

JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

GEOGRAPHY P250/3 2022

MARKING GUIDE



STANDARDS

- Candidates are expected to exhibit the ability to explain points raised and illustrate them.
- Marking is by impression unless stated otherwise.
- Mere outline of points should not get more than half of the marks allocated to that section.

AWARDS

23-25 Excellent answer

18-22 Very good answer

15-17 Good answer

12-14 Average answer

8-11 O' Level answer

1-7 Fail answer

00 irrelevant answer

SECTION A FIELD WORK

1. (a) (i) Candidates are expected to state the topic of study showing clearly **WHAT** was studied and **WHERE** the study took place. The name of the trading centre must be mentioned. **2 marks**

Note: The topic should bear a geographical relationship and the name of the trading centre.

No name of trading centre no marks at all.

(ii) Candidates are expected to state the objectives of study which are specific, measurable, researchable and achievable. The objectives should not repeat the topic.

Accept phrases like: -to find out, to discover....., to investigate..... to determine:..... to establish....., to examine.....and to analyze.....

Do not accept phrases like: to know....., to see....., to understand....., to appreciate....., to comprehend.....

Any 4x1=4 marks

(b) Candidates are expected to come up with a landscape sketch / panorama/panoramic view of the area studied which should have pictures only of

1 mark

= Trading centre

-Physical features such as lakes, streams, forests, relief features 2 marks

-Land uses such as roads, settlement, shops, markets, factory, 1 marks

- Title - 1 mark Key - 1mark Frame - 1 mark View point - 1 mark

Note; - All features should have local names.

- No view point No marks at all.
- Features should vary in size in relation to the view point.

(c) candidates should bring out the activities carried out before the field work study which include:

- Pilot visit of the area of study.
- Selected topic of study and state the topic.
- Formulated the objectives of study and state any two objectives
- Selected methods of data collection and state them. 4x1= 4 marks
- **Note: - The first four steps must be in this order.**
- **If this order is not followed No marks at all.**
- Then other activities may include:
- Selected equipments to be used in the study such as tape measure, papers, pen, umbrella base map, etc
- Asked permission from relevant authorities.
- We were arranged in groups and allocated duties to each group such as drawing sketch map of the area of study.
- Briefed by the teacher before departure to the field.

Any 2x1= 2 marks

(a) Candidates are expected to come with both positive and negative impacts of the trading centre which may include:

Positive impacts

- Source of employment to people.
- Source of revenue to the government.
- Development of infrastructure such as roads.
- Development of industries.
- Study purpose/tourism/research.
- Provision of social services such as schools, health facilities, church, mosques.
- Diversification of the economy.

- Promoted regional cooperation within the country due to various tribes in the trading centre.

Any 3x1= 3 marks

Negative impacts

- Pollution of the environment in form of land, air.
- Rural urban migration
- Deforestation
- Soil erosion on the increase.
- Easy spread of diseases.
- Diversion of labour

Any 2x1= 2 marks

2.(a) (i) candidates are expected to state the topic of study showing **WHAT** was studied and **WHERE** the study took place. **2 marks**

NB The topic should bear a geographical relationship.

(ii) Candidates are expected to come up with the objectives of the study which are specific, measurable, and achievable and time bound.

- These should be related to the topic of the study.
- They should not be a repeat of the topic of study.
- Accept phrases such: to find out....., to identify...., to analyze

..., to establish....., to determine.....

Do not accept phrases like: to know....., to see..... to appreciate..... to learn..... to understand.....

Any 4x1=4 marks

(b) Candidates are expected:

- To define the method. **1 mark**

-Describe how it was used and tool should come out. **1 mark**

-Mention the information got by using the method.**1 mark**

(i) Measurement involves the establishment of distance weight, volume, area or distance of geographical features by calibrated or non calibrated instruments like tape measure, meter ruler, weighing scale, tin, and rope. Candidate must mention what was measured, what they used to measure and what they got.

(ii) Map orientation involves rotating the base map of the area of study until the features tally with those on the ground.

(iii) Questionnaire involves setting questions and sending them to people to answer in writing.

(iv) Sampling involves selecting or picking part of the whole to represent the rest.

Any 3x3= 9 marks

(c) The candidate should bring out the skills gained with evidence related to objectives of study and method of data collection which include:

- We gained a skill of observation through using our eyes to see geographical features such as hills, forests, lake, rivers, and then name these physical features by their local names. Name the road.
- We gained a skill of recording through using a pen and paper to write down the problems facing the people of the area of study.
- A skill of interviewing through asking oral questions such as
- A skill of sampling through picking on the fisheries officer/ farmer/ shop keeper/ to ask questions.
- Measuring skill through use of tape measure to get area covered by farm/market/ trading centre/quarry depending on the topic of study and according to what was measured.
- A skill of map orientation through using base map of area of study to locate geographical features or draw a sketch map of area of study.
- A skill of literature review through reading news paper/ magazine on area of study.
- A skill of questionnaire through setting / drafting of questions

Any 5x1=5 marks

(b) candidates should explain how their field work study was geographical by bringing out relations in form of:

- physical to physical relation
- physical to human relation
- human to human relation
- **Note the relationship should be illustrated with place names/direction. A relationship without evidence of place name gets 00 marks.**
- **The relationship should have clear connecting words such as led, encouraged, promoted, favoured, discouraged, and hinder.**

Any 3x2=6 marks

3. (a) Candidates are expected to choose either Mt Elgon

- The process is volcanicity.

- The rocks underneath the earth's surface are subjected to intense heat and pressure.
- Consequently they are turned into a semi-solid state called magma.
- The magma then erupts through a line of weakness called pipe /vent/ fissure.
- The movement or eruption of magma is caused by intense pressure from underneath.
- It is poured out or ejected in either a violent or effusive / calm/ quiet eruption.
- When the materials reach the earth's surface they accumulate, cool and solidify around the vent to form lava.
- The repeated / successive eruptions of magma over time lead to accumulation and building up of lava and ash to form a volcanic mountain.
- When the main vent blocks, magma escapes through the subsidiary vents to form secondary / parasitic cones.
- After the eruption has stopped magma solidifies within the vent and a depression called a crater is formed.
- the volcano was later subjected to denudation processes like erosion, weathering and mass wasting which modified it creating its shape.

Diagram 2 marks. Explanation 8 marks

OR Mt Rwenzori

Mt Rwenzori is a block mountain formed by process of faulting.

- It was formed due to geo- chemical reactions/ radioactivity in the mantle which generated intense heat and pressure that created convective currents.
- The converging convective currents led to compression forces while the diverging convective currents led to tensional forces.
- According to tensional theory, tensional forces pulled the earth crust apart leading to formation of normal faults which divided the earth into three blocks.
- Continued pulling caused sinking of the side blocks leaving the central block stable and high above the side blocks to form a block Mt.
- The mountain formed was subjected to denudation process such as erosion, mass wasting and weathering to form the present appearance.
- OR compression forces pushed the crust from opposite sides.
- This led to reversed faults which divided the crust into three blocks.
- Continued pushing by compression forces forced the middle block to rise or to be uplifted while the two side blocks remained stable hence the up lifted middle block formed a block Mountain. or Mt Rwenzori.
- Later the mountain formed was subjected to denudation processes such as erosion, weathering and mass wasting hence forming the current appearance or shape

Diagram 2 marks, Explanation 8 marks

5

- 2 (b) candidates are expected to explain the importance/ significance of mountains to the people of Uganda

Positive significance of mountains

- Fertile volcanic soils support agriculture hence source of food.
- Occurrence of precious minerals such as gold, copper, diamond, limestone etc.
- Receives heavy orographic rainfall on the windward side/ They modify the climate through creation of micro climatic condition
- Source of rivers that provide water for domestic use.
- Potential sites for hydro electricity power generation
- Promote tourism due to beautiful sceneries
- Promotion of forests that provide wood fuel, timber/ lumbering
- Encourage construction of communication masts to improve on communication.
- They are used for study purposes
- Home for wild life and conservation of biodiversity.
- The lower slopes of mountains are used for settlement.
- Provide food to people through hunting, gathering mushrooms, fruits, bamboo, honey.

Any 10x1=10 marks

Negative significance of mountains

- Steep slopes restrict human settlement
- They limit agricultural mechanization
- They are a barrier to transport and communication network.
- Hot temperatures and shortage of rainfall in the leeward sides.
- Steep slopes accelerate soil erosion.
- They are prone to landslides.
- They are very cold.
- Hiding places for wrong doers in society such as rebels, thieves etc
- They have dangerous wild animals.

Any 5x1= 5 marks

Points should explained and illustrated

4. (a) Account for the increasing level of development of agricultural sector in Uganda.

Candidates are expected to come up with the current status of agricultural sector in Uganda which includes:

- There is still dependence on family labour
- Farmers still depend on natural conditions such as rainfall for the growth of crops.
- Commercial farming on large scale is still owned by foreign investors.
- Agricultural sector employs over 80% of Uganda's population.

- The government is putting in a lot of efforts to modernize agriculture.
- Most farmers are now moving away from subsistence to commercial farming.

Any 2x1= 2 marks

Candidates are expected to mention the different types of agricultural systems such as :

- Intensive banana –coffee system found in the Northern shores of Lake Victoria in areas of Jinja, Mukono, Wakiso, Masaka, Mpigi, Buikwe, Kayunga, Luwero.
- The banana- coffee- cattle system found in Rukungiri, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Masindi, Mbarara.
- Montane system found in highland areas of Mbale, Sironko, Kapchorwa, Kasese, Bundibugyo, Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu.
- Annual cropping and Teso system found in Soroti, Kumi, Bukedea, Serere, Katakwi
- Pastoral system found in Kotido, Moroto, Abim, Nakapiripiti, Kabong.
- The annual cropping and West Nile system found in Arua, Nebbi, Yumbe, Koboko, Zombo, Moyo.
- Annual cropping and Northern farming system found in Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, Apac, Pader, Amuru.
- **Mere identification of types of agricultural systems and areas without a map 3 marks**
- **Identification on a sketch map types of agricultural system and areas 5 marks**
- **Identification on a sketch map types of agricultural system only without areas NO MARKS AT ALL**
- **Identification on a sketch map areas only without types of agricultural system NO MARKS AT ALL**
- Candidates should bring out the factors that have led to development of agricultural sector in Uganda which include:
 - Climate where areas which receive heavy rains have supported the banana- coffee system in Mukono, Buikwe.
 - Fertile soils have led to montane system in Mbale, Kasese.
 - Drainage areas near large water bodies have led to banana- coffee system at Mukono, Mayuge, Wakiso. While areas without water bodies have led to pastoral system such as Moroto, Kotido.
 - Land tenure system where land is owned by individuals has led to montane farming system such as Mbale, Bundibugyo. While for communal land ownership has led to pastoral system such as Moroto, Abim.
 - Relief where highland areas have promoted montane system in Kabale. The gentle slopes have promoted the Teso system in Kumi, Soroti
 - Vegetation where areas with savannah grassland have promoted pastoral system in Kotido. Areas with equatorial vegetation receives heavy rains hence supporting the banana coffee system in Mukono, Mayuge, Masaka.

- Pests such as locusts destroy the vegetation affecting the pastoral system in Abim, Moroto. Banana and coffee wilt disease affecting the banana- coffee system in Mukono, Jinja, Masaka.
- Vast land enabling rearing of cattle on a large scale hence pastoral system in Kabong.
- Altitude where areas of high altitude have supported montane system in Mbale, Kisoro.

While low altitude areas have supported pastoral system due to easy movement of animals such as Kabong, Kotido

- Cultural factors where the tribes which eat banana has promoted the banana- coffee system in Jinja, Mayuge, Mukono.
- Adequate capital has led to development of pastoral system in Moroto, the banana – coffee system in Wakiso.
- Ready market for agricultural products such as coffee and banana leading to development of banana- coffee system in Masaka, Mpigi.
- Efficient transport such as roads, railway eases transportation of agricultural products hence promoting the West Nile system in Arua, Moyo.
- Modern technology used has led to commercial farming such as tea estates at Kasaku, Bushenyi, Kabarole. While poor technology has promoted pastoral system in Moroto, Abim.
- Skilled labour used for commercial farming at Kakira and Lugazi sugarcane plantations. While areas with unskilled labour have pastoral system such as Kotido.
- Supportive government policy attracts investors for sugarcane plantations at Lugazi and Atiak. Unsupportive government policy neglects the local people hence the pastoral system in Moroto, Nakapiripiriti.
- Urbanization has led to commercial farming such as dairy farming, poultry, zero grazing in Mbale, Mukono, Wakiso. While in rural areas there is pastoral farming in Kotido, Kabong.

Any 8x1=8 marks

Points should be illustrated with farming system and place name

Or points should be illustrated with crop and place name

3 (b) Outline the aims of agricultural development to the economy of Uganda

Candidates are expected to explain only the positive importance of agriculture in Uganda which may include:

- Source of income to people by selling agricultural products leading to improved standards of living.
- Source of food to people such as millet, bananas hence improved diet.
- Source of foreign exchange earning to government by selling or exporting agricultural products to outside countries.
- Promotion of international relation with other countries where agricultural products are exported.

Handwritten mark

- Source of revenue to the government by taxing farmers and agricultural companies.
- Source of employment to the local people.
- Diversification of the economy by reducing over reliance on other sectors.
- Acquiring of skills by farmers.
- Promotes research / used for study purposes in field work such as Lugazi and Kakira sugarcane plantations.
- Development of infrastructure such as roads, railway line linking to rich agricultural areas.
- Source of market for other sectors.
- Promoted establishing social services.
- Technological development such as use of combine harvesters, tractors.
- Agricultural wastes used in generation of power such as sugarcane wastes in Kakira sugarcane plantation.
- Development of towns such as Lugazi municipality due to sugarcane growing, Kampala city which is market centre for all agricultural products.
- Provision of agricultural raw materials leading to development of industries.
- Promotion of use of idle land such as pastoral farming in Moroto.

Any 10x1= 10 marks

5. (a) Assess the implications of power and energy sector to the development of Uganda.

Candidates are expected to give the current status of power and energy sector in Uganda which may include:

- There is increased rural electrification throughout Uganda.
- There is increased use of solar power in rural areas of Uganda.
- Biomass contributes 92% of the total energy in Uganda.
- Petroleum production is still at infant stages.
- There is increased use of biogas in Uganda.
- Increased production of HEP in Uganda

Any 2x1= 2 marks

Candidates should bring out the various power types in Uganda which include:

- Biomass such as firewood, charcoal from Mabira and Budongo forests.
- Solar power such as Moroto, Kotido.
- HEP from Owen falls dam, Karuma falls and Bujagali falls on river Nile.
- Thermal power in Hoima, Bulisa, Ntoroko.
- Biogas from animal wastes such as Mbarara, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Rukungiri.
- Wind energy in Moroto, Kabong, Abim.
- Geo thermal power at Kitagata, Kisizi.
- **Mere identification of types of power and areas without a sketch map 3 marks**
- **Identification of types and areas on a sketch map 5 marks**
- **Identification of areas only on a map NO MARKS AT ALL**
- **Identification of types only on a sketch map NO MARKS AT ALL**

Candidates are expected to bring out both the positive and negative implications of power and energy in Uganda.

Positive implication

- Promoted industrialization in terms of running machines, cleaning, lighting, storage, and packaging.
- Promotes acquiring of skills by workers
- Source of foreign exchange throughout exportation of power.
- Source of employment to people.
- Promotion of transport sector such as petroleum imported and used in vehicles
- Promoted international relations
- Promoted exploitation of resources such as minerals, forests
- Promoted urbanization such as Hoima city due to petroleum mining.
- Development of infrastructure such as roads
- Diversification of the economy.
- Promoted tourism or used for study purposes.
- Source of revenue to the government.
- Source of market for other sectors such as agriculture
- Opened up remote areas to new ideas and developments such Bulisa and Hoima due to petroleum mining.

Any 8x1= 8 marks

- **Negative implications of power and energy include:**
- Pollution of the environment such as water by HEP at Owen falls dam.
- Profit repatriation since most companies are owned by foreigners.
- Rural urban migration and its related problems.
- Accidents leading to death of people.
- Deforestation in order to exploit wood fuel
- Displacement of people during setting up power dams such as HEP at Owen falls dam.
- Disease out break
- Imbalancement in terms of development
- Destruction of tourist sites such as Bujagali falls
- Withdraw of labour from other sectors.
- Leads to over exploitation of resources such as forests at Mabira, Budongo..

Any 4x1= 4 marks

Points should be explained and illustrated with power type and place name

5. (b) Outline the steps that are being taken to develop power and energy sector in Uganda. (06mks).

Candidates are expected to bring out the measures being taken.

- Training of labour force is being

- Afforestation and re afforestation programs have been set up.
- Promotion of rural electrification is done
- Acquiring funds from World Bank, aid from ADB, EADC, UDB.
- Use of energy saving bulbs is encouraged.
- Use of energy saving stoves is being promoted.
- Attracting investors
- Privatization of the energy sector
- Intensified research to find alternative sources of power such as geo thermal at Sempaya, Kitagata
- Fighting corruption in the energy sector
- Promotion of solar power in rural areas.

Any 6x1= 6 marks

Points should be illustrated with type of power and place name

6. (a) convert the values into degrees

Mineral	2015	2020
Gypsum	106°	113°
Berylum	68°	65°
Limestone	122°	130°
Iron ore	40°	37°
Gold	24°	17°

Note: converting values into degrees 2 marks. Pie charts must be drawn on the same page if not opposite each other NO MARKS AT ALL.

Title-1 mark Key -1 mark Accuracy- 5 mark.

(b) Account for the trend of mineral production in Uganda between 2015 and 2020

Candidates are expected to bring out the reasons for the decline of mineral production which may include:

- Political instability
- Un supportive government policy
- Power shortage
- Low level of technology
- Limited market
- Price fluctuation
- Profit repatriation

- Minerals appearing in small quantities
- Nature of relief
- Unfavourable climatic conditions
- accidents
- Inadequate transport
- Limited research
- Limited labour
- Smuggling of minerals
- Pests and diseases
- Limited capital
- Corruption
- Any 5x1= 5 marks

5x1 = 5 marks

(c) Explain the impact of the mining sector to the environment in Uganda. (11 mks).

Candidates are expected to bring out both positive and negative importance of mining sector in Uganda.

Positive impacts of mining include:

- It has led to growth of urban centres
- Development of infrastructure
- Source of revenue to the government
- Source of foreign exchange
- Source of employment opportunities
- Promotes international relation with other countries.
- Source of raw materials to industries
- Promotion of tourism/ research/ study purpose
- Source of market for agricultural products such as food stuffs.
- Diversification of the economy.
- Acquiring of mining skills
- Source of income to people

Any 7x1=7 marks

7x1 = 7 marks

Negative contributions of mining include:

- Pollution of the environment
- Profit repatriation
- Rural urban migration
- Accidents
- Destruction of land
- Displacement of people
- Deforestation or destruction of vegetation.
- Disease outbreak due to pits.
- Regional imbalance in terms of development

4x1 = 4 marks

7. (a) To what extent have social services led to establishment of industries in Uganda? (15mks)

Candidates are expected to give the status of industries in Uganda which may include:

- The industrial sector is steadily growing.
- Most industries are owned by foreigners.
- Most of the industries in Uganda are light industries.
- There is increase in recycling of waste products.
- There is increase in the number of local investors.
- Most of the industrial products are consumed locally.
- More industrial parks have been established.

- Any 2x1= 2 marks.

- Candidates should come up with industrial centres and their industries which include:

- Jinja such as paper industry, steel rolling industry, Vita foam industry. Gomba fish factory, Bidico factory.
- Kampala such as textile industry, Mukwano group of industries. Steel rolling industry at Lubowa.
- Mbale such as soap factory and oil factory, Mbale chalk factory.
- Mbarara such as Century bottling industry, steel rolling, Nile Breweries
- Soroti, such as Fruit factory, food processing
- Arua such as distillery, Honey processing

- Mere identification of industries with areas 3 marks

- Identification of areas and industries on map 5 marks.

- Identification of areas only on a map without names of industries NO MARKS AT ALL.

- Candidates should bring out how social services has led to development of industries in Uganda which include:

- Power supply used to run the machines in the industry, packaging and preservation of industrial products.
- Efficient transport to ease transportation of raw materials to processing centres. Ease transportation of finished products to market centers.
- Constant water supply for cooling machines and used as raw materials.
- Commercial services/ auxiliary services such as banks, insurance have attracted establishment of industries.
- Security /political stability which has attracted both foreign and local investors.
- Schools provide skilled labour to work in the industries.
- Industrial inertia or linkages.

- Any 5x1= 5 marks

- Other factors include:

- Presence of raw materials used in as industrial input.
- Supportive government policy of attracting investors.
- Vast land to establish industries and industrial parks.
- Adequate capital to invest and buy industrial inputs.

- Ready market for selling industrial products.
- Gentle slopes to ease construction of industries.
- Investors own choice decide where to locate the industries.
- **Any 3x1= 3 marks**
- **Points should be explained and illustrated. NO REPEAT OF POINTS.**

b) Discuss the factors limiting industrial development in Uganda. (10mks)

Candidates are expected to explain the factors limiting industrial development in Uganda which include:

- Limited capital to invest in the industrial sector.
- Corruption by the top officials.
- Competition with other sectors of the economy.
- Competition with other countries.
- Limited market for industrial products.
- Political instability / insecurity which scares away investors.
- Profit repatriation since most industries are owned by foreign investors.
- Limited power supply reduces production of industrial products.
- Inadequate transport hinders transportation of industrial products to market centers.
- Shortage of raw materials where most industries depend on imported raw materials.
- Limited research leads to low output.
- Limited skilled labour limits production of quality products.
- Land shortage to expand the industries.
- Unsupportive government policies of over taxing the industrial companies.
- **Any 10x1= 10 marks**
- **Points should be explained and illustrated with name of industry and place name.**

8a) Examine the causes of pollution in Uganda. (18mks).

Candidates should define the term pollution as any process that leads to contamination of the environment by organic or inorganic substances causing undesirable effects. **2 marks**

- Candidates should identify the major types or forms of pollution and where they are experienced such as:
- Air pollution in industrial and mining areas such as Kampala, Jinja, Mukono, Wakiso.
- Water pollution in lakes such as Lake Victoria, L. Kyoga and along River Nile.
- Land pollution through disposing wastes on land in towns like Mbale, Arua, and Kampala.
- **Note: Mere identification of forms or types of pollution and areas 3 marks**
- **Identification of forms or types of pollution and areas on a map. 5 marks**
- **Identification of areas only on a sketch map NO MARKS AT ALL**
- Candidates should bring out the different causes of pollution which include:
- Industrialization leads to release of fumes into the atmosphere leading to air pollution in Kampala, Jinja, Mukono.

- Poor garbage disposal leads to land pollution and air pollution in Mbale, Soroti.
- Recreational centers like discos halls, video halls, cinema halls cause noise pollution due to high volumes set such as Mbale, Lira, Gulu, Arua.
- Use of agro- chemicals such as herbicides, pesticides, lead to air and land pollution such as Lugazi and Kakira sugarcane estates.
- Transport fumes from vehicles lead to air pollution such as Arua, Lira, Gulu.
- Construction of transport routes leads to noise and air pollution such as Mbale to Iganga road.
- Insecurity leads to use of bombs cause noise pollution such as Gulu for LRA rebels, use of tear gas causes air pollution.
- Use of poor fishing methods such poison contaminates water causing water pollution in Lake Victoria.
- Bush burning releases smoke into the atmosphere leading to air pollution in Kotido, Kabong, Kumi.
- Use of fertilizers lead to air pollution at Doho and Kibimba rice schemes
- Mining leads to noise and air pollution such as limestone mining at Tororo.
- Overgrazing leads to land pollution through deposition of animal wastes in Mbarara, Bushenyi, Luwero.
- Deforestation leads to increase in amount of carbondioxide in the atmosphere in Mukono, Masindi.
- Effect of strong winds which carry a lot of dust during the dry season causing air pollution in Moroto, Abim, Kabong.
- River flooding leads to contamination of other water sources like wells in Butaleja, Ntoroko, Bullisa.
- Geologic cause such as volcanic eruption emits gases in the atmosphere causing air pollution in Kisoro lava plains.
- Climatic causes such as heavy rainfall and thunderstorm causes noise pollution in Iganga, Kamuli, Kayunga, Masaka
- Urbanization and settlement destroys vegetation exposing land to erosion causing land pollution in Jinja, Arua, Fort portal.

Any 12x1= 12 marks

b) Outline the effects of pollution in Uganda. (06mks).

- Candidates should come up with the effects of pollution in Uganda which may include:
- Spread of diseases such as cancer, cholera, typhoid.
- Acid rains lead to destruction of plants.
- Loss of bio-diversity through destruction of plants and aquatic animals in water.
- Global warming due to destruction of the ozone layer by industrial gasses.
- Soil salinity due to waste disposal hence making it less productive.

- Increased expenditure on the treatment and control of toxic wastes from industries.
- Reduction in safe drinking water.
- Displacement of people.
- Vibrations from mines and quarries destroy settlement, property and cause loss of lives

Any 6x1= 6 marks

Note: Point should be well explained and illustrated with a form of pollution and area where it is experienced.

END