

## JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

### MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023

273/2 - GEOG

Marking guide

1.

- a) (i). A – Atlas Ranges / mountains.  
B – Ethiopian Highlands.  
(ii) Latitude 1 – Tropic of Cancer  
(iii) Islands 2 – Madagascar  
(iv) Ocean 3 – Atlantic  
(v) Rivers C – Volta  
D – Orange

(07marks)

- b) Process responsible for the formation of the;

A – Atlas Ranges / Mountains

Folding: There was a pre-existing depression / geo-syncline which was filled by layers of sedimentary rocks, which, were later acted upon by compressional forces that led to the formation of syncline and anticlines, hence the fold mountains. (06marks)

Or diagrammatically.

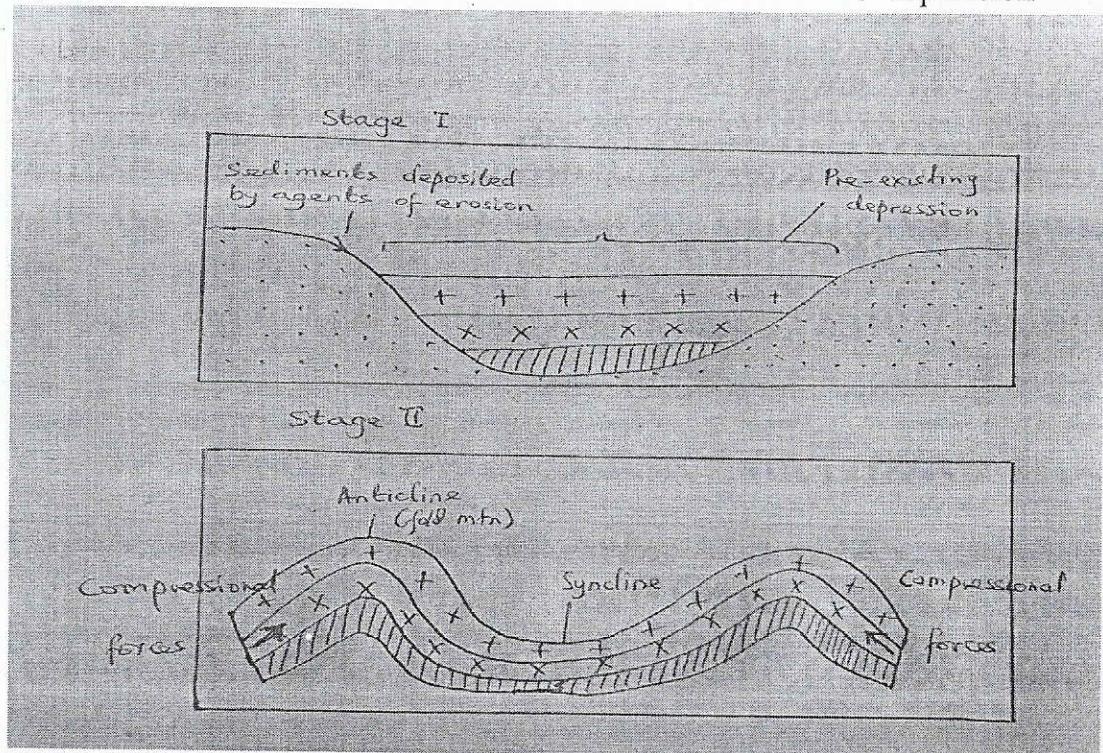
Folding:

Sediments deposited

pre-existing

By agents of erosion

depression

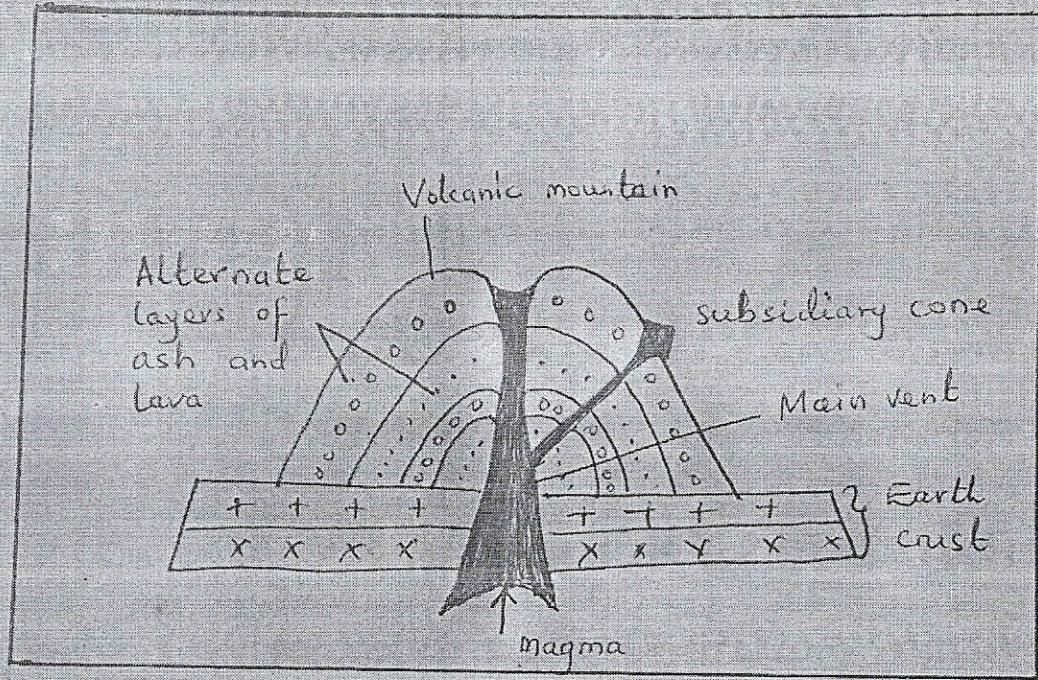


## B – Ethiopian Highlands

Volcanicity: this occurs when cracks or faults occur in the earth's crust; magma from deep in the earth's crust escapes through the vent. The lava which solidifies very fast forms volcanic cone (mountains).

Or dramatically:

Volcanicity:



Max 06 marks

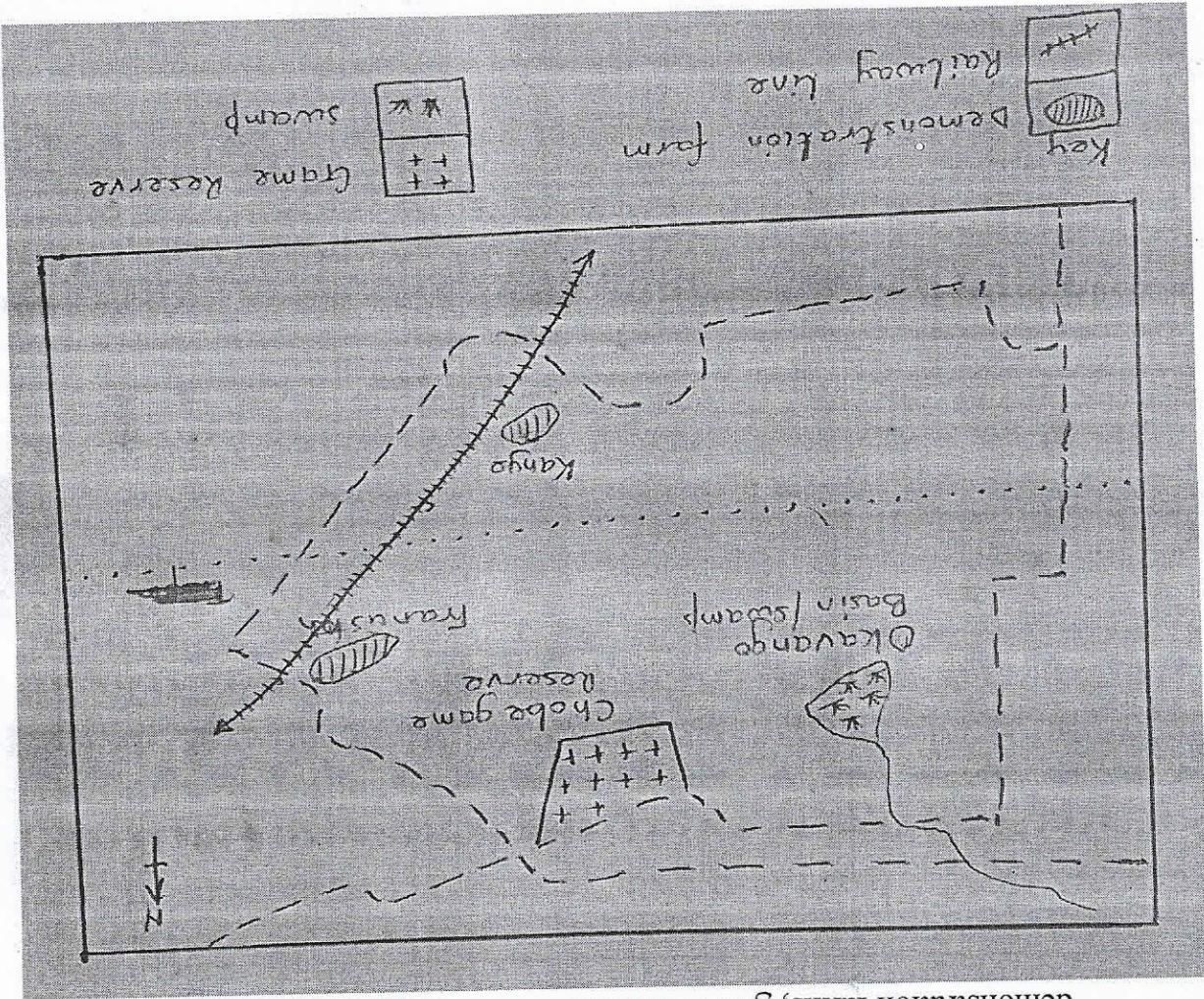
c) The influence of relief on drainage in Africa.

- Highland areas receive heavy rainfall and this provides the watershed for most of the major rivers.
- Rivers valleys in Highland areas have narrow gorges, waterfalls, rapids which are ideal for HEP stations.
- Plateau areas allow rivers to meander extensively
- Lowland areas reduce the speed of rivers; this causes massive deposition on the flood plain.
- Rivers enter the seas & oceans in the form of deltas in lowland:  
Nile delta

(06marks)

d) Problems experienced by people living in the highland areas in Africa outside East Africa.

- Steep slope which restrict settlement



- a. A sketch map of Botswana showing Drainage features, latitudes, demonstration farms, game reserves.

2.

- (@ 1 mark max (06 marks))
- Heavy orographic / relief rainfall on the windward side of mountains
  - Inaccessibility of some areas due to ruggedness
  - High costs of construction of transport routes by road, railway
  - Leading to leaching of soils.
  - Sparse population leading to limited labour
  - Temperature inversion limits settlement in valleys
  - Drought / low rainfall amount on the leeward side
  - Flooding on the windward side leading to loss of life and property.
  - Landslides triggered off by heavy rainfall
  - Hide outs for criminals and destructive wild animals

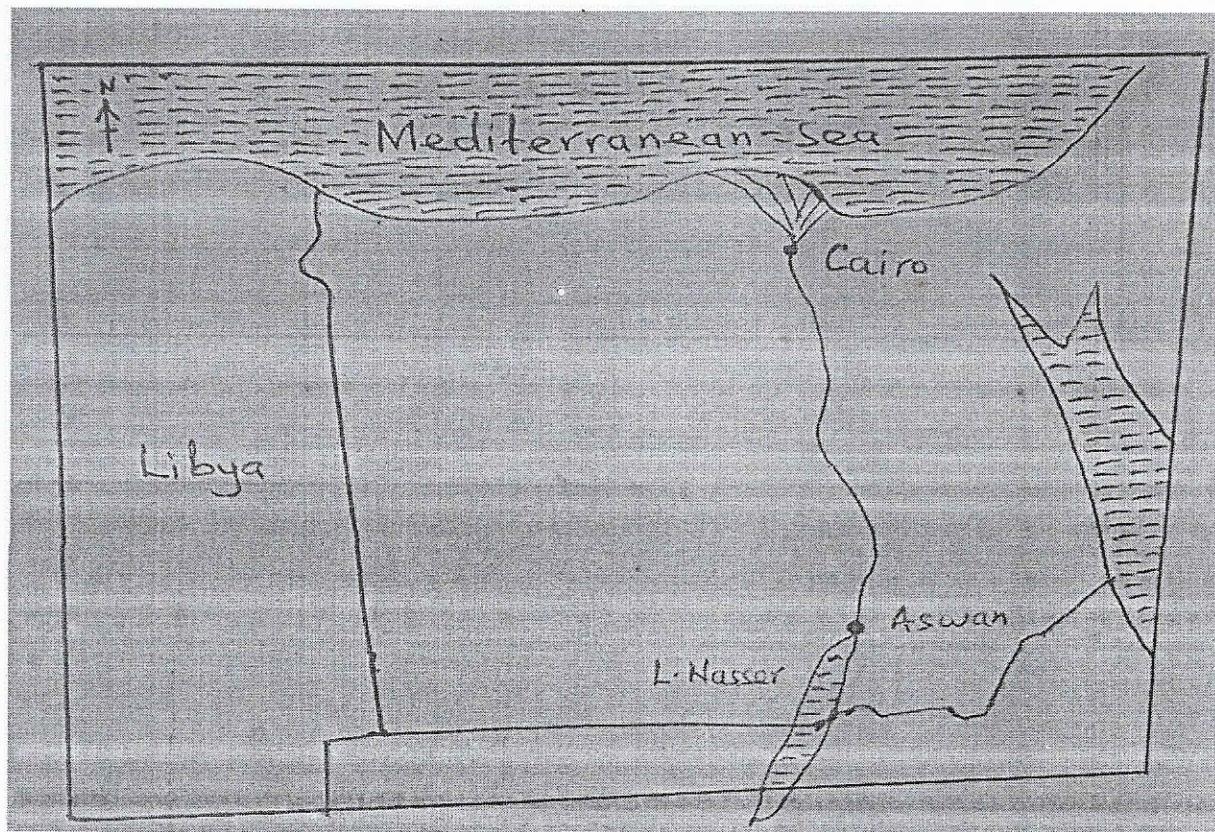
b. Characteristics of demonstration farms in Botswana:

- Large farms of between 1600 – 2800 hectares
- Farms are fenced
- Farms are divided with paddocks
- Farms are stocked with beef cattle from government and individual farmers.
- Cattle are grazed on a rotational basis
- Farms have well established water supply systems.
- Modern techniques of cattle – rearing are applied e.g. artificial insemination, de-horning, castration, selective breeding, chemical spraying, etc.
- Animals are fed on natural pastures.
- Supplementary / artificial feeds are given to the cattle
- Record – keeping is done
- The carrying capacity of the land is considered to avoid over grazing.
- Cattle are reared for commercial purposes.
- Demonstration farms are capital intensive.

c. Factors which led to the development of demonstration farms in Botswana:

- Existence of large tracts of vacant land for establishment.
- Little / low and unreliable rainfall / dry conditions which could not support meaningful herding.
- The need to educate farmers on modern methods of keeping cattle.
- Limited surface water especially during the dry periods.
- Existence of scanty pastures and low – carrying capacity of the land made it necessary to establish farms to show better ways of management of scarce resources.
- Limited alternative economic activities; need to diversify them
- Availability of adequate capital to invest in demonstration farms.
- Positive attitude of the farmers to actively participate in the program.
- Availability of high quality cattle breeds to be used on the farms.
- Supportive government policy for enhancing education of the farmers.
- Relatively flat landscape for easy movement of the animals.
- Availability of skilled labour to work on farms
- Large market for the farm products at home and abroad
- Well-developed transport network to markets.

- d. Contribution of demonstration farms towards the development of Botswana.
- Has provided education to farmers who have established their own farms.
  - Increased beef production as a lot of animals are fattened for 4 – 6 months hence a source of animal proteins (food)
  - Source of income to the farmers through the sale of mature cattle, hence improved standard of living.
  - Better use of the environment by controlling the land – carrying capacity through rotational grazing, fencing and water provision.
  - Disease control among the animals which has increased the productivity of animals.
  - Creation of employment for the population on the demonstration farm;
    - Foreign exchange earned by the government through export for infrastructural development.
    - Source of government revenue through taxation for infrastructural development
    - Etc.
3. (a) A sketch map of Egypt showing Towns, water, water bodies, neighboring countries.



a.

- (i) Definition of population density:

Population density is the number of people per unit area / per square kilometer.

$$\text{Population density} = \frac{\text{Total number of persons in an area}}{\text{Total land area}}$$

- (ii) Factors which have led to differences in population density in Egypt.

- Well-developed transport routes in the Nile valley encourage dense settlement whereas the NE and SW parts are very remote / sand dunes thus sparse population.
- Fertile alluvial soils along the Nile valley attract large / dense population whereas the sandy / infertile soils outside the Nile basin do not support agriculture hence low / sparse population.
- Large industrialized urban centres have attracted dense population e.g. in Cairo, whereas less industrialized south west and Arabian desert discourage settlement.
- Existence of large mineral deposits and mining activities of salt in Oasis, iron ore at Buhariya attract dense population whereas the SW areas with limited minerals defer settlement.
- Easy access to fresh water in the Nile valley and Oases has attracted dense population whereas areas with less or no fresh water discourage settlement hence low / sparse population.

tve – 3 max

ve – 3 max

(08marks)

- b. Effects of high population density on the environment in Egypt.

Positives:

- Large labour forces from the large population to carry out economic activities.
- Large market for goods and services leading to increased production.
- Full utilization of the available natural resources to cater for large population.
- Promotes innovations and inventions resulting into increased output

Negatives

- Inadequate accommodation leading to development of slums and associated evils.
- High cost of living due to high demand for goods and services

- High crime rates such as murder, prostitution, robbery, drug abuse etc.
- Traffic congestion during rush hours leading to delays
- Poor sanitation leading to easy spread of diseases.
- Pollution of air, water and land as a result of dumping the industrial wastes.
- Shortage of land for expansion leading to encroachment on the marginal land.
- High pressure on the social amenities leading to high costs of maintenance.
- High rates of unemployment leading to high crime rate, low standard of living.
- Over-crowding / congestion in the area leading to diseases.

1d – 3 max

ex – 3 max (06marks)

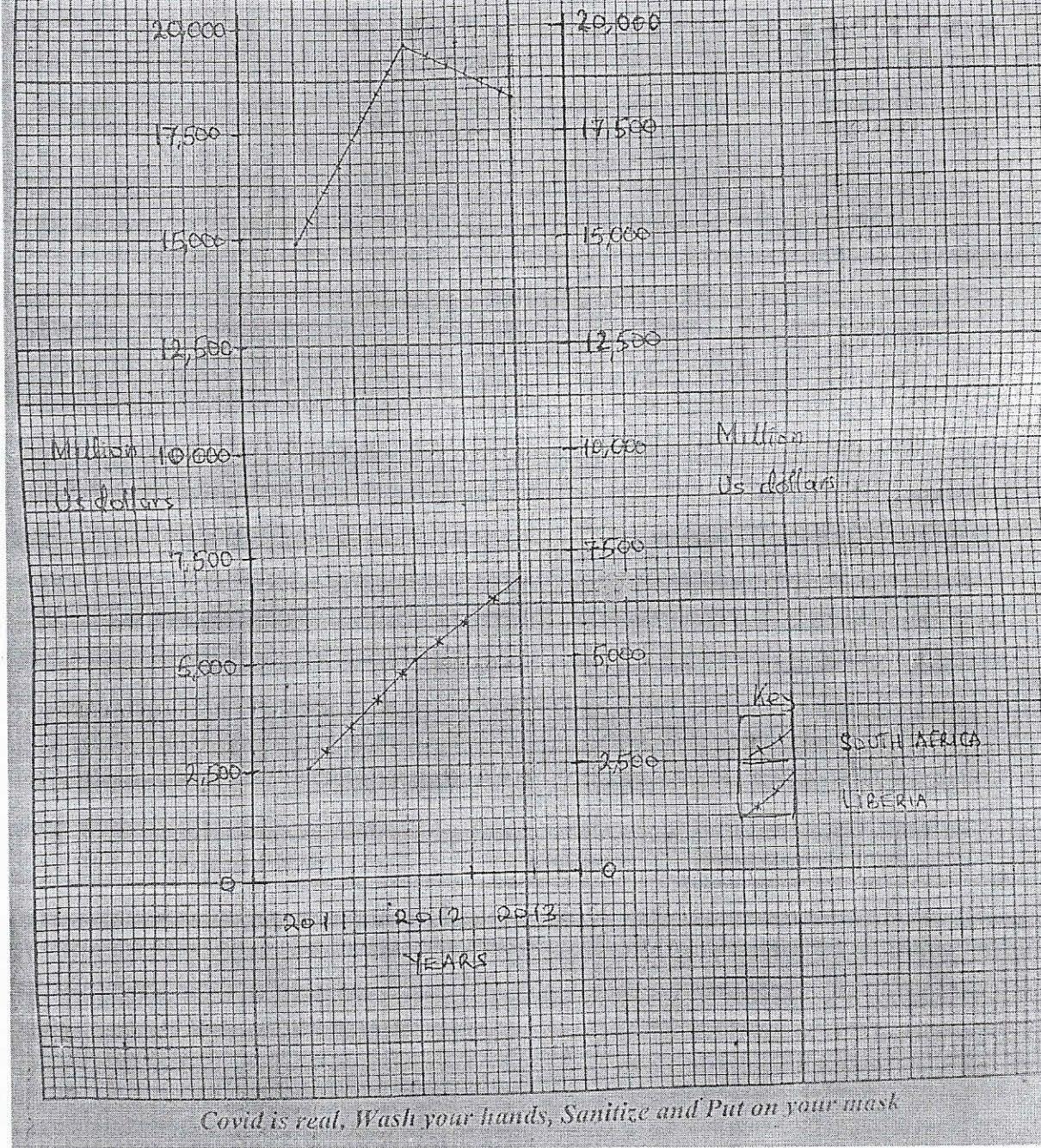
c. Steps being taken to solve the problem of high population density in Egypt.

- Constructing high rise buildings / sky scrapers / vertical expansion to reduce on land shortage.
- Intensive cultivation / irrigation of the available limited land.
- Recycling / treatment of industrial wastes.
- Construction of fly-overs to reduce congestion.
- Planned settlement / migration of people to less density populated areas.
- Establishment of new industries to reduce the un-employment problem.
- Relocation of industries to less populated areas.
- Legislation / use of strict laws to reduce high crime rate.

Max 05

4. (a)

(a) A LINE GRAPH SHOWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS FOR LIBERIA AND SOUTH AFRICA BETWEEN 2011 AND 2013



(a) Trend of exports between 2011 and 2013 for South Africa

- Between 2011 and 2012 there was an increase of 4,728 million dollars.
- Between 2012 and 2013 there was a decrease / fall of 1310 million US dollars.

(b) The factors that have influenced export trade in South Africa;

Positives.

- Availability of modern technology which helps easy production of surplus commodities for export.
- Relative political stability promoting investment in exports.
- Abundant raw materials from mineral, agriculture used to manufacture surplus commodities for export.
- Abundant skilled and semi-skilled labour that work in the manufacturing industries or export.
- Favourable government policy of promotion of exports by attracting much investors, offering tax holidays.
- Availability of vast land for establishment of export oriented projects.
- Developed infrastructure like railways, roads, ports for the good movement of exports.
- A variety of power sources needed to run export oriented industries like HEP, nuclear, coal.
- High demands abroad for commodities promote export trade.
- Adequate capital to purchase and marketing of export commodities encourage trade.
- Improved weather conditions improve volume of agricultural exports.

Negative:

- Vagaries of weather, pests, diseases reduce the quality of agricultural export.
- Perishability of some goods reduce the volume of such goods for export.
- Unprocessed goods reduce the value of exports.
- Unfavourable terms of trade, high tariffs, quotas discourage trade across borders.
- Duplication / production of similar goods reduce market for exports.
- Restricted tonnage / courier limit the quality of exports.
- Inflation discourages export trade by lowering the value of the currency.

1d – 4max

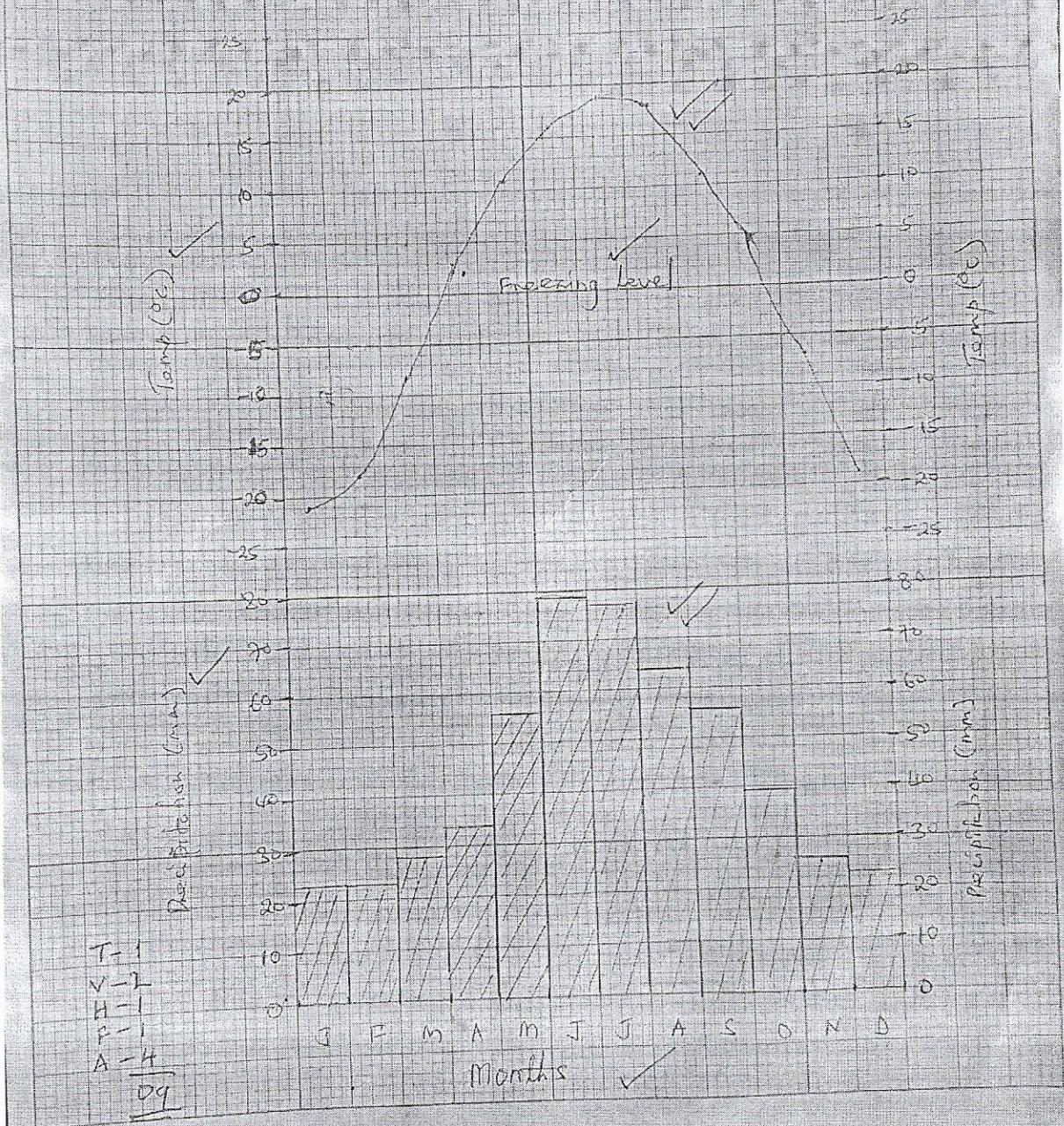
ex – 4max 08marks

(c) Contribution of international trade to the development of African countries.

- Avails commodities that are not produced locally, hence improving standard of living.
- Widens market, thus resulting in sufficient use of their resources.
- Improves international relations among countries which promotes peace.
- A source of government revenue in form of taxes used for infrastructural development.
- It promotes competition in the production of quality commodities hence improving standard of living.
- Source of employment to those engaged in the production of export commodities earning them income.
- Importation of modern technology is possible hence more goods are produced.
- Development of urban centres / ports for exports.
- Attracts tourist thus bringing in foreign exchange
- Leads to diversification of the economy.
- It attracts foreign and local investors in production.
- Leads to improvement of infrastructure e.g. roads.
- Source of foreign exchange.
- Source of employment opportunities.
- Promotes trade relationships between trade partners.
- Urbanization of export terminals.

5. (a)

(5 a) A COMBINED LINE AND BAR CHART SHOWING THE CLIMATE OF STATION X ON THE CANADIAN PLAINS



a)

- (i) The coolest month at station X is January ( $-21^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
The wettest month at station is June (79mm)

(ii) Mean annual precipitation:

$$\frac{(23+23+28+34+56+79+77+64+56+39+26+23)}{12} \text{ mm}$$

$$= 526 \text{ mm}$$

1

$$= 528 \text{ mm}$$

Annual range of temperature:

$$= (19 - 21) {}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 40 {}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

04 (06 marks)

- b) The periodic activities carried out by the farmers living on the Canadian Prairies.

| Period  | Activity   |
|---|--|
| In winter / November – March / winter cold conditions.                                      | Book – keeping, repairing machines, planning for next year's agricultural activities, plaiting of winter wheat, indoor feeding of livestock. |
| During spring / April-May / high rainfall amount received, melting of ice, warm temperature | Ploughing, planting / sowing, outdoor grazing, weeding, spraying recommended chemicals, applying fertilizers, harvesting winter wheat.       |
| During summer / June – August / warm temperature  | Harvesting, drying of crops, processing, grading, storing, market, outdoor grazing.  |
| Autumn / September – October with mild temperature  | Harvesting, ploughing (dry farming) processing, grading, packing, storing, marketing.  |

Period – max 03 marks

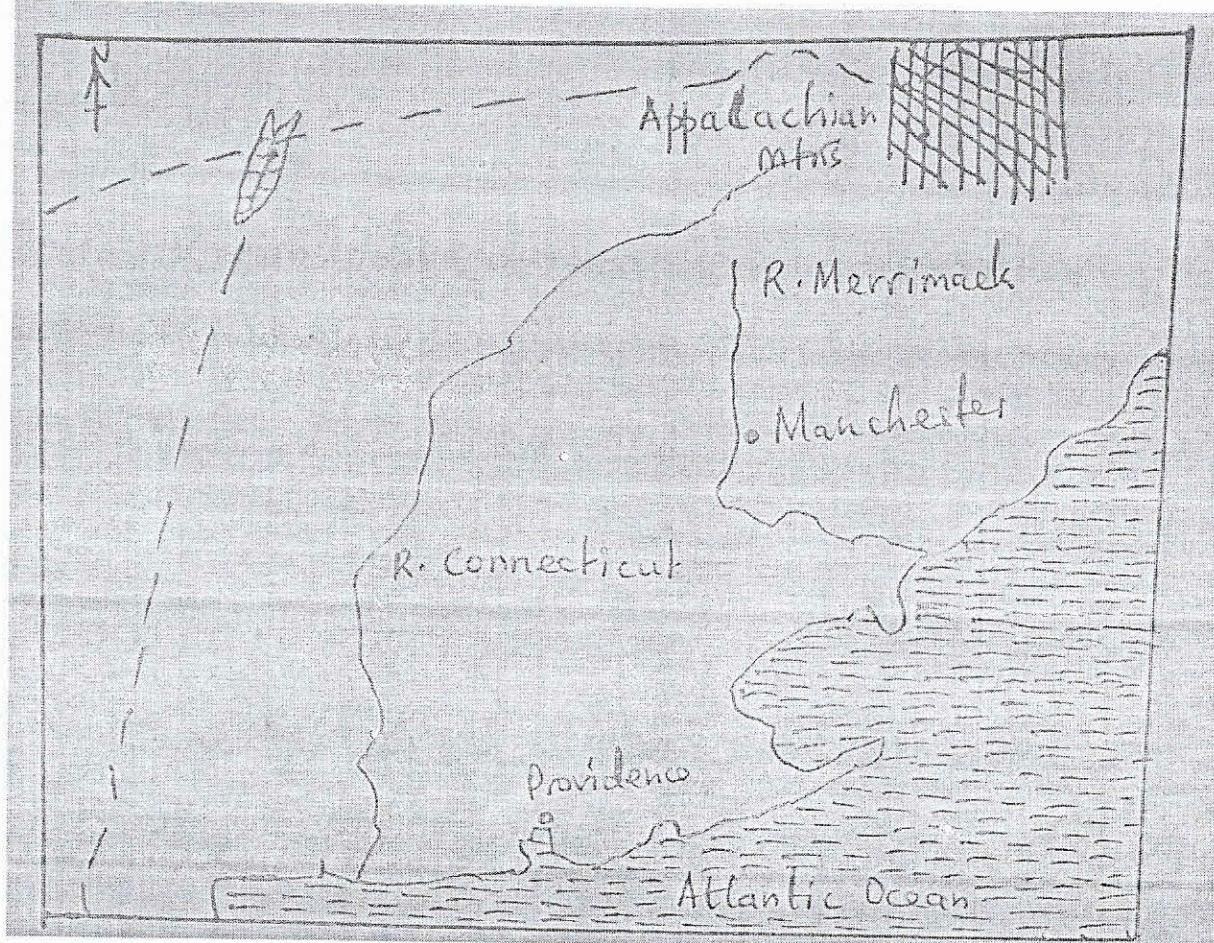
Activity – max 03 marks 06marks

- c) Climate related problems facing farmers at station X

- Winter hail storms destroy crops.
- Prolonged drought resulting in use of costly methods of growing crops by irrigation.
- Water freezing limits the type of crops to be grown.
- Soil erosion caused by torrential rains lead to loss of soil fertility
- Freezing of water bodies limit transport on such water bodies.

6.

- a) Sketch map of New England showing rivers, and new industrial towns;



- b) Describe the conditions which have led to the development of industries in the new industrial regions.

- Abundant new energy sources e.g. HEP to run industries.
- Abundant cheap labour to work in industries from the increased population
- Cheap transport costs for the industrial raw materials like coal.
- Modern technology for efficiency in production
- Abundant land for establishment and expansion of industries.
- Wide market locally from increased population and abroad.
- Favourable government policy of subsidizing industries.
- Developed transport routes to move raw materials to industries and markets.

1d – max 04

ex – max 04 (08marks)

c) Explain the benefits of industries to the state of New England.

- Provision of employment opportunities to the population leading to earning income.
- Development of infrastructure like roads, railways.
- Source of income to the people leading to improved standards of living.
- Source of market for minerals, agricultural raw materials
- Diversification of the economy reducing over dependence on limited sectors of the economy.
- Growth of town with their related infrastructure
- International cooperation through trade with other countries attracting more investments.
- Revenue to government through taxation on industrial goods for development of social services.
- Foreign exchange in earned through exportation of industrial goods.

Id – max 03

ex – max 03 06

d) Outline environmental problems that have resulted from industrialization in New England.

- Shortage of land in New England.
- Loss of vegetation cover.
- Accumulation of green gases leading to global warming.
- Pollution of land, air and water by industrial wastes.
- Shortage of fresh drinking water.
- Poor visibility due to smog and fog causing accidents.
- Exhaustion of raw materials e.g. minerals.
- High costs of water purification for use.
- High crime rate e.g. prostitution, drug abuse.
- Overcrowding leading poor sanitation and easy spread of disease

Max 04

7.

a) Rivers: 1 – cumber land

2 – Tennessee

Towns: 3 – Memphis

4 – Knoxville

Dam A –

States B – Mississippi

C – North Caroline

b) Describe the steps that were taken by the Tennessee valley Authority to develop the Tennessee valley.

- Building dams to regulate the flow of rivers and control floods
- Terracing / contour ploughing / strip cropping to control soil erosion.
- Planting trees and grass through afforestation and re afforestation to improve water cycle provide forest raw materials.
- Establishment of demonstration farms to teach farmers better methods of farming.
- Generation of HEP for domestic and industrial use.
- Construction of water reservoirs to store water for use.
- Eradication and control of pests / diseases through recommended chemical spraying, establishment of health facilities.
- Deeping / dredging of river channels to improve navigation
- Introducing modern methods of farming like using fertilizers.
- Establishment of mineral and agro-based industries to provide employment.
- Refilling of gullies using the brush wood.
- Family planning to control population growth.

Id – 3max

ex – 3max

c) Benefits of the Tennessee valley Authority.

- Promotion of fishing activities from the water reservoirs, improving diet
- Development of tourism industry that attract foreign exchange
- Improved standard of living from the income earned farmers
- Urbanization led to development of socio-economic infrastructure.
- Bridges enabled improvement of transport
- Poverty eradication / income earned through establishment of industries.
- Control of soil erosion through afforestation, terracing
- Floods were controlled by construction of dams, saving lives and property.
- Generation of HEP for industrial and domestic use.

Id – 4mx

ex – 4max

08marks

d) Problems still faced by the people living in the Tennessee valley.

- Urbanization and industrialization led to new challenges like unemployment, overcrowding.
- Shortage of land due to increased demand for agriculture
- Siltation of rivers due to damming of river valleys
- Environmental pollution of air, water and land due to establishment of industries.
- Displacement of people by the water reservoirs, established forests
- Seasonal floods destroying property

- Pests and diseases that attack people and livestock.

5marks

8.

(a)

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (i) Country A is Austria                                      | 1 mark     |
| (ii) Relief region B is Jura                                  | 1 mark     |
| (iii) Rivers: C is R. Inn<br>D is R. Rhine                    | 2marks     |
| (iv) Industrial towns: 1 is Basel<br>2 is Bern<br>3 is Geneva | 3marks     |
|   | (07 marks) |

(b)

- (i) Tourist attractions found in both the Switzerland and East Africa
- Human artifacts like museums, crafts and souvenirs
  - Summer climate is warm in Switzerland and the warm climate throughout the year in East Africa
  - Beautiful scenery like snowcapped mountains, lakes, rivers and their associated land forms.
  - Flora and Fauna or plants and animals.
  - Sporting activities like swimming, white rafting, mountain climbing, beach games, skiing, game fishing, etc.

Max. 2marks

- (ii) Tourist activities taking place in Switzerland during winter.

- Skiing
- Skating

- (c) An invisible export, therefore a source of foreign exchange used for infrastructural development.

- Generated employment opportunities to many people proving them with income.
- Income earned through tourism have helped to improve the people's standards of living.
- Growth of urban centres with their associated infrastructural development.
- Development of infrastructure like roads, lodges used by tourist.
- Promotion of international relations with USA, Germany which has boasted trade, peace.
- Led to development of manufacturing industries by providing ready market for binoculars, cameras.
- Diversification of the economy by providing alternative sources of incomes in addition to industries, agriculture.
- Conservation of Fauna and Flora leading to environmental protection and promotion of bio-diversity.

Id – max 4

ex – max 4 08marks.

(d) Why the tourist industry in Switzerland is more developed than that of East Africa.

- Well-developed transport like roads, railways to move tourists
- Adequate power to enable electrification of the railway system.
- Modern and comfortable hotels, camping sites to cater for tourists needs
- Diversity of international languages for effective and easy communication.
- Good hospitality provided by the Swiss people attract more tourists.
- Availability of many international organizations headquarters like Red cross attract many visitors
- Political neutral and stable attracts tourist worldwide.
- Adequate capital to invest in the tourist identity
- Vigorous advertisement through internet attracts more tourists.
- Being very close to the rich neighbours like Germany provide ready market.

Id – max 3

ex – max 3 (06marks)

9.

a) Sketch map of the Rhine water way showing.....

- The rich hinter land i.e. the Ruhr industrial region, the Rhine rift valley and Rhine delta.
- Modern technology of the ports for quick shipment, dredging, building canals.
- Deep river channels which accommodate larger ocean going vessels
- The Rhine R. flows into the busiest North Sea.
- Cooperation of the Rhineland countries to develop the waterway
- Availability skilled labour to construct canals and port facilities.
- Availability of adequate capital for modifying the water way and construction of ports.
- Construction of canals to bypass narrow and shallow sections of the water way.
- The need to develop cheap transport for burley raw materials like iron ore and coal.
- The waterway is ice free hence used throughout the year.
- Little seasonal fluctuations in the water levels hence ideal for navigation of large ships throughout the year.

Id – 4 max

ex – 4 max 08mks

- c) The contribution of the Rhine water way to the development of the Rhine lands.

- Employment opportunities, thus providing income.
- Urbanization / port development with associated infrastructure
- Source of income hence improvement in standard of living
- Stimulated exploitation of natural resources e.g. minerals, leading to economic development
- Source of government revenue for infrastructure development through taxation.
- Cheap water transport hence promotion of exports and imports
- Opened the landlockedness of Switzerland, Luxemburg to the sea
- Stimulated industrial development, generating employment.
- Promoted international trade hence foreign exchange for social development.
- Boasted international relationship among Rhine lands countries hence enhancing peace and trade.
- Promotion of tourism that bring in foreign exchange
- Water for domestic and animal rearing

Id – 3 max

ex – 3 max 06mks

- d) Problems faced by the Rhine water way

- Congestion at Port Rotterdam leading to delays.

- Silting of the river leading to expensive dredging.
- Pollution of river, air and land.
- Occasional flooding especially due to sea incursion
- Smog / fog causing poor visibility and accidents
- Urbanization and associated problems of high crime rates.
- High taxes on the shipment of goods.

Max 04

10.

(a) A pie-chart showing land use on a typical polder in the Netherlands.

Calculation;

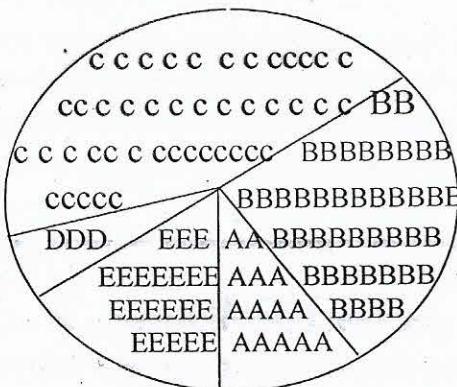
$$\text{Woodland and Heath: } \frac{7100}{550,000} \times 360^\circ = 46.5^\circ$$

$$\text{Building, road, water: } \frac{99,000}{550,000} \times 360^\circ = 64.8^\circ$$

$$\text{Grasslands } \frac{236,000}{550,000} \times 360^\circ = 154.5^\circ$$

$$\text{Arable land } \frac{121,000}{550,000} \times 360^\circ = 79.2^\circ$$

$$\text{Horticulture } \frac{22,000}{550,000} \times 360^\circ = 14.4^\circ$$



### KEY

|           |                         |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| <b>AA</b> | Woodlands and health    |
| <b>BB</b> | Building , roads, water |
| <b>cc</b> | Grass lands             |
| <b>DD</b> | Arable land             |
| <b>EE</b> | Horticulture            |

(b)

- |      |                             |         |
|------|-----------------------------|---------|
| (i)  | Least dominant horticulture | 01 mark |
| (ii) | Most dominant Grassland     | 01 mark |

(c)

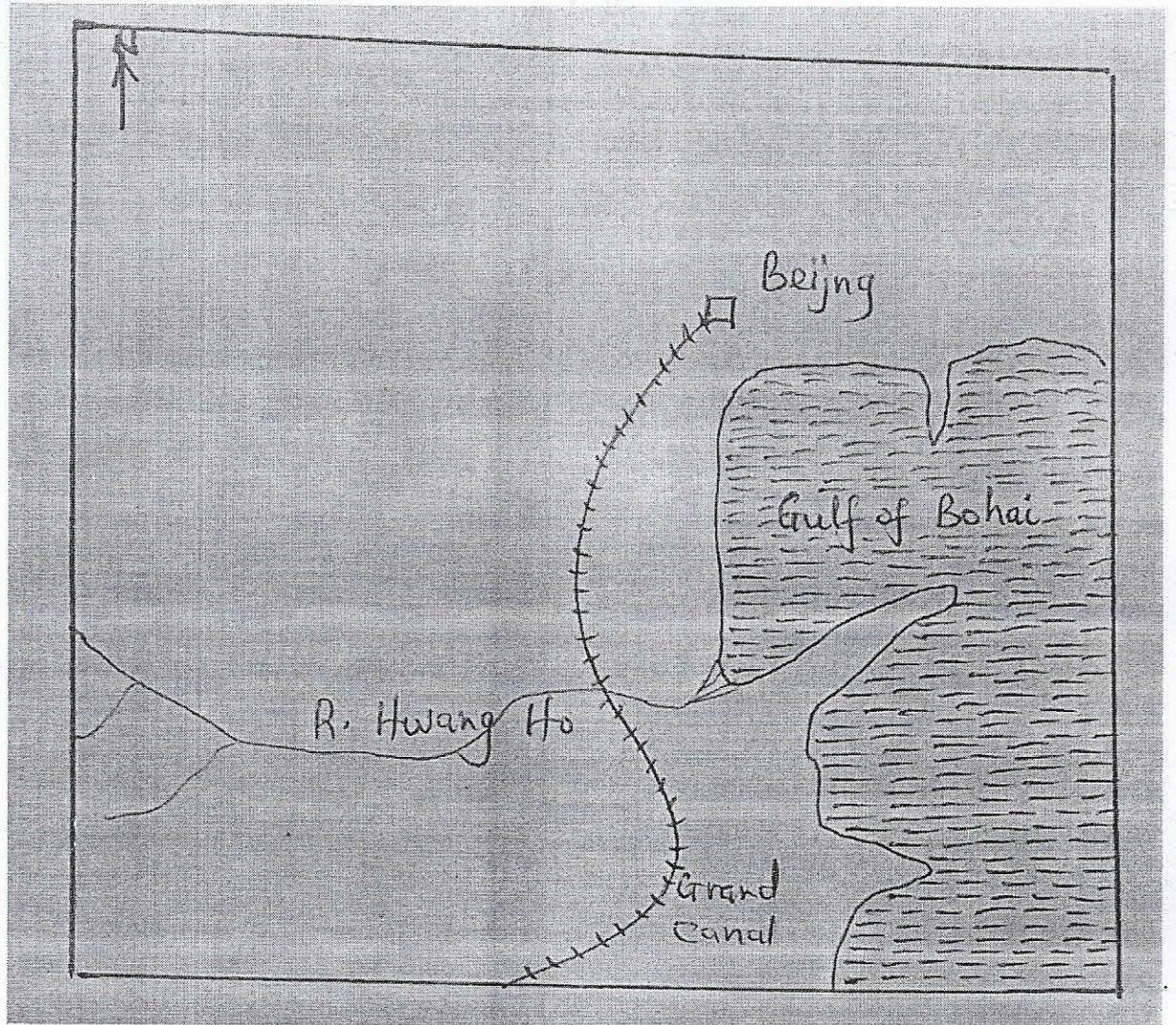
- (i) Polders found in the Netherlands
  - Wieringermeer
  - North – East
  - Eastern Flevoland
  - South Flevoland
  - Markerwaard
- (ii) Importance of the polders to the people of the Netherlands.
  - Creation of fresh water lakes for domestic and industrial use
  - Construction of the bridge promoted transport of goods and people
  - Low lying areas have been protected from floods leading losses
  - More land has been created for farming hence home food
  - More land has been created for deco fasting urban centres
  - Employment opportunities created earning income.
  - Polders are an important tourist attraction earning foreign exchange.
  - It is need for forestry
  - It is need for animal rearing.

(d) High costs of construction and maintenance of polders

- Land and water pollution due to application of agro-chemicals
- Water borne diseases along canals that were formed
- Pests that destroy crops
- Water logging and its associated problems
- Salinization due to salty ocean water
- Urbanization's related disadvantages.
- Sea incursions / floods due to the rising levels
- Soil exhaustion
- Winter frost / freezing conditions

max – 05

(a) A sketch map showing the location of Beijing.



(b) Physical factors which favoured location of Beijing

- Easy access through the gulf of Bohei
- Favourable climatic – long hot summers and cold winters pleasant for settlement
- Fertile alluvial and loess soils which support agriculture in the hinterland for food supply.
- Availability of fresh water for industries and domestic use.
- Sheltered from the strong winds by the slandering highlands
- Located on the low lying North East China plains favourable for expansion.

Id - 4

ex - 4 (08marks)

(c) Functions of Beijing city

- Communication / transport route – centres for communication, terminal for roads, railways, airports etc.
- Administration Centre, it is the capital city of China
- Recreational Centre, sports and games
- Commercial Centre, trade, international business
- Industrial Centre for both large scale editors and college editors
- Cultural Centre with lots of cultural and religious functions international conference etc.
- Education centre – universities, colleges and schools.

Id – 3

ex – 3

06marks

(d) Effects of urbanization on the environment in Beijing

- Pollution of air, land and water
- Development of slums with poor hygienic conditions
- Formation of acid rainfall
- Poor visibility due to industrial smog
- Micro-climatic change e.g. increase in temperature due to emission
- Spread of respiratory / air borne diseases.

max 05marks

12.

(a)

- |       |                   |                            |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| (i)   | Towns marked      | 1: Hong Kong               |
|       |                   | 2: Kwelyang                |
| (ii)  | Islands marked    | A: Hainan                  |
| (iii) | Water body marked | B: Gulf of Tong King<br>q' |
| (iv)  | Country marked    | C: Vietnam                 |
| (v)   | Latitude          | X: Tropic of Cancer        |

(b) Factors which have favoured the development of the Si Kiang River basin in China

- Presence of River Si Kiang and its tributaries that provides a lot of water for irrigation, fishing, domestic and industrial use.

- Existence of fertile soils suitable for arable farming.
- The need to control floods caused by heavy rainfall.
- During the dry season there is little rainfall hence need for irrigation.

(c) Contributions of the Si Kiang River basin to the development of China.

- It has created employment opportunities for many people earning them income.
- The river basin is a source of food for the population improving their diet
- Source of income for the people used to improve their standards of living.
- Development of a lot of infrastructure in the basin like road.
- Provide raw materials for industrial development.
- There is urbanization with its associated advantages.
- Promotion of tourism leading to generation of foreign exchange.
- Improvement of navigation on R. Si Kiang for easy movement
- Fishing activities leads to improved incomes / source of food.

(d)

(i) Problems faced by the people living along Si Kiang River basin:

- Occurrence of floods that destroy people's lives and property.
- Pollution in the area due to the many industries
- Silting of the River
- Presence of pests like mosquitoes.
- Presence of disease like water borne diseases
- Loss of fertile alluvial soils
- Increased salination
- Slum development
- High costs of dredging
- Congestion of traffic

(ii) Measures being taken to solve the problems.

- Construction of strong embankments / leeway to control floods
- Spraying with pesticides to control pests and diseases.
- Anti – pollution laws enacted to control pollution

13.a (i) number of people found in one;

- Brigade =  $250 \times 10$   
= 2500 people

- Commune =  $2500 \times 5$   
= 12,500 people

a (ii) area of land occupied by one;

- Brigade =  $20 \times 10$   
= 200 hectares
- Commune =  $200 \times 5$   
= 1000 Hectares

13(b). Characteristics of agricultural communes in China

- Agricultural communes have varying sizes depending on the available land.
- Communes are collectively organized
- The production, marketing and consumption patterns on the communes are organized centrally.
- Communes are state – owned and controlled.
- Communes provide social services to members.
- There is diversified agricultural and industrial activities.
- Processing of agricultural produce is done on the communes.
- There is use of scientific methods production which includes use of machinery, herbicides, fertilizers and pesticides
- There is a lot of research which is carried out to improve production.
- Training of workers to use modern machines and methods is carried out on the communes.
- Small – sized plots are allocated to individual farmers for growing of vegetables.

C (i). Agricultural communes found in China;

- Red Light commune
- Cham Shan commune
- Fwan – Ting people's commune
- Yangtan commune
- Honah commune
- Forah Tung Pepli commune
- Shann Shan commune.

C (ii) Contribution of any one agricultural commune identified in c(i) above to the development of China;

- Provision of food for the large population leading to self – sufficiency in food.

- Creation of employment opportunities for the population which has earned people income.
- Provision of income that is used to raise people's standards of living
- Effective utilization of large areas of land through mechanization leading to increased productivity
- Source of raw – materials for the agro – based industries.
- There is efficient use of labour for the would be redundant population
- Infrastructural development on canals, railways, roads, even to marginal areas which would otherwise be inaccessible.
- Foreign exchange earned as a result of exportation of surplus food.
- Diversification of the economy, reducing over dependence on a few sectors like mining.
- Promotion of international relations through trade in surplus output.

Id – max 03

ex – max 03 (08marks)

### 13 (d) Problems faced by agricultural communes in China:-

- Inaccessibility of some communes in China.
- Severe winters that affect activities on communes which affects production.
- Pests like arm worms that destroy crops.
- Diseases like leaf – rust that destroy rice..
- Increased cost of production through heavy capital investments.
- Strict terms and conditions which limit innovation on communes.
- Disruption of the traditional social set up / family life.
- Miss – management of the farms on communes resulting into low production.
- Soil – exhaustion as a result of over use of allocated land.
- Hard working members are discouraged to work hard as produce is shared equitably with lazy ones.
- Pollution of land, air and water due to improper disposal of wastes, excessive use of chemicals.
- Periodic floods which destroy parts of some communes.

max 05 marks

END