SOCIAL STUDIES

FOR

STANDARD 5

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNIT	**PAGE**
UNIT 1 LOCATION OF A DISTRICT	3
UNIT 2 POPULATION	4
UNIT 3 CIVIC RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES	5
UNIT 4 MORAL VALUES	5
UNIT 5 MAJOR PHYSICAL FEATURES IN A DISTRICT	6
UNIT 6 THE EARLY KINGDOMS OF MALAWI	7
UNIT 7 SOIL	10
UNIT 8 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	10
UNIT 9 GENDER	14
UNIT 10 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN THE DISTRICT	15
UNIT 11 INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT	16
UNIT 12 TRAFFIC RULES	19
UNIT 13 SAFETY AT WORK	21
REFERENCE	22

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THE CARDINAL POINTS

The location of a district can be established in relation to neighbouring districts. The learners can use the map of Malawi to locate their district. The cardinal points can also be used to locate the direction of the district. The four main cardinal points north, south, east and west.

LOCATION OF DISTRICTS

There are 28 districts in Malawi. These districts are located in the 3 regions: the northern region, the central region and the southern region.

DISTRICTS IN THE NORTHERN REGION

1. Chitipa
2. Karonga
3. Rumphi
4. Mzimba
5. Nkhatabay
6. Likoma

DISTRICTS IN THE CENTRAL REGION

1. Kasungu
2. Dowa
3. Lilongwe
4. Mchinji
5. Salima
6. Nkhotakota
7. Ntchisi
8. Ntcheu
9. Dedza

DISTRICTS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

1. Mangochi
2. Balaka
3. Neno
4. Mwanza
5. Chikwawa
6. Chiradzulu
7. Nsanje
8. Blantyre
9. Zomba
10. Machinga
11. Thyolo

12. Phalombe
13. Mulanje

UNIT 2 POPULATION

POPULATION FIGURES IN THE DISTRICT

Each area, village, town, district, region or country has a different population size.

FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION CHANGE

- Births and deaths
- Migration (emigration and immigration)
- Disasters

EFFECTS OF POPULATION CHANGES

An increase in population of an area may lead to:

- shortage of social services such as schools and hospitals
- environmental damage through soil erosion and deforestation
- shortage of natural resources such as water
- shortage of employment
- low standard of living

A decrease in population of an area my lead to:

- shortage of human resources
- greater availability of land for settlement and farming
- greater availability of social services

ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE OR ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURE

Some of the effects of population change include damage or pressure on the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND POPULATION CHANGE

Some of the ways of sustaining the resources in the environment are:

- planting trees
- planting grass
- avoiding bushfires
- following good crop husbandry methods
- avoiding using poisonous chemicals when fishing

UNIT 3 CIVIC RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

POWER, AUTHORITY AND STATUS

The terms ‘power’ and ‘authority’ are often used interchangeably. However, they have different meanings. Power is the ability to use, control or direct something or someone.

On the other hand, authority is power combined with the right to use the power.

This right to exercise power comes from customs, laws, appointments or assignment.

People in power and authority use their status for the benefit of the people.

Status is the position one is holding in society.

THE USE OF POWER AT FAMILY, SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY LEVELS

In the family, parents use their position to discipline their children and provide for their daily needs. At school, the Headteacher and teachers ensure that learners are given meaningful instruction. In the community, village heads, ward councillors and members of parliament initiate development activities which benefit many people. At national level, the president and cabinet unsure that the rights and interests of the people are promoted and protected.

Authority can also be used to provide order and security and to resolve conflicts peacefully among people.

ABUSE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY

Some people use their position or status for personal gain. This is known as abuse of power.

This means that power is not used for the intended purpose. The most common form of abuse of power is corruption.

CONTROL OF ABUSE OF POWER AND AUTHORITY

There are several institutions and organisations which help to check the abuse of power such as Ombudsman, Law Society and Centre for Advice Research and Education on Rights (CARER), Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB) and the Police. People can report to these organisations and institutions when the abuse of power has occurred. It is everyone's responsibility to prevent the abuse of power.

UNIT 4 MORAL VALUES

ACTS OF BRAVERY AND COURAGE

Bravery is when one is ready to face and endure great difficulties. In the communities, there are people who demonstrate bravery. Some brave acts include diving into water to rescue a person who is drowning, entering

a house which has caught fire in order to rescue a person or property, scaring off or fighting big snakes and other animals which threaten people's lives.

IMPORTANCE OF BRAVERY AND COURAGE

- bravery helps to promote peace in the society
- bravery helps to promote cooperation in the society
- bravery promotes fairness in the society

There are some Malawians who have showed bravery and courage.

These include John Chilembwe, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Chakufwa Chihana and Bakili Muluzi.

They have suffered or died for the sake of others.

The government has set aside some days like the Martyrs' Day and Poppy Day to remember such people.

On these days, activities such as singing songs of praise, military displays, poetry recitals, radio programmes and banner messages.

UNIT 5 MAJOR PHYSICAL FEATURES IN A DISTRICT

MAJOR PHYSICAL FEATURES

- mountains
- hills
- rivers
- lakes
- plateaus
- plains
- rift valleys

IMPORTANCE OF MOUNTAINS AND HILLS

- they are sources of rivers and streams
- they are sources of trees.
- they are homes of wild animals
- they make a country look beautiful
- they attract tourists who bring in foreign revenue.
- some place are named after mountains for example Mulanje, Ntchisi, Zomba, Dedza, Nyika Plateau and Machinga.
- some mountains, hills and plateaus form boundaries of countries, for example, Kirk Range in Ntcheu District.

IMPORTANCE OF LAKES AND RIVERS

- they provide water
- they are sources of fish
- they can be used for transportation
- they can be used for irrigation
- some lakes and rivers can be used for generating electricity
- they are homes of aquatic animals
- some lakes and rivers offer tourist attraction
- some places are named after rivers, for example, Lilongwe, Mzimba
- some lakes and rivers form boundaries of countries, for example, Songwe River, Lake Malawi

UNIT 6 EARLY KINGDOMS OF MALAWI

The Maravi and the Nkhamanga were the earliest kingdoms of Malawi. Some of these kingdoms were established during the time of the Akafula. The Akafula were the earliest settlers in Malawi.

ORIGINS OF THE EARLY KINGDOMS OF MALAWI

MARAVI KINGDOM

The Maravi, who are now known as the Chewa, originally came from Uluba in Katanga province of Zaire. They left Zaire in groups between 1200 and 1500 AD.

The main reasons for their migrations were tribal wars, and a shortage of land for grazing and farming.

The kingdom extended from the Luangwa Valley in Zambia to the west of present Malawi, beyond Ruo River in the east, Dwangwa River in the north and Zambezi River in the south.

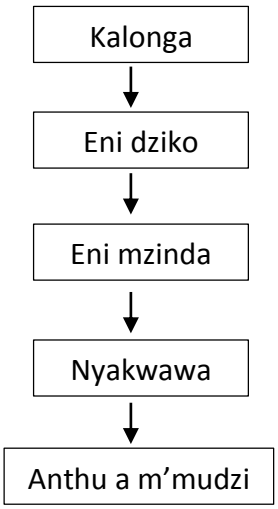
NKHAMANGA KINGDOM

The Nkhamanga lived in the northern Malawi in family clans. Each clan had a leader. They settled in the area between Nyika Plateau to the north, Dwangwa River to the south, Bisa territory in Zambia to the west and Lake Malawi to the east.

The oldest family groups were the Mkandawire, Luhanga, Kachali, Kumwenda, Msowoya, Harawa, Nyanjagha and Mwalweni. All these spoke Chitumbuka.

The Balowoka came from Ubena south of the present Tanzania around 1850 AD and joined Nkhamanga. The Balowoka soon became leaders and established their political structure with its headquarters at Thurwe near Bolero in Rumphi District.

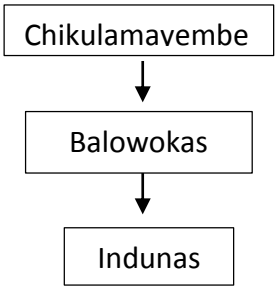
THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE MARAVI KINGDOM



The Maravi were organised under a political system headed by their ruler, the Kalonga. The Kalonga was from the Phiri clan. He was the supreme head of the judiciary and performed ritual or religious duties during religious or social ceremonies. He also held all the territorial powers. He was assisted by subordinate chiefs called Eni dziko.

These were district rulers and some formed king's council. The Nyakwawa (village heads) were responsible for villagers (anthu a m'mudzi)

THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE NKHAMANGA KINGDOM



The political structure of the Nkhamanga Kingdom had Chikulamayembe as king, Balowokas as vassals (juniors) and were in control of trade in their areas. The Nkhamanga clan were appointed as Indunas (sub-chiefs)

FACTORS THAT LED TO THE GROWTH OF THE EARLY KINGDOMS IN MALAWI

Most of the Maravi people emerged as leaders over the local people because they had knowledge of God, traditional medicine, farming, taming animals, trade in ivory and a well-organised political structure.

The Nkhamanga earned their living through subsistence farming. They grew millet and other grain crops. Hunting and iron smelting were other means of living. With the coming of Balowoka, Nkhamanga grew into a commercial kingdom. Their leader was given the title Chikulamayembe meaning “carrier of hoes". The Nkhamangas traded in hoes, knives, beads, cloth, salt and other goods in exchange for ivory and animal skins with the local people. Chikulamayembe became very powerful and popular.

THE FALL OF THE MARAVI KINGDOM

The Maravi Kingdom fell because of political problems and invasions by other tribes.

a. Political structure

The creation of new chieftains led to disloyalty to the Kalonga. Subordinate chiefs far away from the Kalonga traded directly with the Arabs and Portuguese. Some shrines stopped paying their loyalty to the Kalonga during religious ceremonies.

b. The Ngoni and Yao invasions

The Ngoni invaded the Chewa, and later, the Yao also invaded the Chewa.

THE FALL OF THE NKHAMANGA KINGDOM

The Nkhamanga Kingdom fell because of the following reasons:

- There was a lack of a standing army and strong leadership
- There was a lack of respect for the king by some local chiefs
- Kaunga Nyirenda, a Mlowoka, invaded the kingdom
- The Swahili, Arabs and Portuguese took over trade.
- Later the Ngoni fought and defeated Chikulamayembe

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE EARLY KINGDOMS TO THE PRESENT MALAWI

1. THE MARAVI KINGDOM

The Maravi kingdom contributed the following to the present Malawi

- a settled life
- a political structure
- an organised religion
- the use of tradition medicine
- Chinyanja now known as Chichewa, one of Malawi's official language

2. THE NKHAMANGA KINGDOM

The Nkhamanga Kingdom also made some contributions to the present Malawi

- agricultural practices
- hunting
- iron smelting
- trade in ivory, animal skins and foreign goods
- Chitumbuka which is one of Malawi's local languages.

UNIT 7 SOIL

Soil is the particles that make up the surface of the earth.

TYPES OF SOIL

There are many types of soils with different characteristics.

The major ones are:

- sand
- clay
- loam

Some soils are made up of small particles while others are made up of large particles.

IMPORTANCE OF SOIL

- plants grow on soil
- bricks are made from soil
- clay pots are made from soil
- some insects and rodents live in soil.

DESTRUCTION OF SOIL

Soil can be destroyed in many ways such as:

- through soil erosion
- bush fires
- cutting down of trees
- removing of vegetation cover
- loss of fertility

UNIT 8 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

Administrative structures in Malawi are at national, regional, district and community levels.

The district structures serve the purpose of bringing government or development work closer to the local communities. In each structure, people are appointed or elected to run the structure and have different roles.

FUNCTIONS OF DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

There are many roles and functions performed by the administrative structure in a district.

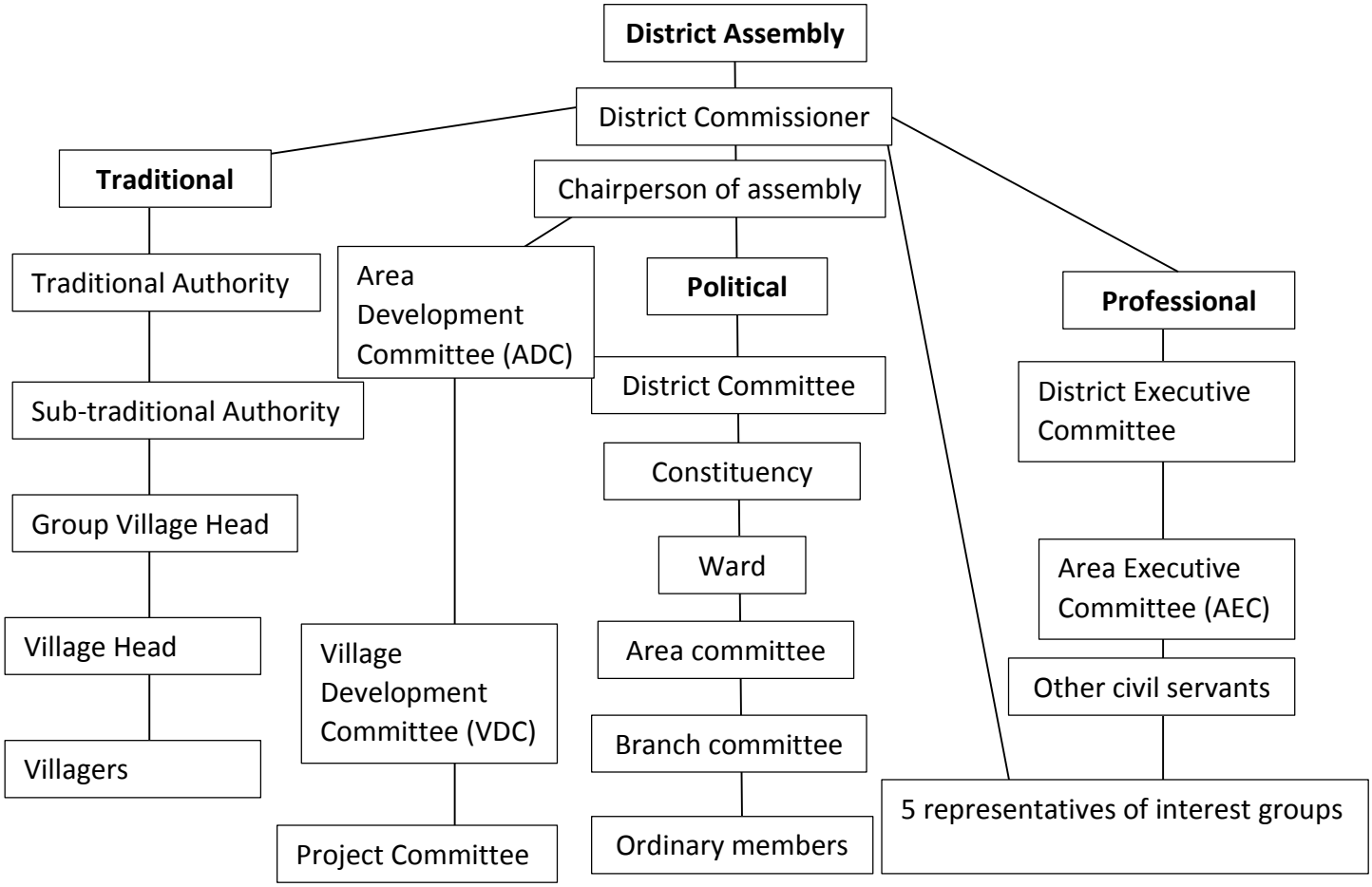
Some functions for each structure are as follows:

THE TRADITIONAL STRUCTURE

The traditional structure:

- ensures that customs and traditions are maintained
- settles disputes among people in the area.
- distributes land among people in the area
- prioritises development work in the area
- mobilises people in development work.
- carries orders or concerns to or from the district development committee (DDC)
- installs chiefs

The administrative structure of a district assembly



THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE

The political structure:

- takes the concerns of people to assemblies (national, district)
- organises and coordinates political meetings in the areas involved
- represents people of the area in meetings or assemblies
- mobilises people to perform development work

PROFESSIONAL STRUCTURE

The professional structure

- interprets government policies to people
- advices community during prioritisation of projects in the district
- supervises, monitors and evaluates projects
- represents government or ministries during official districts meetings

Five members are appointed by the elected members to represent the interests of special groups of people such as the physically challenged.

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER (DC)

The district commissioner:

- settles land disputes in liaison with traditional leaders
- registers marriages that are governed by English law
- supervises development projects in the district
- authorises the purchase of guns and ammunition
- licenses the running of small businesses
- organises national cerebrations at district level

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT (MP)

A member of parliament:

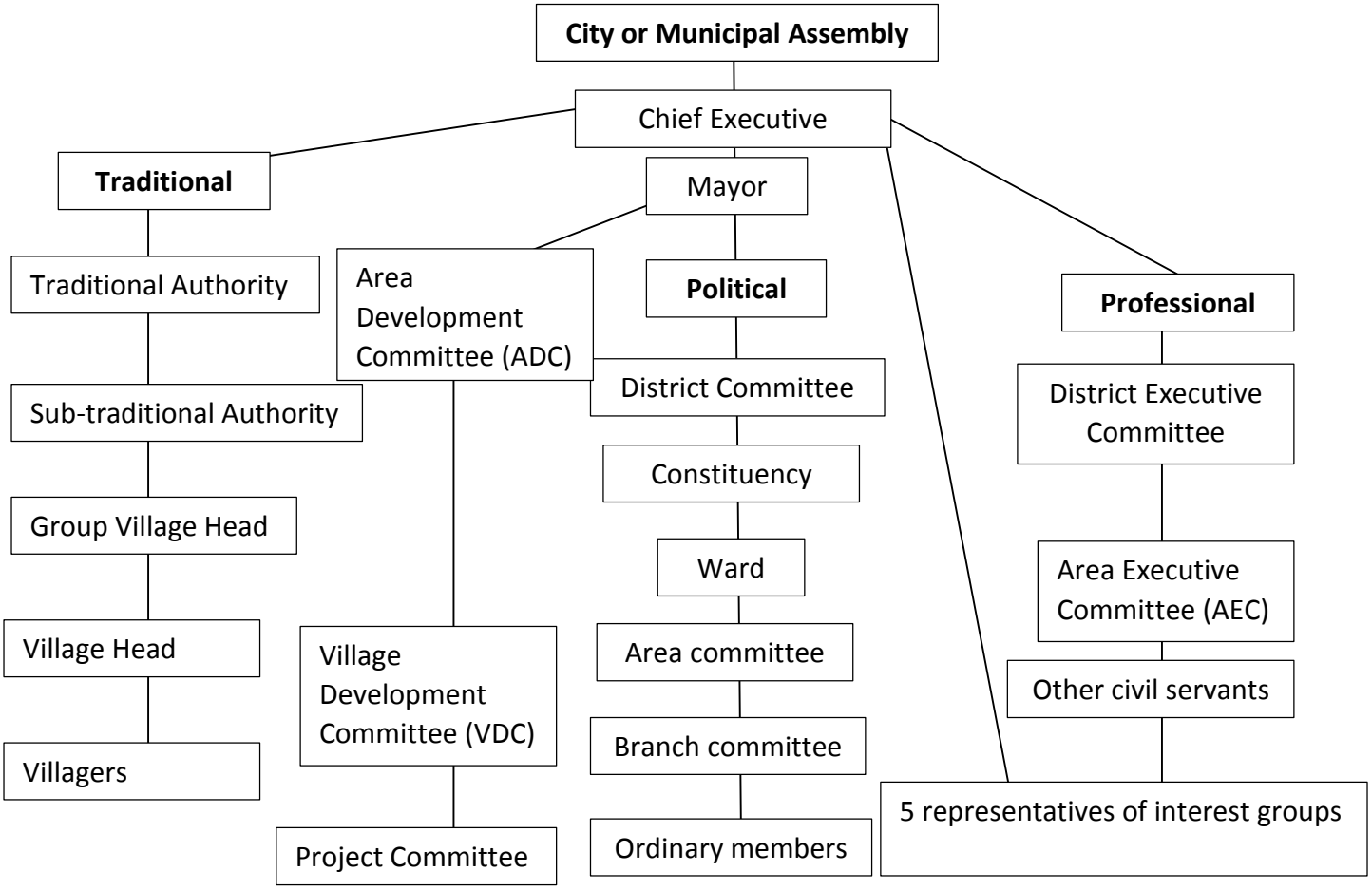
- takes the concerns of people to assemblies (national, district)
- organises and coordinates political meetings in the areas involved
- represents people of the area in meetings or assemblies
- mobilises people to perform development work

A WARD COUNCILLOR (WC)

A ward councillor:

- represents his or her ward at council meetings
- presents problems of his or her ward to the council
- interprets the council plans to the people of his or her ward
- mobilises people on development work
- supervises development activities in his or her ward

The administrative structure of a city or municipal or town assembly



THE ASSEMBLY

Each district has its own assembly. In addition, the following are districts in their own rights in Malawi:

- Blantyre, Lilongwe, Zomba and Mzuzu are city assemblies.
- Balaka, Dedza, Karonga, Kasungu, Liwonde, Luchenza, Mangochi and Salima are town assemblies.

The administrative offices of the assembly are known as the secretariat. The secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day running of the assembly.

The head of the secretariat in district assemblies is called the district commissioner and chief executive in city, municipal and town assemblies.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

Each assembly (council) has four committees which provide services to the local community.

These are:

- education committee
- health committee
- works committee
- finance committee

THE LOCAL ASSEMBLY

The assemblies are established by law to provide various services in a district, town, municipality or city.

The assembly:

- looks after the management of registered nursery and kindergarten schools, primary and community day secondary school – done through the assembly education committee and the district education office
- supervises the running of registered government health services, dispensaries and maternity clinics – also provides health education through the assembly health committee
- provides and maintains water supplies. For example, boreholes, piped water projects and protected wells
- plans and implements community development projects.
- looks after the welfare of street children including orphans and youth services
- establishes woodlots, city parks, nature sanctuaries, and looks after forest resources.
- constructs and maintains local roads (district, town and city)
- plans social and economic development.
- supports the local policies in maintaining peace and security
- provides street lights
- provides burial services and disposal of rubbish (refuse), sewerage
- provides environmental education
- manages ambulance and fire brigade services in cities
- provides land for construction of commercial and residential buildings
- establishes and manages sports stadiums, community halls, rest houses, market services, recreation parks and play grounds, public toilets and beer halls or taverns.
- raises funds through fees and taxes. For example, market fees, rest houses, maize mills, bottle stores, ground rates or plots, burial services, refuse collection
- makes by-law
- makes assembly policies and decisions

UNIT 9 GENDER

FAMILY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDLESS OF SEX

Gender roles are not uniform. They vary from society to society depending on the values attached to males and females. Each society describes what is expected of males and females to young ones as different roles and responsibilities are assigned to them. This is because the society sees these roles and responsibilities as part of its cultural demands.

A family prepares young ones to take up roles and responsibilities based on traditions. Most Malawian traditional practices dictate that females be subordinates to males. This has encouraged unfair distribution of roles and responsibilities between males and females.

EFFECTS OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY

- some people suffer because they are given more work
- some people are denied opportunities simply because of their sex
- some people have a lot of benefits
- some people have no access to some resources

SOME TERMS RELATING TO GENDER

A. Gender equality
   Gender equality means that males and females are treated in the same way, given the same rights and share roles and responsibilities equally.

B. Gender inequality
   Gender inequality refers to the unequal treatment of males and females in a family, school, community or society.

C. Gender equity
   Gender equity refers to the equal distribution of opportunities in the family, school, community or at work.

UNIT 10 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN THE DISTRICT

MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION IN THE DISTRICT

There are various means of transport and communication that are used in a district. People travel and carry goods by train, cars, buses, boats, oxcarts and bicycles. They also communicate in various ways such as by word of mouth, letters, telephones, drums, whistles and signs.

IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport and communication help to link people near and far, obtain and sell goods and get to know events happening in an area.

It is important therefore to care for transport and communication facilities in the district.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS MEANS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Means of transport

Means	**Advantage**	**Disadvantage**
oxcarts	• carry a lot of goods • cheap	• slow • animal fatigue

	• can go almost anywhere	
bicycles	• flexible (can go anywhere) • cheap • readily available	• limited capacity • rider fatigue • slow
cars	• fast • comfortable • high capacity	• high maintenance costs • expensive to buy
boats	• can carry heavy goods • cheap • high capacity	• slow • confined to water bodies
trains	• cheap • high capacity • can carry heavy goods	• slow • not flexible • high maintenance costs

Means of communication

Means	**Advantage**	**Disadvantage**
letters	• cheap • carries more information • ideal for the literate alone	• slow • no immediate feedback
telephones	• instant feedback • message transmitted fast	• expensive • not easily available in rural areas
verbal (oral)	• cheap • room for clarification	• message can be distorted • no privacy • lack of evidence
Drum/whistle	• locally found • fast • cheap	• interpreting meaning is difficult
signs/symbols	• easy to inform people	• susceptible to vandalism • it may mislead when it has expired or tampered with

UNIT 11 INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

A social institution is an organisation which provides a service to the public.

Some institutions in the district are as follows:

- Education institutions
- Health institutions
- Political institutions

- Religious institutions
- Economic institutions
- Agriculture institutions
- Energy and mining institutions
- Sports and youth institutions
- Gender and community services

DEPARTMENTS

The following are examples of departments:

- Police service
- Veterinary
- Fisheries
- Forestry
- Non-governmental organisations

INSTITUTIONS

a. Education institutions

These provide educational services. They consist of schools, colleges, universities and institutes. Development activities in education include increasing the number of schools, the construction of classroom blocks and the training of teachers.

b. Health institutions

These include district hospitals, mission hospitals and under-five clinics, dispensaries, private clinics, Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM), Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS). These provide health services to the community. The introduction of health surveillance assistants (HSA) in some of these institutions has also improved services in our communities.

c. Political institutions

These provide political leadership and advice, and communicate people's needs to relevant authorities. They include parties and their committees at branch, area, district, regional and national levels. Apart from political parties, there are also organisations which have an interest in political affairs, for example, the Public Affairs Committee (PAC), the Centre for Advice, Research and Education Rights (CARER) and National Democratic Institute (NDI)

d. Religious institutions

These cater for the spiritual, moral and social needs of the community. They include Christian Service Committee in Malawi (CSC), the World Vision International (WVI), Gideons International, the Muslim Association of Malawi (MAM), the Students Christian Organisation of Malawi (SCOM), the Young Catholic Students (YCS), Catholic Development Council of Malawi (CADECOM), the Society of Anglican Students (SAS), churches, mosques, Adventist Youth and Church of Central Africa Presbyterian Students Organisation (CCAPSO)

e. Economic institutions

These provide banking services, credit facilities and expertise in business development. These consist of the Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCO), the National Bank (NB), the Standard Bank, the New Building Society Bank (NBSB), the African Businessmen Association (ABA), the National Association of Business Women (NABW), the First Discount House Bank (FDH), One Village One Product (OVOP), Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF), Foundation for International Community Assistant (FINCA), The First Capital Bank and the Malawi Rural Development Bank (MARDEF)

f. Agriculture institutions

These provide agricultural services. These include Agricultural Development and Marketing Cooperation (ADMARC), Agriculture Development Division (ADD), Rural Development Programme (RDP), Extension Planning Area (EPA), Irrigation Department, Research Department.

g. Energy and mining institutions

These provide electricity, heat energy and minerals. They include the Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM), Kaziwiziwi and .Mchenga coal mines.

h. Sports and youth institutions

These provide sporting activities. They include the Malawi School Sports Association (MASSA), the Football Association of Malawi (FAM), the National Sports Council of Malawi, Malawi Boxing Association (MABA), Netball Association of Malawi (NAM), Volleyball Association of Malawi (VAM), Basketball Association of Malawi (BAM).

i. Gender and community services.

These promote community empowerment and development. They include the Adult Literacy Schools, Orphanages, Mpemba Boys Home and Magomero Community Development Centre.

DEPARTMENTS

These are divisions or sections of a ministry. Each department has a specific role to play.

Following are examples:

a. Police service

This provides security services. It includes traffic patrol, Criminal Investigations Department (CID), Community Policing Services and traffic police.

b. Veterinary

This provides medical services for domestic animals.

c. Fisheries

This trains and monitors farmers and fishers to raise and catch fish effectively.

d. Forestry

This promotes the planting and caring for forests. It also monitors and collects revenue on forest resources.

e. Non-Governmental organisations (NGOs)

These provide food security, education services, health services and economic empowerment. They include the Save the Children UK/USA, World Vision International, Action Aid Malawi, Africare, Concern Universal or Concern World Wide and Plan Malawi.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS

Different institutions and departments provide different services. All these services aim at improving the living standards of people economically, socially and morally.

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROVIDED BY INSTITUTIONS AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

Social institutions and departments provide development activities and services to the people. Sometimes people are asked to participate in development activities such as construction of schools, hospitals and roads.

UNIT 12 TRAFFIC RULES

ROAD USERS

There are many road users.

These include:

- People
- animals
- vehicles

Each road user has a right to the road. Traffic rules and regulations help to prevent road accidents. All road user must respect these rules and regulations.

TRAFFIC RULES FOR ROAD USERS

1. Traffic rules for pedestrians

Traffic rules which pedestrians should follow include:

- walking on the right-hand side of the road facing oncoming traffic
- looking right, left and right again then cross the road when crossing the road
- wearing white or reflective clothes at night
- avoiding playing on the road.

2. Traffic rules for cyclists

Traffic rules which cyclists should follow include:

- riding a road-worthy cycle properly
- having reflectors on the cycle
- putting on a crash helmet
- wearing white or reflective clothes at night
- giving correct signals
- using hands while riding
- crossing the road only when there is no moving traffic.

3. Traffic rules for motorists

Traffic rules which motorists should follow include:

- fastening seat belts
- respecting other roads users
- driving a road-worthy vehicle
- not driving while drunk
- not using the cell phones while driving.

ROAD SIGNALS AND SIGNS

Road signals and signs are messages which are conveyed to road users.

Road signals include arm movements, indicator lights, a horn and traffic lights.

Road signs include pedestrian crossing, a hump, a road detour and road junction.

CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS AND PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

FACTORS WHICH CAUSE ROAD ACCIDENTS

- animals on the road without a herder
- driving vehicles which are not road-worthy
- children playing on the road
- speeding
- drunken driving
- travelling on a bad road
- overloading
- caress overtaking
- using an unlicensed driver
- neglecting road signs and rules
- bad weather

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST ROAD ACCIDENTS

Most road accidents are dangerous and may lead to loss of life, loss of property and loss of money. Causes of these road accidents can be avoided if precautionary measures are followed properly.

RULES GOVERNING ROAD USERS

Road users have rules which guide them.

A strict following of traffic rules ensures prevention of accidents.

UNIT 13 SAFETY AT WORK

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS AT WORK

Many accidents occur at school, home, recreation places and work places. For example, accidents may be caused by unsafe working conditions, machines which are not covered or old, careless handling of objects, poorly ventilated rooms, poor school block conditions, untrained or unskilled labour or use of machines without protective materials.

SITUATIONS THAT CAN CAUSE ACCIDENTS

Sometimes accidents are caused because of the situations people are in.

Some of the situations could be:

- leaving the children alone at home
- factory blocks not well secured
- school blocks not well secured
- use of unskilled labour
- using old or faulty machines

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS AT WORK PLACES

Accidents at work places can be prevented if safety rules are followed.

Some precautionary measures against accidents at work places include:

- provision of protective clothing
- regular maintenance of machinery
- good ventilation.

SAFETY RULES AT WORK PLACES

- workers should be provided with protective materials and attire.
- regular maintenance of machinery should be done.
- work places should have well-ventilated rooms
- work places should be regularly well-maintained.
- obsolete machines should be replaced.
- workers should be given regular refresher courses
- worker should always observe instructions.

Every worker has rights and responsibilities.

These include:

- observing safety rules
- taking care of facilities
- reporting problem with machines

REFERENCE

MIE (2007) Social Studies Teacher's Guide for Standard 5, Domasi; MIE.

TYPESETTING BY ZIKOMO MASESE BANDA and SHADRACH CHABWERA (Brother-inlaw)

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