem it will normally be safe, but if it is incorrectly used in order to provide and escape from the problems of real life to indulge in fantasies. It can be very dangerous.

There are many different types of drugs and they all fall under the following categories

1. Stimulants. These stimulate the brain and central nervous system and cause a feeling of extra energy and alertness. They are often very temporary in their effect and may be succeeded by opposite feeling.
2. Sedatives. These have a soothing or calming effect on the body's actively.
3. Depressants. Most times the user sleeps because the nervous system is depressed hence lessening anxiety.
4. Tranquilizers. These are used to lessen the anxiety e.g. Marijuana, heroin and cocaine. Marijuana is made from leaves and is inhaled through smoking. It has intoxicants that give boldness to the consumer to do what he couldn't do in case he was sober.

### **There are a number of reasons why people misuse drugs:**

1. Unsatisfactory family background. Wealthy parents may give their teenage children plenty of pocket money but very little parental care and love: parents may be divorced or separated and the children feel separated and the children feel rejected. This leads someone to involve in misusing drugs.
2. Frustrations. Lack of opportunity either for further schooling or for a good paying job may lead to disappointment and one ends up taking drugs to escape the situations
3. Some people turn to drugs because of poor relationships with parents, teachers or peers. because of this one can isolate him/her self and resort to drug taking
4. Others take drugs because they are lonely and alienated. As a result one can decide to nurse his/her loneliness by taking drugs
5. Peer pressure also pulls many young people into starting drugs. Peer pressure is when you feel like everyone else is doing it. One tends to feel that you can't be grown person without having done it or you can't be a real gut until you use drugs

6. others take drugs to get courage to talk back to the parents or talk sex with a certain girl
7. When the youth fail in school they look for another way to stand out or be the best. They choose to do this by bad behavior such as taking drugs
8. Other people take drugs in order to stay awake on long journeys e.g. the drivers who drive commercial vehicles for long distances and long hours like Mombasa Kigali.
9. Also people take drugs in order to get pleasurable sensations or cause sleep. This helps one to escape temporarily from existing problems or undesirable conditions.
10. other people take drugs because they want to have extra energy and courage to certain things like in sports and games like football, running ,boxing, weightlifting, wrestling etc
11. Some do it to stimulate their sexual urge and stamina. This is characteristic of people who involve in prostitution.

### **IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE**

1. Long term drug abuse causes brain damage and damages the central nervous system. Sometimes it causes depression, ulcers and liver damage
2. sometimes the drug users speech become slurred
3. Drug habits are very expensive. If one can't afford to buy the drug he wants, he may resort to stealing from home, robbing banks and even killing people to get money to buy drugs.
4. To students it can affect one's academic performance. Even if one is bright his performance can drop drastically
5. drug taking can cause conflicts in the home and even family break up thus causing divorce and separation
6. Drug abuse increases crime in society. Drug addicts in most cases are immoral and involve in things like rape and defilements, obscenity, fighting etc
7. Drug takers who are drivers can cause serious accidents. So people moving in such a vehicle are at a risk.
8. Drug taking creates the hooligans (bayaye) society. Many youth become idle and disorderly because of drug taking
9. It can lead to loss of self respect to individuals. People who take drugs are usually despised.
10. It causes inefficiency at work. This usually may lead to loss of one's job and hence unemployment.
11. many youth who take drugs have ended up running away from home to the street hence increasing the number of street children
12. Drug taking costs a lot of money to government to eradicate. This affect the development of the country
13. Drug taking encourages prostitution and production of unwanted children

However, drug abuse has some positive impact

- It is a source of revenue to the government. Those who are caught dealing in drugs are fined and the money they pay is revenue to the government
- It is a source of employment. Many people who involve in selling drugs get a lot of money and their Standard of living is raised.
- It helps the people to get excess energy especially those who do heavy manual work and who involve in sports.
- It is one way of spending one's leisure time
- It is one way of socializing with other people
- It should however be noted that despite the few positive effects the negative impact out weighs
- The youth should know that drug abuse is deadly and should avoid it as much as possible.

### **SOLUTION TO DRUG ABUSE**

1. Most people need medical help to overcome the drug habit where they can be counseled and thought the dangers of drugs
2. An institution should be set up to deal with people who abuse drugs people who can follow them up after doctors have worked on them
3. Parents should also help their children make good decision by explaining the dangers of drug abuse
4. The public should be educated about drugs abuse on radio. Television. magazines and in school
5. The government should ban drugs and drug dealers and those caught in trafficking should be dealt with.
6. Christians should try to stop drug taking in the community. This can be done by organizing youth meetings and rallies and visiting places like prisons and mental hospitals
7. The government and churches should assist people to establish good homes .parents should know their parental responsibility to children.
8. the youth avoid bad company because it can spoil their amoral character
9. Those guilty of drug abuse should be given a serious punishment. Even if they do not stop abusing drugs, it can deter potential drug addicts.
10. The church should remember always to keep on praying. Prayer is the sharpest spiritual weapon for fighting evil..
11. The Christian youth should be exemplary. They should organize meetings and clubs like scripture union and singing groups the topics being on drugs. They can also invite the reformed drug addicts to talk to the youth about their experience on drugs

### **MISUSE OF LEISUREIN THE BIBLE**

1. Genesis 6:1-9 talks of the incident in which the sons of God fall in love with daughters of men. There was so much sexual immorality that God decided to limit the life span of man to not more than 140 years.
2. The men of Sodom and Gomorrah also became very sinful by having sexual intercourse with fellow men. This drove God's Angels into destroying both cities because of the intolerable sin
3. Some the brew people used to spend their leisure time worshipping and sacrificing to idol gods. Such as the Golden bull Ex32 Astarte, Baal and Ashram 1kgs 18 etc. thus was seriously condemned and outlawed in the Ten Commandments. Ex 20:6
4. Isaiah 5:11, 2 condemns all those who were getting up early morning to start drinking, spending long evenings to get drunk. The blasts heroes of the wine bottle assuring them that doom awaits them.
5. Amos blasts the women of Samaria who grow fat like the cows of Basham demanding that their husbands keep them supplied with liquor. They shall be dragged out on hooks and thrown away into the limbo. Amos 4:1-3.
6. The book of proverbs cautions people not to associate with those who drink too much wine or stuff themselves with too much food. Drunkards and gluttons will be reduced to poverty. If all they do is to eat and sleep they will soon be reduced to wearing rags. Proverbs 23:19.
7. The misuse of leisure brings Gods punishment to those misusing it. Eli's sons mixed up their duties with personal leisure, besides misusing leisure that provoked God's anger leading to their being punished by God. (1Sam 2:12-36).
8. The bible condemns passive leisure as it leads to immorality and punishment from God. Lot and his children misused leisure due to overdrinking alcohol Gen 19:30-38. While David also committed double sin during his leisure time. He committed adultery with Bathsheba and killed Uriah Bathsheba's husband.
9. The Prophet in the Old Testament condemned the misuse of leisure as it led to the creation of the gap between people and God. Amos condemned the drinking of alcohol because it would pave way for immorality. Amos 6:4-8, Isaiah5:22.
10. St Paul in his letter to the Corinthians, warns against the misuse of leisure through sex immorality. This is because it may lead to punishment from God.

**Qtn1a) To what extent is the government responsible for drug abuse?**

**b) Show the impact of drug abuse to Uganda society?**

**2a) Examine the causes of addiction?**

**b) Comment on the impact of addiction to the individual and the society?**

**WHY CHRISTIANS DISAPPROVE THE SECULAR WAYS OF SPENDING LEISURE**

The secular ways of spending leisure include those activities which are unchristian. For example watching pornography, gambling, alcoholism, watching and listening to worldly music, Music dance and drama, sexual immorality, drug abuse, Discos, fashion shows,stealing etc

Leisure industry has caused untold destruction to our society. Therefore many Christians disapprove the secular ways of

- People have lost skills and creativity due to involvement in passive leisure such as watching films and listening to recorded music.
- Pornography has destroyed the morals of our young generation e.g. blue movies sex magazines etc. This has force many youth to involve in fornication thus risking their lives to AIDS scourge.
- Gambling has encouraged the spirit of covetousness among people especially the youth. This has paved way for increased level of laziness and poverty in society.
- Abuse and misuse of drugs has led to immorality in society and has caused many related health hazards.
- Many people have dropped their traditional cultural values due to brain washing by secular activities and programs such as those on television for example wrestling which encourage violence in society.
- The gap between the young and the old has widened. This has brought a conflict between the parents and their children because some leisure activities which the young enjoy are not approved by the old people.
- Young people have become rebellious both in homes and at school. This is because they spend most of their leisure time enjoying secular leisure like playing cards, watching movies, listening to music etc rather than doing what is required of them by their parents and school authorities.
- The leisure industry has greatly contributed to the spread of AIDS in our society. This is due to causing sexual excitement caused by pornographic tendencies which has resulted in loss of lives.
- Many people have forgotten all about God because they are busy involved in commercialized leisure the whole weekend rather than going to church.
- Dubious acts like stealing have cropped up among people who look for money in order to go for a drink or entertainment.
- Dangerous advertisements on radio and News Papers have added more to immorality in society.
- It has encouraged the popularization of discos and night clubs with associated immorality.
- Many fancy fashions have been adopted e.g. long slits, miniskirts, haircuts etc. These provocative dressing have promoted sex misuse in form of prostitution, fornication, adultery etc

## **THE EFFECTS OF LEISURE INDUSTRY TO THE MORALITY OF THE YOUTH IN THE SOCIETY TODAY**

### **Negative effect**

- It has promoted cases of moral degeneration e.g. poor dressing styles, poor dancing styles etc.
- It has created a gap between parents and children due to contradictions caused by leisure industry.
- It has promoted sex immorality in form of adultery, prostitution, fornication etc.
- He has promoted drug abuse e.g. taking to marijuana or alcohol by artists before coming for stage to perform.
- It has promoted family conflicts and irresponsible parenthood due to some family heads spending much time in bars or other areas of entertainment e.g. watching European soccer, premier and champion league.
- It has promoted bad behaviors among children due to watching immoral films e.g. Blue movies, wrestling, films characterized by love matters, violence etc.
- It has caused loss of cultural values as young people prefer spending leisure in western style to African traditional culture.
- It has promoted dubious activities like stealing among people who look for money for entertainment and drinking alcohol.
- It has promoted hooliganism and public hopelessness by the youth who spend much time in watching films, European soccer and drinking alcohol.
- It has promoted poor dressing among women involved in the leisure industry leading to loss of respect in society.

### **Positive**

- People have got high standards of living because many people earn money from leisure.
- The industry has also created good relationship among those involved either in consuming or participating. For example the football team which bring together many people.
- The industry has helped in training and development of people's talents to preserve social, economic and political processes in the country.
- They sensitize the people about their rights. For example the rights to elect leaders, freedom of expression and many others.
- The industry has also checked and sensitized the public of what is going on in the country and the world at large. For example the outbreak of some diseases likes Ebola and AIDS in Uganda.
- They have been a platform for the church to promote good morals by way of preaching and teaching.

- It has made people love their country through public national days hence patriotism.
- Some people have become religious by attending church services.

## **A COMPARISON AND CONTRAST BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AFRICAN CONCEPTS OF LEISURE WITH THAT OF MODERN AFRICA**

### **SIMILARITIES**

- In both societies leisure is taken as a time to relax and refresh body, mind and soul aimed at restoring lost used energy, for better health. This relaxation was and is always accompanied by entertainment in form of music.
- In both societies leisure helps people to develop relationships. One has time to be with relatives and friends. Traditionally leisure time was also used to mend broken relationship among members of the community.
- In both societies talent show is experienced and exposed. Leisure is use for the development and strengthening of people's talents. For example games, singing, dancing, handicraft etc for economic, health and social benefits.
- During leisure time one thinks deeply and exercises his power of imaginations and this lead to creativity in both societies. This leads to economic empowerment.
- In both there is personal enjoyment during leisure time. It is used for celebrations and merry making. This is especially related to marriage ceremonies, naming parties and birthday parties.
- In both, leisure is for educative purposes. In traditional Africa leisure was used by parents and elders to impart moral ways of living to the young ones through riddles proverbs myths and stories. Today seminars and workshops and conferences are organized for the youth especially during holidays.
- In both, leisure is important for spiritual development. It is during leisure time that Christians go for religious retreats, to examine their lives, participate in bible study and offer prayers to God. In traditional Africa leisure was used to for visiting ancestral places, offering sacrifices and prayers to the ancestors.
- In both, leisure is used for doing charitable works, such as helping the poor, elderly and less privileged. This strengthened relationships among members of the community and forged the spirit of brotherhood.
- In both, beer party celebrations is an important way of cerebrating leisure time. People move to drinking places in modern society especially in the evenings and weekends which were not different from the traditional way of spending leisure time.
- In both, leisure is utilized through solving conflicts among warring parties. For example during weekends, especially on Sundays LC meetings are conducted to

solve conflicts of village members. In African tradition leisure was used to sort out misunderstandings among members of the community.

## **Differences**

- In African tradition leisure activities were communal and everybody contributed to them while today leisure activities are individualized because of the individualistic tendency brought by the changing times.
- In African tradition leisure activities were communal and there was no need to pay in order to watch. In modern African, leisure activities are commercialized and are very expensive.
- In African tradition, leisure activities were geared at community development while in modern Africa they have their objective to individual gains.
- In African tradition everyone has participated in leisure activities while today in Africa not all people participate. They often involve themselves in passive leisure where they watch TV listen to radios etc
- In African tradition leisure time was interwoven with work while in modern Africa leisure time is separated from obligated work e.g. people rest on Sunday or Saturday .on African tradition there was no set date for worship
- Leisure time celebrations did not need special invitations. Everybody was expected to attend in African tradition People attended beer parties; marriage ceremonies etc in modern Africa leisure time celebrations have limited the people to attend e.g. wedding celebrations
- All leisure time activities were valuable in African tradition and yet in modern Africa, some leisure activities are destructive e.g. watching blue movies, gambling, drug abuse etc
- In African tradition there was no discrimination. Today the rich usually attend the very expensive leisure activities, while the poor attend the cheap leisure activities which they can afford to pay for. Therefore leisure today have created classes of people closer to each other
- Leisure time in African tradition allowed adolescents to meet with the opposite sex in a healthy relationship but leisure time in modern Africa has led people to exercise fornication because of permissiveness in society. These were abominable in African tradition.
- In African tradition leisure was guided by elders and this limited the cases of leisure misuse through sex deviation. Today due to permissive society individuals decide on the leisure activities one wishes to enjoy leading to leisure misuse.
- In African tradition leisure time brought people closer to God through offering prayers and sacrifices, unlike today due to too much work some people have used leisure to evade God. Some people decide to sleep on Sunday than going church.
- In African tradition leisure activities cemented marriage and family relationship because they enjoyed it together. Today leisure activities have led to family break down because they are enjoyed individually causing suspicion.

## **COMPARE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL AND CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS LEISURE**

### **Similarities**

- Both encourage resting after work for example the bible encourages balancing work with leisure to give life full meaning.
- To both, leisure is for cultivating cultural, social and religious virtues.
- In both, leisure is used for spiritual development. They both use leisure time for prayers to God.
- To both, leisure is important for developing one's talents for personal benefit and the society at large.
- To both, leisure is important for self improvement by reflecting on one's life and plan for the future.
- In both, leisure is used to develop relationships. Friendship and sharing during leisure time is highly encouraged.
- In both, leisure time is used to offer charity services by helping the needy and visiting the sick.
- Both use leisure for storytelling and parables aimed at imparting discipline and good morals. For example Jesus used to teach in parables and tell stories to young ones during the leisure time.
- In both they have community celebrations and rituals of the dead members. For example the Roman Catholic Church organizes the mass for the dead, more so third November is dedicated to pray for the dead.
- In both it involves the development of skills like singing and dancing as an important activity. Singing in the church is used to glorify God, thanking him for his greatness, seeking for forgiveness etc.
- Both encourage fellowshiping with one another to promote unity and cooperation. For example Jesus had fellowship at Levi's house and a fest at Simon' house. Luke 5:27-32, 7:36.
- In both it serves the purpose of initiation of the young like baptism in Christianity and circumcision in African traditional society.

### **Differences**

- In African traditional society traditional dances are carried out during the leisure time. Whereas Christianity disapproves some traditional dances like twin dance, Magunju which are considered immoral.
- In African traditional society spent their leisure seducing, especially those who were not married. Whereas Christianity encourages moral relationships and disagree with using leisure for seducing.
- In African traditional society leisure was mixed with work, there was no special time for leisure. Whereas in Christianity one day, the Sabbath is set aside for rest and leisure enjoyment.

- In African traditional society beer parties were major activities during leisure time. Whereas Christianity does not agree with drunkenness as leisure activity, it is taken as evil.
- In African traditional society chewing tobacco was an important leisure activity e.g. The Banyarwanda societies of Rwanda. Whereas Christianity does not agree with drugs such as chewing tobacco.
- In African traditional society sex for hospitality was allowed during leisure time e.g. among the Bahima of western Uganda. Whereas Christianity disapproves misuse of sex during leisure time.
- In Christianity leisure is timetabled as it was in the bible for feasts and Passover festival. Whereas leisure in African society can take place any time.
- Leisure time is used to worship God in Christianity whereas it in African tradition, it is used to worship God and ancestors.

## **MONEY AND WEALTH**

Money is generally defined as the medium of exchange. This is anything that could act as an instrument of debt settlement. To settle legal payments money has been conferred the status of legal tender. The supply of money has to be controlled and so it must be scarce if its value needs to be guaranteed by the state. Money needs also to be portable and it has to have a useful stable value.

### **AFRICA AND MONEY ECONOMY**

In Africa money as a medium of exchange replaced the barter exchange. The colonial government had to introduce money when they came because of the following:

1. So that the people may pay tax which was being demanded by the colonial government.
2. They wanted people to purchase both the durable and consumer goods using cash.
3. Since the colonialists had introduced special services like education, churches and hospitals. They wanted the people to pay school fees, church offerings and hospital treatment.

In order for the people to get money, the people had to get employment through the following channels:

1. Self-employment in agriculture, carpentry, tailoring etc as the skill acquired from the ministry of the missionary
2. Working for settler farmers owning plantations and traders who were employing people.

## **DISADVANTAGE OF MONEY ECONOMY IN AFRICA**

1. Africa Society has been divided into classes, rich, poor and middle class. This did not exist in African tradition because all people worked for the well-being of the society.
2. Bride wealth system has been commercial and this was not its intention ATS where it was seen as a token of love building and binding.
3. Crimes have been introduced because of love and lack of money e.g. Robber, Pick pocketing, canning, Stealing, Murder, abandoning children etc.
4. Bribery has become a normal practice among people. People's services which are paid in salaries have been encouraging bribes on top of their salaries.
5. Idleness has been introduced because many people, who do not want to work for little money, just decide to do no work at all.
6. Prostitution and Gigolos have become ways of earning money through selling their bodies for sexual pleasure.
7. Unemployment and retrenchment have become common in modern Africa. Which was not there in ATS before money economy was introduced.
8. Africans have become laborers in factories which caused rural urban migration, unemployment.
9. There is poor service in places where there is no money. E.g. Mulago hospital, UPE etc.
10. The money economy has also led to injustice in society. Many guilty people have bribed the judges leading to injustice in law courts.
11. Money has led to divorce in the homes. Many marriages which lack money have become very difficult leading to breakage.
12. Many people have involved in dirty deals like "selling air" in order to get free money. The victims have always suffered others have involved themselves in acts of fraud (Bicupuli).
13. In urban areas there are many con men that are always confusing people to the extent of using magic in order to get money.
14. Child abduction and kidnapping is on the increase due to the desire for money and material wealth. The abducted Children are taken to witch doctors for sacrifice.
15. Pick pocketing is common in urban centers because of the desire for money

## **ADVANTAGES OF MONEY ECONOMY**

1. Money is internationally accepted means of payment. Trade between countries can be carried with money.
2. The people are able to pay for imported goods after selling what they have,
3. The people are able to pay for services like treatment, education transport etc.
4. The people who would have been idle are able to seek for job in order to get money.
5. Many people have acquired skills in typing, agriculture, medicine, technology etc in order to prepare for the jobs which can earn them money.

6. Education and health services have improved; jobs of all categories are available now because they can be paid for.
7. Taxes have been paid enabling government go to dvp infrastructure
8. Money have been contributed thru fundraising to support the needy
9. Refugees all over the world are being supported with funds from donor countries
10. Money have been need to pay for basic need in the family
11. Money has been collected to support the churches. Many churches project set up help the church.
12. NGO have mobilized funds to assist in the development of rural areas e.g. world vision, Plan International etc
13. Some people have invested their money in order to get more profits e.g. he building of industries, set up farms constructing commercial buildings etc e.g. Mukwano, MadhvanSudirRuperelia.
14. People with serious complications like cancer, heart problems, have been assisted with funds from volunteers to go overseas for treatment.
15. It promotes the spirit of competition hence hardworking and communal development.

#### **HOW SHOULD A CHRISTIAN ACQUIRE WEALTH OR MONEY**

1. By working hard to get money. Eg cultivating to get the produce for sale, carpentry, pottery, brick laying charcoal burning etc.
2. Inheriting property or wealth from the relatives or parents such as houses, land and bank accounts through the process of bequeathing.
3. Through donations that is accepting financial and material assistance from the rich members of the community eg Rich Christians donating to poor Christians in Africa.
4. Borrowing in form of soft loans is allowed for Christians such as “entandikwa” to be paid back with small interests. Also getting a small loan from the bank and putting it into good use just like the wise servant in the gospel.
5. Through accumulated savings especially in the bank for example individual savings from peoples’ monthly payment.
6. Through organizing charity or fundraising eg inviting people to contribute to the construction of the house, organizing charity walk and getting money for the church construction.
7. Seeking jobs and getting employed to earn an income. Eg getting salary, wages or allowances. Like pump attendants, shop keepers, secretaries, teachers etc
8. There is the practice of forming strategic groups to raise enough money through the system of pooling. Members raise part of their income to an individual and a lump sum is got on rotational basis.
9. Christian can invest in projects with expected returns eg poultry, piggery, goat keeping, bee keeping and heifer projects.
10. Undertaking business in various projects. Eg small and big retail and wholesale shops, business in selling agricultural produce etc.

11. Exploiting one's talent to earn an income eg through music dance and drama, playing games for your country etc
12. By offering special services out of the ordinary work schedule eg teachers coaching students and pupils or giving guidance and counselling services.

### **HOW A CHRISTIAN SHOULD USE HIS MONEY**

1. A Christian can begin by saving the little money got. He or she can deposit it in the Bank where it will generate interest. This money saved can be used to assist the Christian later.
2. Christian should try to invest their money in fixed assets such as land, buy houses etc. This is because these cannot be affected by inflation and can be converted easily into money in case of an urgent need.
3. It is also good for a Christian to pay for the debts he or she has accumulated. If he is an employer to pay the wages of those he employs. This will be one way of using his/her money to serve God.
4. He should use his money by meeting government obligations- he should pay government taxes to enable the government pay social services for other citizens who may be in need of these.
5. A Christian should try to support the church where necessary. It should therefore be a Christian duty to pay church tithe. This will support church ministers and other projects at specific places of worship.
6. A Christian should pay school fees for his children. By educating his children, he will be giving them essentials in life such that even though he dies they will be able to survive on their own.
7. He should use his money to cater for the basic needs of his family. He should ensure that there is adequate food, decent clothes and reasonable accommodation.
8. A good Christian should use his money to help the poor members and the under privileged in society. If this wealth is given to us by God let us use it to care for needy creatures.
9. He can use his money to strengthen them his family. This money can be used by a man to enjoy leisure activities with his wife and children.
10. A Christian should make voluntary contributions to the society through fundraising in the process of building the country e.g. roads, churches and other projects.
11. A Christian can open up money generating projects such as industries farm, school. In this way a Christian will have served God by employing the unemployed.
12. A Christian should always look at priorities as the budget. He/she should plan for whatever he/she gets. No Christian should start lamenting of poverty but should be happy with whatever he is getting

### **WEALTH**

Wealth has four meanings

- Wealth refers to material possession i.e. building and land.
- Wealth also means the accumulation of the means of production e.g. factory tools and equipments
- Wealth also means personal items like clothing, cars, tastes etc
- Also the service performed by a person is also part of his wealth.

## **THE OLD TESTAMENT CONCEPT OF WEALTH**

1. In the Old Testament wealth was looked upon as a symbol of God's favor to a person. Therefore wealth was God's gift 1Kings 3:13 Deut5:33.
2. The people in OT also believed that the observance of the Old Testament covenant led to material prosperity Deut 7:12-15.
3. There was a common belief among the Israelites as well as the prophets that the messianic age will be a period of prosperity characterized by material well being Amos 9:13-15, Isaiah 26:6-19, Jer 32:37-44.
4. The Israelites also had a common belief that wealth must be attained by good qualities like hard work Prov 10:4, wisdom and knowledge Prov 21:17.
5. There was need to have reasonable wealth. A person does not need to be too poor to steal and he must not be so rich to forget God Prov 30:8-9.
6. Wealth in the OT is not a supreme good. Wisdom is more important as well as peace of mind and good health 1Kings 3:11, Prov 3:13-15, Ecc 4:4. Wealth cannot save a person from death Ps 49:6-9 and wealth cannot be used to buy love Songs 8:9.
7. Abraham was promised and eventually given greater wealth than he had. This applied even to the patriarchs. God blessed them with many animals, fertile lands, children etc Gen 13:2, 26:12-24. Gen 30:43.
8. Wealth in the Old testament is measured in terms of land, wives houses, servants, gold and silver etc 1Kings 10:14-29.
9. Wealth does not fall in the man's hands without his effort Prov 10:4. A slack hand caused poverty.
10. In the book of Job it is seen that Job is also rewarded after he had passed a great test. It is stated that he was given twice as much as he had of his original riches Job 42:10-17.

However the Old Testament recognized some of the disadvantages of wealth. Wealth may be an obstacle to man's cordial relationship with God.

1. In some cases the OT recognizes that wealth can make a person to be greedy and creates a sense of self dependency Ps 52:7.
2. Undoubtedly wealth gives man power over his fellow man. Riches lead to pride, A apostasy conduct and oppression of the poor Prov 22:7, 28:11, 14:20.
3. The rich may oppress the poor a rich man may use his position and take the property of the poor e.g. Ahab who took Naboth's vine yard.

4. Sometimes businessmen over charge the poor by cheating them e.g. they manipulated weighing scales a situation which Amos castigated during his time Amos2:6, 4:1-3, 5:11-12.
5. Although King Solomon's wealth is held with esteem as indicated in 1Kings 10:14-29, he eventually used his office to exploit the people's resources and labour.
6. In the Old testament it is believed that wealth was not a permanent possession anytime it can disappear e.g. Job was very rich man but all his wealth vanished in a short time

## **THE POOR IN THE OT**

The issue of the poor in the Old Testament was very complex and in the OT poverty was considered to rise from a person's laziness, idleness and disorderly life Prov 13:4 however poverty was also thought of as an evil and the riches being the reward for the faithfulness God. This is the opinion which is held in the book of Deuteronomy and the book of Job.

1. The poor man was generally regarded as a sinful man. Although the OT maintained this view it had important and good attitudes towards the poor.
2. In the OT the poor people must be treated carefully and fairly in the law cases Ex 23:6 that is why the Prophet Amos attacked the rich people of his days for oppressing the poor in the law courts. Amos 2:6-8.
3. The OT also recognizes the right of the poor people to be paid for their work they perform. This is because there is a tendency for a rich person to exploit the cheap labour of a poor man. Deut 24:14-15.
4. The OT also recognizes the right of the poor people to be paid for their work they perform. This is because there is a tendency for a rich person to exploit the cheap labour of a poor man. Deut 24:14-15
5. Even among the Israelites there was a law to provide for the poor people. They were supposed to be given material assistance Deut 26:12 "Every third year gives the tithe of your crop to the orphans, foreigners and widows, so that in every community they need to eat.
6. The Israelites in the Old Testament were told to leave some crops in the garden when harvesting. This was to cater for the poor who would come and pick the letters Lev 19:10
7. The property of the poor was supposed to be respected. This is indicated when King Ahab grabbed Naboth's vineyard and even killed him. God was not happy with him. 1 King 21.
8. It was the duty of the kings to care for all especially the poor Ez 34. The kings had not taken care of the weak nor tended the sick and God condemned them.
9. The wealthy were supposed to be kind to the poor because they do so to the Lord. By doing so they were entitled to a wonderful interest from God. Prov 19:17

10. Isaiah 58:3-8 says that taking care of the needy and poor is a pre-requisite for God's answer to their prayers. Prayers and fasting when the poor are oppressed cannot yield good results Is 58
11. The cry of the poor reaches God's ears and God watches over the poor and the needy.

**Qtn) (a) Discuss the Old Testament teaching on the poor and needy?**

**(b) Explain the Christian attitude towards the poor and needy?**

### **WEALTH IN THE NEW TESTAMENT**

1. In the NT, Jesus was a perfect example of the poor man because he had no regular home and moved from place to place. Luke 9:58
2. Jesus was born in a poor family. He was a son of a mere carpenter Mk 6:3 who could only offer a pair of tithed doves at his presentation at the temple. Luke 2:24
3. He was poor to the extent that he was buried in a borrowed grave. He could not get a grave of his own mat 27:60
4. Jesus could not provide for all the needs of his disciples. Such type of his disciple. Such type of women were Suzanna and Joana Luke 8:3
5. Although he was poor, Jesus paid taxes that were required of the Roman Empire and the Jewish temple mat 17:22-27, 22:15-22. This indicates that although Jesus had meager resources he could afford to sacrifice some of his resources because he never valued wealth very much.
6. In some cases he condemned the rich but all those does not show that he was anti-rich mat 19:20
7. Jesus had friends among all classes of the people. James and John came from a wealthy family Mk 19:20 and Nicodemus was a rich man.
8. Jesus Christ in the NT is concerned about the misuse of wealth which made people to forget God. Mk 10:25 it is much harder for the rich man to enter the kingdom of God than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle.
9. From the conduct of Jesus Christ he teaches that the man can renounce his wealth for the sake of the kingdom of God mat 19:16- 24 Jesus warns us of the dangers of wealth that it can deter us to enter the kingdom of God.
10. According to Jesus, in order to be his disciples we must leave our worldly wealth pass and concentrate on the spiritual wealth. Luke 14:33, mat 19:27
11. Jesus again advises us to be generous with our wealth e.g. people must not be indifferent to the plight of the poor because punishment will come on the rich who are indifferent to the poor. This is illustrated in the story of Lazarus Lk16:19-30
12. Jesus taught about the faithful stewards in mat 24:45-51. This shows that we are not absolute owners of our wealth but hold our possessions on behalf of God. So we are accountable to God on how we use our wealth.

Qtn: What does Jesus Christ teach us about wealth in the New Testament?

## **WEALTH IN THE EARLY CHURCH**

1. In the early church Christians shared their wealth voluntarily. This shows that they were one in the spirit and God blessed them Act 4:32-4 and no one lacked.
2. The Christians also collected money to help the poor which they considered as a Christian duty Gal 2:10, 1 Cor 16:1-2, 2 Cor 8:13-14, Rom 15:25-26 with this they believed that by helping the poor God would reward them and also could be helped
3. The early Christians believed that riches can be earned through good use of talents and knowledge e.g. Paul supported himself by acting as a tent maker Acts 18:3
4. Paul also told the Thessalonians that they should not be parasites on other people's wealth but must work for it. He warned them that those who don't want to work should not even eat 2 Thes 3:10.
5. To Paul and other early Christians material wealth was not of the kingdom of God. The Christian therefore believed in spiritual riches Eph 2:4, Rom 2:4, 11:3.
6. Paul in his letter to Timothy warns the Christians that those who want to get riches fall into temptations and are caught up in foolish desires. To him the Love of money is the root of evil. 1 Tim 6:7-10, Heb 13:5.
7. The Early Christians were also taught that they came with nothing in the world and they will not go with any wealth when they die. So this meant that they should be contented with what they have 1 Tim 6:7.
8. James also warned the rich who did not pay wages to men who were working in their field. James 5:1-6. This shows that the early Christians defended the rights of the poor and the workers.

## **WHY CHRISTIANS ARE CALLED UPON TO SHARE THEIR WEALTH**

1. Riches are just a free gift because Christians receive it through prayer Rom 10:12. Therefore Christians should share.
2. Christians also believe that through sharing they are following the example of Jesus Christ because he was giving to others freely.
3. The influence of biblical writers like Timothy in the early church who condemned greed for money. 1 Tim 6:10, 3:3 Encourages Christians to share.
4. James warned that riches lead to pride and segregation James 2:1-7. Therefore to avoid this Christians are called upon to share their riches.
5. Also material wealth is temporally James 1:10-11, 5:1-6. Therefore those temporally things should be shared since any time they will pass away.
6. The bible in Mathew 25:44-46 teaches us that we shall be judged according to the way we shared our wealth with the poor like the hungry, the thirsty, the stranger, the sick or those in prison etc on the judgments day.
7. The early church also made the Christians to recognize that the church is body of Christ 1 Cor 12:12. It is therefore logical that they should be sharing and mutual support among Christians as regards wealth Jesus used the holy Eucharist to share.

8. In the story of the rich young man Jesus told him that in addition to keeping the Ten Commandments, he should sell all his riches and give to the poor. This shows the need of the rich to share their possession mat 19:16-24, besides keeping the commandment.

Because of the dangers of wealth, the Christian must examine himself in order to face realities of wealth which are posed by creation of wealth. This means that

1. A Christian must ensure that he gets his wealth in the righteous ways. This means that a Christian must not get wealth from bribery. One of the responsibilities and the duty of a Christian is how he gets his money.
2. The Christian must also determine how he uses his wealth selfishly and therefore this call for a Christian to analyze how he is spending that money. In some cases a Christian might give out the money in the church but he must ensure that his money is not wrongly used in things like excessive drinking.
3. Another Christian duty as regards wealth is the fact that the Christian doesn't make money his master he must know that wealth is a god servant but not a good master.
4. The Christian must value people rather than material wealth. Because when acquiring wealth the Christian must not acquire this wealth through exploitation of others. The Christian may invest his money in companies and get much profits but this could easily have been got through paying little workers.
5. The Christian also has a duty not only to think that the only way of helping is through giving money instead in the case of the poor he must spend time with them and be sympathetic.

## **WEALTH IN THE AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

1. Wealth in ATS valued in terms the Karamajong and Ankole, the more heads of cattle one owns the, ore wealthy he is considered to be. And yet among the baganda who are agriculturists, the more banana plantations one had, the wealthier he is considered to be. Therefore wealthy was measured according to the common things available in the community.
2. The more children one had the more wealthy he was considered to be. Children were source of labor to the family and also source of bride wealth in case they were girls. This is therefore added status of a man in the community.
3. A man with many wives was also considered wealthy. This is because it was usually a rich man who could afford many different types of bride wealth in order to marry different wives.
4. A chief was also considered to be a wealthy man because he held a position of leadership in the community chiefs also owned servants whom he sent to do the work for the community development.

5. Someone who usually had a good harvest was considered to be wealthy. They were usually expected to share their harvest with the poor. In some societies if a family lacked food, they would put a basket at cross roads and those who had plenty of food would fill it
6. The Africans believed that there was succession of wealth. If a rich man died his riches will be succeeded by his heir or his children.
7. In some societies the wealthy people had a belief that when they die they would be buried with their riches or wealth.
8. In ATS wealth was seen in terms of community as an extension of the extended family. The bigger the family, the wealthier one was regarded.
9. In every society there are those who had great deal of property and those were poor. So this was common in African society.

### **THE TRADITIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE POOR**

1. The poor in ATS were regarded as parasites to the rich. In most cases they depended on the rich for their needs like food.
2. The poor were also regarded as lazy people. In most cases people who were poor were not hardworking e.g. a woman was supposed to cultivate enough food for the family. Failure to do so meant poverty.
3. The poor were always oppressed and made to do cheap labour. For example they would be made to cultivate in the fields for food only.
4. It was very difficult for the poor to marry in the African Traditional Society. This is because marriage in African Traditional involved the paying of the bride wealth which the poor could not afford.
5. The poor were also discriminated in the society. In most cases they were not allowed to associate with the rich. In most cases they had no say in the society and their views were not respected.
6. However in most societies the poor were provided for some of their needs e.g. those who lacked food would put baskets on cross roads and their baskets would be filled by the rich. The parent would be filled by the rich. The parent of the twins who lacked food was free to go in any garden and get for the children.
7. Some of the poor were respected because of being humble and because some had disciplined children/daughters. The rich men could marry in those poor families.

### **WEALTH TODAY**

There are common corrections that people have about wealth today.

1. Most people today believe in accumulation of wealth as a sign of good living. This is because one can get whatever he likes with wealth.
2. Many people are convinced that accumulation of wealth is a sign of God's favorability.
3. Many rich people today have acquired their wealth at the expense of the poor e.g. many owners of the big business company get excessive profits by not paying their

workers promptly or by cheating their customers. They believe in maximization of profits through maximum exploitation of workers with minimum expense.

4. Many wealthy people have resorted to selfish tendencies in the use of wealth. They have developed the "I don't care attitude" towards the poor and the needy.
5. Many people have become extravagant in the use of their wealth. Many rich people's homes are characterized by luxury, pride and arrogance.
6. Many people are not contented with what they have. They always believe in the constant struggle to acquire more and more wealth e.g. the rich are the one who are involved in corruption to get more wealth.
7. Many rich believe that their major problem is not how to get money but how to spend it. That is why many rich men and women end up misusing leisure like over drinking, smoking, over staying out etc
8. The rich also believe that they should enjoy life as much as possible before they die. Their lives are characterized by eating well, attending parties or discus dressing well, driving posh cars, building good houses etc
9. many wealthy people have ended up living reckless life e.g. many rich men have ended up having many sexual parties since they have money to give them
10. Wealth is in most cases related to the educated. It is believed that the educated are in better position of acquiring wealth.

### **WAYS THROUGH WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL CAN ACQUIRE WEALTH**

1. Hard work. There are people who do not waste time and spend most of their time working hard. These may act dedicative in their various vocations and may end up succeeding in life. In such a way they may acquire property land, money as symbols of their wealth.
2. Saving and investing every win or money obtained. They may take a long time to be recognized as wealthy people but may surprise the world by accumulating a lot of wealth out of interests from their savings or profits from their investments'.
3. Exploiting talents. Some people through their talents like playing football, singing, teaching, acting etc have acquired a lot of money, built good houses and finally labeled as wealthy people e.g. Lucky Dube, Michael Jackson, Kofi Olomide etc footballers like Christiano Ronaldo, David Beckham, Maradona, Roger Miller etc
4. Some people can acquire their wealth by being gifted with natural resources such as land. They exploit them and become rich
5. One can acquire wealth depending on his or her educational standards under normal circumstances an educated person is expected to get a job, earn and buy property and be counted among the wealthy.
6. One can get wealthy from the support he/she gets from his family. By the time they are born, their father is a rich man or a minister his uncle a manager, his mother a millionaire and such a child is supported to start a business and eventually become rich.

7. Inheritance. Some are sons and daughters of the rich. In case a father or mother dies all children are left with land, cars money etc. this becomes capital to begin with and eventually become rich.
8. Getting grants and aid from foreign donor countries. There are people who claim to be working under a religious organization and apply for money pretending as if they are giving help to the poor and end up helping themselves. They use the money to accumulate wealth.
9. Some people use illegal means of acquiring money. Most people especially have acquired their wealth through dubious ways such as stealing, corruption, embezzling of funds, gambling etc

## **POVERTY IN UGANDA**

Today there is wide spread poverty in Uganda. Most families are poor living under terrible conditions. There are possible causes of poverty which include:

1. Political instability like civil wars destroy the capacity to settle and work hard e.g. in Gulu where we had Kony rebels and Bundibugyo where there was A.D.F rebels' poverty is the order of the day.
2. Low levels of education and therefore no skills for production. Many people who have dropped out of education at lower stages have failed to be productive and therefore they are poor.
3. Laziness which comes about due to good environment in Uganda e.g. food climate etc many people put in less effort to production and as a result a lot of benefits.
4. Poor communication e.g. number of poor roads, railway etc. This makes it hard for few people in remote rural areas to take their produce to the market centers hence poverty.
5. High level of illiteracy that support traditional cultural values e.g. producing many children yet there are no adequate resources.
6. Volatility on agricultural products which fluctuate easily in prices e.g. which fluctuate easily in prices e.g. many farmers who depend on coffee have always been frustrated by the fluctuating prices hence gaining little from coffee.
7. Rigid cultural practices e.g. land tenure system, taboos which retard development, some people have land which they are not using but also can't allow other people who are willing to work but don't have the land to use it
8. Unfair terms of trade which are imposed on us by the foreign richer countries e.g. InfoWorld bank etc
9. The high degree of corruption in sensitive ministries and sectors. Some of these people embezzle funds' which would have been used to develop funds which would have been used to develop Uganda.
10. Lack of capital in form of money to start money generating projects
11. Our climate in Uganda is very unpredictable. This affects planning in the agriculture sector. Many farmers work hard but the climate fails them and end up in losses.

12. The inapplicable government policies sometimes push us below the poverty line e.g. UPE, free health. The quality of these services are not standard
13. High levels of unemployment characterized by exploitation of the few workers who are lucky to be employed account for our poverty.
14. There is decline in morality. Some people concentrate on immoral acts such as drinking, prostitution which encourage dubious expenditure contributing to rampant poverty

## **HOW TO CLOSE THE GAP BTN THE RICH AND THE POOR**

1. By encouraging everybody to work and contribute to the wealth according to each one's ability and talents.
2. The gap between the developed and developing countries can be bridged if fair trade terms on international level are exercised. All the exploitation of the recipient by donor countries should stop if this gap is to be bridged.
3. Some cultural taboos which hinder women from leaving their husbands and going away to work can always be regulated. Let women, children continue to be involved in the production sector.
4. Poor countries should try to emphasize or build homes; industries so as to avoid dependence on imported goods (import substitution strategy). This will save foreign exchange.
5. Government should provide education opportunities so as to increase on the skills for more productivity in the country. This will to some extent assist in eradication of poverty.
6. Family planning should be practiced because most of our problems of poverty are due to high ratio dependency. Reduced population will enable the nation feed and educate its citizens. This will increase the standard of living which is an indication of reduced poverty
7. On the African content, let the P.T.A member countries broaden the market base, destroy rigid and bureaucratic structures etc. This will assist poor countries overcome this constraint.
8. A country should encourage both external and internal investors. These will pay taxes establish projects which will provide employment to the unemployed which will be a step towards eradication of poverty
9. All citizens in the country should pray and work for peace to prevail. All wars and political system characterized by law and order, peace etc will allow people engage in economic activities which will be a factor of poverty eradication
10. The whole system of education should be geared towards producing citizens who are job makers instead of jobseekers. Then the people will be self-reliant or self sufficient
11. All efforts must be put to eradication corruption in society. Those who embezzle public funds must be brought to court and to prison every tax collected should be properly budgeted for and invested other than being swindled

12. there should be proper budgets economic planning and good strategies to combat inflation etc these if adhere to will assist the country to overcome dangers of dangers of poverty
13. All citizens should be encouraged to pay taxes. These should be invested well or used to provide social services to all citizen

## **BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION**

Bribery is the giving of a gift in form of money, goods or privileges in return for some advantage. It is something given, offered or promised to someone in order to influence judgment or conduct or persuade him.

Corruption is a moral deterioration it is changing from good to bad in moral, manners and actions.

These are serious problems which are becoming a real problem especially in developing countries because there is slow development. This badly affects the country's Economy.

## **FORMS OF CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF OFFICE**

1. Monetary incentives. Here the holder of the office may demand or accept money before offering professional assistance as required of him/her eg before getting a job, the applicant usually has to pay money in good quantities either as a way of securing a job or superiors demand it from him as a condition for attaining the same.
2. Hon. Verbal communication – usually the expression which people wear on their faces, their movements and behavior can communicate a lot of messages. a broad smile won by a woman as she enters a man's office to demand for a job may corrupt his attitude towards her enabling her get the job of her dream.
3. Verbal expressions. Spoken messages play a big role in influencing people. The words which a made superior uses in a public office towards a female colleague usually below him or any woman who comes in his way may be corrupting. Some of them may be sexually enticing such as “Here comes a cool sweet looking daughter of the soul.
4. Appointment. In public offices, the presence of a job to be filled is usually publicized and people allowed competing for it. The best applicant is usually taken to fill it. But what happen is that those appointed to such jobs are those with relatives in some positions of influence like the politicians.
5. Material gifts. In many public offices where jobs are available, the bosses either demand or accept material gifts given to them by applicants. Such gifts may take the form of outfit, electronics or even a car, a house or food. The applicant may take him a big he goat.

6. Silencing critics by presents. Here the corrupt official may give presents such as huge sums of money, a car, a trip abroad or promotion to a critic in order to make him keep quiet and criticizes him no more: in this way concealing evidence of the corrupt tendencies he has.
7. Neglect of duty. The desire to get other sources of income has induced many people to report to their places of work and leave a handbag or brief case, coat or cardigan in their places of work and seats and then go away. This is abuse of office because people who are supposed to work full day and be paid full time salary. Hardly work and yet do not want part of their money to be reduced.
8. Professional negligence. Sometimes many professionals fail to do what is expected of them and does what is not expected of him e.g. a medical doctor a larges to perform an operation and goes to do his own things, or a teacher who is supposed to teach dodges and perform his own business. This is abuse of office
9. Tribalism. Here people of a particular tribe are employed starting from the boss to support. When you come to such an office, the language in use is vernacular not the official language if you do not come from their tribe but you are employed, you stand a high chance of being suspected for anything recanted until u leave.
10. Nepotism. Here someone uses of his office to offer undue favors' to his relatives and very close associates. Only his relatives and very close friends are employed by him or enjoy any possible favor from him not account of merit but because of their relationship with him
11. Embezzlement. Holders of public offices use their positions to divert and put to personal use of the money over which they are custodians. They usually convert public funds entrusted to them to personal uses such as building bungalows, driving smart carsetc

## **CAUSES OF CORRUPTION**

1. Economic Hardship – Because of economic hardship, one may decide to get quick money from the job in an improper way for instance; he may decide to sell services which he would otherwise render free to the public.
2. Competition of employment is another cause of corruption. Because of widespread U/E the employment may not follow the right criteria of offering jobs like considering qualification and capability. Instead they consider things like tribes, sex, and relationship e.t.c.
3. Job insecurity, in most cases people who are insecure on their jobs utilizes their jobs to gain much in the shortest time possible. This because they feel that they may not stay on jobs for a long time. This leads to things like embezzling of company funds and bribing.
4. Unemployment – the unemployed tend to bribe their way to get jobs. Others forge qualifications and others and end up using other people's qualifications in order to get the jobs. This shows moral decay.
5. Bad governance. This may induce corruption among the people. The big people in the government. Instead of serving the society may decide to enrich themselves on

Government resource Ad because the government do nothing about them, this kind of corruption will definitely spread to eh public.

6. The desire for power. This causes hatred among the aspiring leaders. In most cases it leads to black mailing the opponents and some cases it may even lead to death thus Compton.
7. Decline in religious conviction. Today people no longer follow the obligations of their faith. They no longer work to please God but to please their stomachs in sinful ways. Also some bad examples like embezzling church funds.
8. Low salaries are also another cause of corruption. Because one cannot survive on his salaries, he tends to involve in dubious activities on the job in order to get a side in come. He may involve in things like bribing or selling company property to get money.
9. The breakdown of law enforcement has also caused corruption. Because there are no strict laws to deal with corrupt people many have turned corrupt because they do not fear the law.
10. The scarcity of resources can also cause corruption. In most cases high demand on scarce resources will result in things like bribing, favoritism, tribalism, sectarianism etc which is a sign of moral deterioration.
11. Bad example – This is when people turn to corrupt tendencies as a result of watching usually their superiors doing the same. A boss who is himself corrupt will seldom harass juniors working under corruption means because they are not qualified for those jobs and are not sure of the future.
12. Frustration – some people upon failing to realize their aims at work or their goals in life. Turn to corruption as a way of compensation. Many frustrated people say because they have even not been demoted, they are likely to demand bribes and other material benefits as a way of venting their frustration.

### **DANGER ASSOCIATED WITH CORRUPTION**

1. The prophet condemned the bribery in the bible Ex 23:8. This shows that God is against bribery and corruption because it is a sin.
2. It leads to promotion of substandard students. People who do not qualify to go for further studies are promoted due to corruption. For example people who have not learnt driving are given driving permits. Female students are given first class degrees etc in the end wrong people end up getting wrong jobs.
3. Wrong doer's end up going unpunished. It is believed that over 80% of the cases go undetected. In most cases documents are removed from the file or sometimes the criminals approach their relatives in the big government offices and they order for their release. In the end it is the innocent people who end up suffering.
4. Some people may end up getting excessively rich at the expense of others. They get too much money which they have not worked for. This leads to income inequality among the people.

5. It can create instability in the country because the corrupt will go unpunished and the victims will keep on Gambling. This may cause instability and insecurity in any organized system.
6. It can lead to loss of life. In order to get money, a person may murder the witness as a way of going undetected.
7. In most cases it leads to loss of government organization will embezzle funds from the government and use it for their own selfish ends.
8. In most cases it leads to loss of government funds. Senior officials in the government organization will embezzle funds from the government and use it for their own selfish ends.
9. If caught in corruption activities, one may end up being imprisoned or being terminated from the job. This may affect the whole family.
10. Corruption affects the development of the country. This is because in most cases people concerned don't aim at developing the country but instead to gain money for themselves.
11. It may lead to loss of property e.g. a person may steal the company funds and in order to kill the evidence, may decide to burn the building and account books to remove evidence.

## **SOLUTION TO CORRUPTION**

1. Adequate pay – The government should try all means to give just wage or salaries to the workers so that they are not tempted to bribe or embezzle funds.
2. The workers should be educated about the dangers of corruption and bribery. The government should organize regular seminars and workshops for its staff and the general public on the need for strict financial discipline.
3. The government should create more jobs. The unemployed are in desperate need of jobs and are willing to freely part with some money in order to secure a job. In order to fight such corruption government should create more jobs for people.
4. Strong anti-corruption laws should be enacted and enforced and heavy penalties when those suspected or convicted of being corrupt. They should for example be terminated from their jobs, imprisoned, fined etc.
5. The government should retrench corrupt officials and give their jobs to people who are morally upright. After retrenchment the property of corrupt officials should be confiscated.
6. Declare assets – The holders of public offices such as cabinet ministers, members of parliament secretaries and financial administrators should be made to declare their assets and that this should be reviewed time to time such that all gotten assets can be queried if they are outside their financial status.
7. The government should encourage the press particularly the TV, Radios; Newspapers discourage corruption in the society. After the exposure by the press, the government machinery should take action.
8. Constant transfers. Most officers who hold offices for a long time normally learn the tricks of embezzling, cheating and all other corrupt forms. Hence these people

should be transferred from time to time so that they have no chance of manipulating figures for a long time.

9. The auditor general's office. The office of the inspector general of government and public accounts committees should be strengthened, equipped and facilitated to dig into public accounts to ensure no financial wrong doings take place.
10. Junior officers in public offices should be encouraged to freely expose suspected financial miss-management in their departments or ministries be their superiors and not be liable to prosecution due to breach of official secrecy laws and insubordination acts.
11. Christians in places of influence should use their opportunities to do away with corruption. This can be done by giving good examples and discouraging those who are involved. More so, sermons, Christian literatures etc should be made available to everybody putting forward the dangers of corruption.
12. The police should encourage reporting and those with evidences on corruption o come forward and present the cases.
13. People concerned should refuse bribes. This will convict the spirit of someone giving bribe to stop it.

## **FOREIGN AID**

Foreign Aid can be defined as any assistance from abroad. It refers to any resource, financial or otherwise, received by the country to another – bilateral Aid: or it may be channeled through international monetary fund's etc – multilateral aid.

There are two types foreign Aid:

1. Emergency Aid – This helps to relieve people in hazards like earthquakes, drought, flood, epidemics, famine etc. which render people homeless without food and clothing's which are of basic needs of life. In other wards. It helps in accidents. It is intended to restore the situation.
2. Development Aids – This helps in improving quality of life of the less fortunate people. So that they can obtain self-support.

## **FORMS OF AID**

AID may take various forms such as

- i. Financial assistance. This is when the government asks for and negotiates the transfer of hard foreign cash to help it solve its own temporary foreign exchange problems. The government may ask the World Bank to loan it some money on certain agreed terms.
- ii. Capital machinery. Aid may be material and international donor agencies countries or private foreign foundations may donate capital assets such as

computers, automobiles, maize mills, water pumps and others for the benefit of recipient countries and other deprived citizens

- iii. Technical support. In this form of AID. A team of technical experts such as doctors, engineers, computer specialists, financial controllers, economic planners and so on; are dispatched to a recipient country to help in capacity building and in problem solving.
- iv. Technology transfer. In this form of AID, a country may allow another country to make use of its own patent rights in the production, distribution and sale of items. This is sometimes regarded as foreign investment e.g. Coca cola, Pepsi cola, Palmolive etc. are USA based companies with production lines in almost every country. This is technological transfer.
- v. Consumer goods. This form of aid involve an external donor sending consumer item such as blankets, used clothing's, bed sheets, shoes, food rations and others to a country especially if such need arises e.g. through Red Cross, UNHCR etc. to famine victims, refugees, and other disaster victims
- vi. Military assistance. This is also a very common form of AID in which usually developed countries like France, Britain, Russia and USA supply military hardware to governments or rebel factions whose ideologies they regard to be favorable to their interests. They may donate military consignments like tanks, armored personnel artillery pieces, ammunitions and so on.

### **WHY DO COUNTRIES GIVE AID**

1. To help those who are suffering. Countries facing crisis like wars, floods, famine and so on, donor countries give aid in order to help people to survive. e.g. aid in form of food is given to countries faced with famine, floods and wars.
2. To look for praises. Donor countries give aid in order to be famous and to be praised by the recipient countries for example, when USA gives Uganda aid in form of military hardware, it expects all Ugandans and other countries to recognize it for that voluntary service.
3. To affirm their superiority complexes, and is a tool of domination and donor countries give aid in order to assert their superiority over the developing countries. They continue to give aid to very many countries in order to be identified as world powers.
4. To patronize the weak. And is never free and is always tied. Some aid sent to developing countries such as technology requires these poor countries to identify with the industrialized west to which they should always look for help. They donate technology which we do not understand and must rely on them
5. As a religious obligation. Countries in the Gulf that are strenuously Islamic are likely to give grants, technical support and all other forms of aid to those countries that profess similar beliefs. They may finance some Islamic projects in some other country because of religious ties
6. To create market. and from one country to another may be aimed at venting out excess production and seeks new markets abroad a country that has produced

plenty of beef whose market is insufficient is very likely to donate some of this beef to some developing countries so that in the spirit of good bilateral trade, beef trade between these countries may blossom in the future.

7. Cultural imposition. Some aid may be culturally based aimed at making recipients culturally corrupted. Donation of American or French or British suits to a few significant African heads of state and their cabinet ministers may be a way of fighting the culture of these people or any other foreign culture. This is cultural imposition.
8. Create employment. Aid in form of technical manpower is used as a strategy against domestic unemployment. A country skilled personnel will hurriedly give some to other countries under the guise of technical support yet ultimately finding employment for them abroad.
9. Foreign investment. Some aid may take the form of private foreign investment whose purpose is to make and repatriate profit; when a country or its multilateral cooperation establishes production lines in another country, their main aim is to make profits.
10. Economics stability. Aid in form of financial assistance on bilateral or multilateral level may be purposed for economic stability in financial or capital markets, USA may give aid to Japan or some other significant countries to stabilize their economies.
11. For self-reliance. Aid may be acquired in order to help the recipient country in capacity building. To increase foreign exchange saving, boost investment and in general to make the country economically sound and self-reliant.

## **THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN AID TO UGANDA**

### **Positive effects**

Foreign Aid can be defined as any assistance from abroad.

- It facilitates infrastructural development in poor countries of Africa. Most of the infrastructures like roads, railways, bridges and airports are put up using Aid from developed countries.
- Emergency aid has helped in times of natural disaster like earthquake, famine epidemics and insecurity etc. It helps the government to respond to demanding situations. People are able to get food shelter and medicine.
- It enables to address the macro-economic problems and imbalances at a given time. When the country is faced with an inflationary trend and lacks foreign exchange, foreign aid may be used to address the problem specifically so as to maintain a steady economic growth rate.
- It is used in supporting the national budget. Given that the internal revenue collections are not enough for the planned expenditure annually, the developing countries usually rely on Aid. It has supported the national budget for the poor country like Uganda. For example in Uganda, Aid contributes about 50% to the budget.

- The foreign aid is usually directed towards investment especially in agriculture and industry. This leads to the development of the country.
- Aid in form of capital investment in various projects, has created employment opportunities. The money spent on the various projects like feeder roads and others enables people to access jobs.
- Aid for training programs has helped to raise the required skills and manpower. This is where borrowed money is used to train manpower at a given time such as doctors, engineers, statisticians and soldiers.
- Developmental aid has helped in the construction of schools, health centers, roads etc. This leads to infrastructure development of the country.eg USAID schools.
- It has helped the government in implementing and fulfilling their plans and developmental schemes. Government programs like the UPE, USE and resettlement of people in camps are supported by foreign aid.
- It promotes the development of the private sector. Some of the money can be used to boost private investment through loan schemes like “entandikwa” to businessmen and private firms. In the end the government is able to receive more taxes and boost internal revenue.
- Foreign Aid in form of donation of the bibles and the construction of the church has enriched the spiritual growth for the natives. This has led to the expansion of Christianity.
- Foreign Aid has been used to address the health and welfare needs of the people. For that matter Aid has been given to address health issues with Global fund for AIDS and malaria in Uganda.
- Politically It has promoted the bilateral relations with the donor countries. A country like Uganda strengthens relations with USA, Britain, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Denmark which are leading providers of foreign Aid.
- It indirectly promotes good governance and democracy in the country. Foreign Aid is given out to countries in Africa that observe constitutional rule, democracy and guarantee people human rights. Whenever the country leaves the democratic path, the foreign Aid is withdrawn.
- It has helped to improve the quality of goods produced due to expert personnel who are employed in various industries.
- The country has saved some funds since some experts are paid wholly by donors to work in various sectors of developing countries like Uganda.
- It has increased government revenue through taxation on overseas companies.
- It has helped in the exploitation of idle resources by giving both the skilled manpower and machinery to work.
- It has enhanced peace like foreign soldiers who come to train UPDF with skills to defend the country.

### **Negative effects**

- It has led to exploitation of Ugandans due to having strings attached. It comes with some policies that may not be good for the country in the long run.
- It has led to dumping which has negatively affected the infant industries. Sometime goods brought in the developing countries as Aid have been rejected in the developed countries and are of poor quality.
- It has led to instability in supply and a price since its inflow is unpredictable.
- It has caused balance of payment problems due to high interests. The funds given to the country in form of Aid, sometimes has to be paid with a lot of interest which affects the country's budget.
- It has killed the innovative ability of the country's citizen due to dependency syndrome. Nationals become lazy and cannot take their own initiatives without looking at the so called development partners. For example Universities in Uganda have delayed to start new courses in science because of lack of foreign funding.
- It has led to profit repatriation especially if it is given in terms of skilled personnel. They usually take back the profits to their donor countries and sometimes the skilled personnel is paid expensively.
- It has led to unemployment problems especially if given in form of man power. When the expatriates take up the jobs, the nationals remain unemployed at their expense.
- It has resulted into inflationary tendencies to Uganda. As long as the country depend on foreign capital, there is a danger of having more money in circulation without enough goods and services leading to inflation.
- It has sometimes led to the budget deficit in case aid is not provided which leads to failure to implement the budget. The ministry of financing and economic planning always finds problems and delays some programs because of the uncertainties in the availability of funds
- Sometimes it has been tied to specific projects which are not beneficial or of the immediate need to the development of the country. Sometimes the donor may give money to put up valley dams when the country badly needs electricity and mechanized agriculture.
- It has resulted into unrealistic policies in Uganda like retrenchment, demobilization, and privatization. This has led to unemployment, starvation, high fuel prices, and the decline in the standard of living
- Most aid has ended up in the hands of corrupt officials yet when it comes to paying back; the tax payer's money is used. Eg global funds
- It has promoted dictatorial regimes in Uganda. Some donors have continued to support dictators in some countries by giving them funds and military Aid which has kept them in power for long.
- Foreign aid is a burden to the tax payers in the developed countries. The citizen in the donor countries continue perceiving Africans as desperate dependent and no respect is given to them.
- Sometimes the economy is put at a risk in case the donors withhold their aid. The abrupt withdrawal of foreign aid has many macro-economic implications.

- The giving and receiving of foreign aid is a manifestation of neo-colonialism in Africa. This is whereby the African economies, politics and military is influenced by developed countries.

## **IMBALANCE IN WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER**

### **(THE GAP BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR NATIONS)**

The economic development in all parts of the world is not balanced. Many countries are highly developed while others are low developed thus making the imbalance in the world economic order. A number of factors contribute to this imbalance.

1. Resources-there is wide gap between the so called rich and poor states because of difference in resource endowment. Some countries have all the required valuable minerals such as petroleum, gold, coal, gas etc whose market demand is high so once exploited and exported such countries inevitably progress faster than those countries without.
2. Strategic location. Some countries by the virtue of their location are likely to be favored economically than other countries. Countries through which major communication high ways pass obtain huge rewards from them e.g. the major shipping highways passing through Suez, South Africa, Panama or locations next to super powers.
3. Technological development-the more technologically developed a country is the rich it is because it is liable to make use of cheap labour saving techniques of production, produce high quality goods and in large quantities etc countries without such technology can hardly enjoy economies of scale hence remain poor.
4. Education-all countries that are rich and highly developed have invested in education because. It is only educated people who can steer the economy to development. People without adequate education or no education at all harder economically insignificant ideas earn low incomes' are not considered innovative etc. Hence the literacy rates of a country can explain why some countries are richer than others.
5. Soils and good climate. Countries with fertile soils and good climate enjoy comparative advantages investing in agriculture and can greatly benefit from it in comparison to those countries without good soils and harsh climate.
6. Diseases-some countries due to their location are likely to be affected by certain diseases which other countries don't have. Tropical diseases are numerous because of the conducive conditions and thus means that countries outside the tropics save a lot of resources which would have been channeled to contain such diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness, rabies, elephantiasis, bilharzias etc
7. Transport and communication. Developed countries have realized even distribution of communication lines and all areas are open for business. No areas are

inaccessible and remote. Many developing countries have areas which are inaccessible and whose productivity is therefore untapped.

8. Lack of capital to invest in exploitation of natural resources to cause development. On the contrarily developed countries have all the capital they need to invest and cause development.
9. Some poor countries are poor because of the escalating corruption levels which makes the country's resources to be in the hands of the few individuals at the expense of the masses leading to underdevelopment.
10. Political instability which has led to the breakdown of the industrial sector, increasing government expenditure on security rather than industry or agriculture, besides concentrating people in camps causing a break down in the production process. For example Somalia, Eritrea etc.
11. Poor countries are faced with challenges of brain drain that has contributed to further development of rich countries at the expense of the poor countries. For example many Ugandan born doctors are in South Africa. This increases cases for sickness and thus paving way for poverty.
12. Most poor countries heavily depend on agriculture as opposed to the industrial sector. Agricultural produce fetches very little in terms of export yet poor counties import expensive finished goods leading to low levels of development.
13. High dependency due to high fertility rate in poor countries has also led to underdevelopment. The increased expenditure on health, feeding, education and clothing among others thus leading to low levels of investment.
14. Most developing countries over depend on expatriates who repatriate profits from companies of developing countries leading to low levels of investment in poor countries. This has stagnated the level of development.
15. Poor countries also lack effective demand for the locally produced commodities due to poverty. This presents a setback to industrial development leading to under development.

### **WAYS POOR COUNTRIES COULD USE TO CHECK ON THE IMBALANCES**

1. There should be political stability attained through democratization and the rule of law.
2. The education system should be changed to suit the needs of the country. For example more practical and science should be encourage as opposed to Arts subjects.
3. Irrigation farming should be encouraged to avoid relying on the natural weather and climate which sometimes lead to poor production, famine leading to agricultural raw materials.
4. Government should fight corruption through legislation and zero tolerance to corruption. This can be done through punishing those convicted in the act and forcing them to pay back.

5. There is need to diversify the economy to avoid over dependency on agriculture. Government should encourage industrial development and other economic activities like fishing, tourism, mining, forestry etc that collectively would foster development.
6. There is need to train local manpower to avoid expatriates. This would further investment in the economy causing a critical mass and the trickledown effect leading to development.
7. There is need to pay a just wage to civil servants to avoid brain drain to developed countries at the expense of developed countries.
8. There is need for land reform that would enable the landless to access land leading to increased production for increased income and development.
9. Government need to exploit natural resources efficiently and effectively to cause development and the revenue should be equally distributed in the country for meaningful development.
10. Population control policies such as family planning programs should be should be encouraged to reduce on the number of dependents and expenditure thus championing development at family and national level.
11. Cooperatives and marketing boards should be rejuvenated to sensitize farmers to buy produce, store it and eventually market it at better prices, thus encouraging production and earning of income leading to development.
12. Poor countries need to join trade communities such as the east African community (E.A.C) to bargain for increased prices, to create bigger market and thus championing development.
13. There is need to cut down government expenditure on civil servants through reducing the size of civil servants. Eg members of parliaments, cabinet ministers, presidential advisors, RDCs etc.