

CHINA

Introduction

China is located in South East Asia along the coastline of the Pacific Ocean.

China is the third largest country in the world after Russia and Canada.

China has an area of 9.6 square million kilometers with her capital city Beijing.

China is boarded with the East China Sea, Korea Bay, yellow sea, and South China Sea in the East.

In the north, China is boarded by Mongolia and Russia.

For the rest of the centuries China stood as the leading civilization out passing with the rest of the world in arts and science but in the 19th century the country was beset by the civil unrest, famine, military defection and foreign occupation.

The land mass of China includes;

- Plateaus
- Basins
- Hills
- Mountains
- Vast plains, etc.

China's relief is highest in the west with uplands such as;-

- Kunlunshan range
- Qilianshan range
- Hengduan mountain

The relief of China is a well low lying in the East with broad plains dotted with foot hills and lower mountains (500m) of altitude.

REGIONAL DIVISIONS

The people of China tend to divide China into four major regions i.e.

- North China region
- South West region
- North west China
- South Central china
- East China
- North East China

Climate

The climate of China is extremely diverse subtropical in the south and sub-arctic in the North.

China's Northern provinces is sub-arctic, temperature difference in winter are great but in summer are considerably small.

1. Mongolian uplands
2. Eastern uplands
3. Eastern low lands
4. Central uplands
5. Sichuan basin
6. Southern uplands
7. Tibetan highland
8. Korean lowlands

A sketch map of china showing the relief regions

1. TIBETAN HIGHLANDS

This region is also known as Tibet plateau, it's a vast high plateau in South west China.

The region consists of very big plateaus to increasing mountains like;

- The Gangtise
- The Himalayas in the south with Mount Everest (8,848m) above sea level as the highest in the world is also located in this region
- Kunlun in the north

Rivers such as Yangtze & Huang He originate in this region across the country to yellow sea.

Formation of Mount Himalayas

The Himalayas are Fold Mountains formed by the process of folding. Compressional forces acted on young sedimentary rocks in the geo-syncline leading to the formation of anticlines and synclines. Anticlines became the mount crest and synclines valleys or lowlands.

Diagrams.

Value of Himalayas mountains

- ✓ Himalayas mountains are permanently snowcapped making it a tourist attraction and a winter sport leading to foreign exchange.
- ✓ Himalayas mounts are sources of all rivers that drain through China e.g Xijiang that provide water for water for domestic and industrial use.
- ✓ It acts as a barrier to violent winds from the interior of Russia and the monsoon.
- ✓ These mountains have led to the generation of HEP from rivers on the lower slopes for domestic and industrial use.
- ✓ The gentle slopes of Himalayas mounts have fertile soils hence favouring arable farming.
- ✓ Rivers originating from Himalayas mountains provide water for irrigation.
- ✓ The Himalayas have abundant pasture hence favouring livestock rearing.
- ✓ The foothills at Himalayas are rich in minerals leading to mining.
- ✓ The mountain slopes have dense forest cover leading to lumbering.
- ✓ The heavy rainfall received on the windward side of the mountain has favoured agriculture.
- ✓ The well drained soils on the gentle slopes of Himalayas have well drained soils hence attracting dense settlement

Advantages of this region

- Shandong peninsular provides good harbor for ship landing.
- It has large deposits of coal which provides fuel for the mining industry.
- Large forests in Eastern Manchuria provide timber which is a major produce from this region.

THE EASTERN LOW LANDS

This region lies between Eastern highlands and Mongolian board uplands.

This region dissected by rivers such as Yangtze & Huang-Ho from North to the South.

The region is composed of the Manchuria plains, China plains and Yangtze river valley.

Eastern low lands are made of the dense Chinese farm lands.

It consists of the so called fertile Chinese triangle.

Advantages

- Manchuria plains contains fertile soils which favor agricultural development.
- The Manchuria plains have large deposits of iron ore and coal hence industrial development.
- The Yangtze River valley receives heavy rainfall thus supporting agricultural development.
- The Yangtze River and its tributaries make China an important trade route.

THE CENTRAL UPLANDS

This is made up of hills and mountains located between the Tibetan highlands and Eastern lowlands.

In this region, the Qilian mountains formed the most important physical features of the region.

It consists of major wheat growing areas in the mountains.

THE SICHUAN BASIN

The term sichuan refers to the four rivers which flows into Yangtze region. These include;

- R. Litang
- R. Yatong
- R. Dodu
- R. Min

The Sichuan is located south and central and it is made of hills and valleys.

The region experiences mild climate and long growing seasons which makes the most agricultural region.

Problems

This region has deep gorges which make water transport difficult.

Big ships can't navigate into the western Sichuan because of narrow and deep valley.

Desert and steppe climate exists in the Mongolian uplands and North Western China. The temperature in January is below -10°C however the temperature is so high in July and much of the area receives less than 100mm of rainfall per annum.

The Tibetan plateau has a very cold climate due to high altitude. For example in July the temperature is about 15°C and in January, it is 2°C . However, the area is very much dry and clear throughout the year with less than 100mm of rainfall.

Factors affecting the climate of China

Distance from the sea. Areas located in the interior far from the coast experience dry conditions throughout the year. Areas near the sea e.g. Yangtze- Kiang basin have heavy rainfall due to the influence of the sea breezes.

Winds. The Monsoon wind increase the formation of rainfall in south East China as they move from the tropical and sub-tropical areas to the south East China.

China's size. The size of China is too big to experience one type of climate e.g. areas near the tropic of cancer experience subtropical which is in far different to the extreme North.

Relief. This has an effect on the mountains peak which are cooler due to high altitude. Mountains also act as a barrier to rain bearing winds causing dry conditions on the lee-ward side of the mountain and heavy rainfall on the wind ward sides.

Apparent movement of the overhead sun. When the sun is over headed the Southern hemisphere (at tropical of Capricorn) winter set in because the sun is far away i.e. between December to March.

When the sun is at the tropical of Cancer, most areas in China experience summers because of hot temperatures.

Latitudinal location. China is located between latitudes 21° - 53° North of the Equator.

Therefore it is located far away from the equator making China a very cold country in terms of temperature distribution.

Human activities such as Industrial development in China have increased temperature of the region through emitting of hot gases in the atmosphere.

In addition agricultural development like commune farming has led to destruction of the vegetation leading to the hotness of temperatures and reduction in rainfall.

Vegetation. Areas with thick vegetation in China receive hot temperatures and heavy rainfall.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF CHINA

China has some of the longest rivers in the world.

Most rivers originate in the snowcapped mountains of Tibet highlands flowing to the relatively low land areas of the Eastern sea board of China.

Major rivers are;

1. Yangtze (Xijiang)

- There has been reclamation of marshes or swamps to create land for agriculture. This has led to loss of Bio diversity.
- Over cultivation and mono culture have led to loss of soil fertility.
- Cultivation near river banks lead to siltation thus causing floods.
- There has been deforestation to create land for agriculture.

HUANG HO RIVER BASIN

This is the second longest river in China after Yangtze

This is another major basin of China found in the North East.

SKETCH MAP

The river support crop cultivation termed as communal farming (collectivization). The major crops grown are lettuce, soya beans, cotton, vegetables, tomatoes, onions, etc.

Problems caused by Huang-Ho River

- Flooding during the rainy season destroy crops and settlement.
- Cases soil erosion along the valley.
- Acts as a barrier to transport and communication.
- Results into outbreak of water borne diseases like Bilharzia, cholera during floods time.

STEPS TAKEN TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

- Construction of dykes on river banks to control floods.
- Construction of canals to divert excess river water.
- Planting of cover crops near the river to control siltation which leads to flooding.

SIKIANG RIVER BASIN (XI RIVER)

This is located South East China near Vietnam. It flows towards the South China sea.

SKETCH MAP SHOWING SIKIANG RIVER BASIN

CONDITIONS THAT FAVOURED AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE SIKIANG RIVER BASIN

- Presence of fertile alluvial soils that support growth of a variety of crops like rice and potatoes.
- Presence of heavy rainfall which boosts growth of crops and pastures
- Presence of abundant fresh water for irrigation farming.
- Suitable hot sunny summer temperature leads to quick ripening growth of crops.
- Presence of large population provided ready market for the crops produced.
- The generally low land/flat land relief favors agricultural mechanization in the river basin.
- The large Chinese population in the basin provided labour to grow and harvest crops.
- Supportive government policy geared towards expanding agricultural sector to increase self reliance in food production.
- Existence of numerous rivers that provide water for irrigation.
- Availability of wide market for the agricultural products both at home and abroad.

Effects of agricultural activities on the environment in Sikianf river basin

- ❖ Destruction of the vegetation cover which has led to the transformation of the natural vegetation cover.
- ❖ Compaction of the soils due to use of agricultural machinery which has led to creation hard pans.
- ❖ Soil erosion has led to the development of gullies which is a sign of environmental degradation.
- ❖ Pollution of the environment due to overuse of chemicals and agricultural industries.
- ❖ There is salination due to irrigation along the coastline and the delta.
- ❖ Soil exhaustion due to excessive use of the land for cultivation.
- ❖ Siltation of the rivers as a result of cultivation along the banks leading to flooding.

Positive effects

Foreign exchange

Income

Food

Government revenue etc

Problems limiting the use of Chinese rivers

- River siltation hinders navigation.
- Some rivers are not navigable along some parts due to winter freezing and existence of rapids and falls.
- Narrow valleys along Gorges limit the use of big boats.
- Floods during summer make rivers to be dangerous limiting navigation.
- Congestion along rivers causes delays.
- Industrial wastes pollute the rivers making them unsuitable for domestic and industrial use.

Steps being taken to solve the above problems

- Construction of canals to bypass rapids and falls like the Grand Canal.
- Recycling or water purification before being used for domestic purposes.
- Supplement river transport with road, air and railway transport.

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA

This takes place in the Eastern region of China and crops grown are rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, tea and rubber.

In the west, there is limited agriculture because of dry conditions.

Conditions favouring agriculture in China

- Presence of fresh water for irrigation got from river Huang Ho.
- Presence of fertile alluvial soils in the river basin supports growth of several crops.
- Suitable climate in the south east facilitates the growth of crops.
- Organization of farming communes mobilized people to carry out farming.
- Modern transport facilities which facilitate marketing of the produce.

- There is division of commune members into working brigades or work teams in order to increase efficiency.
- Commune farming system aims at making each member self-reliant in terms of food requirements.
- There is constant use of fertilizers on the commune farms in order to improve the total yields.
- The marketing of the communes is the responsibility of the state.

Advantages of commune farming in China

- There is effective utilization of large areas of land through mechanization leading to increased productivity.
- The government subsidizes the process of grain production and this solves the problem of lack of capital.
- It is easy to market the products from the commune since it is the responsibility of the state.
- The state puts in place of infrastructure like roads, clean water, stores, etc. necessary for farming.
- There is development of better and modern farming methods that are taught to the commune members by the communes leading to increased agricultural output.
- There is availability of land to all commune members and this solves the problem of lack of land for cultivation.
- Commune farmers are able to access cheap social services like clean water, housing facilities, electricity and health facilities hence better standards of living.
- Agriculture research facilities have been set up from the communes and these have increased productivity.
- It has increased literacy in rural areas of China by teaching farmers hence acquiring more knowledge.
- There is availability of adequate land to individual farmers which has solved the problem of limited land.
- It has put idle land particularly in the west into productive use through irrigation farming.
- Agricultural output e.g. rice, wheat, etc. on the communes is exported to countries like India, UK, and U.S.A thus earning substantial/increased foreign exchange.
- It limited land fragmentation and associated problems like land wrangles, over cultivation, etc.

Disadvantages of commune farming

- It led to the destruction of natural environment like forests to create large communal farms.
- It killed off individual initiative on the part of the farmer.
- Monoculture practices on the farms have led to the decline in land productivity.
- Farmers are exploited by the state since it fixes the prices of the output.
- Many times workers on the commune farms were paid low wages hence poverty and exploitation of workers.
- Many families were separated or moved (displaced).
- Personal property and personal freedom were lost.

Changes brought about by the communes

- Food production is centered on cereal or grain crops.
- Land lord tenant system was abolished. All land is now owned by the state.

- There are programs associated with crop rotation and afforestation as a means to improve crop productivity on each commune.

REASONS WHY COMMUNE FARMING HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN NORTH EAST THAN SOUTH EAST

- Relief in North Eastern China is flat enough and more favourable to establish farms based on a commune system.
- Land scape in North Eastern China is gently sloping which has made mechanization of farming system more favorable and easy.
- North Eastern parts of China contain few people compared to South Eastern parts which is more densely populated and therefore making land for cultivation scarce/rare.
- Generally north eastern parts of China are more agricultural friendly than the south east parts of china.

Examples of communes

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| - Ping Chou commune | - Honan commune |
| - Chaushan commune | - Yangtan commune |
| - Gele commune | - Chamshan commune |
| - Fwan-Ting commune | - Redlight commune |

Crops

Wheat, rice, beans

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN CHINA

Population refers to the collection/number of people living in an area at a particular time.

Population distribution refers to the way how people are spread in an area.

By 1990, Chinese population was 1.4 billion people, today it is 1.6 billion.

China has the highest population in the world and followed by India.

China's population density is about 153 people per square km with 60.8% urban. East China, is the most densely populated area/region whereas the western china is sparsely populated.

Causes of high population growth rates

- High fertility rate among China people especially the women.
- Low death due to the improvement in the health facilities.
- Early marriages among the Chinese which enable people to produce more children.
- School dropouts is also responsible for higher population growth in china.
- Ignorance about the use of family planning methods.
- Migration of people from other countries for industrial jobs.
- Polygamy is also responsible for higher population growth in china.
- Delayed attempts in introducing birth control measures hence rapid growth or population.
- Increased births in an already existing large population making the natural increase high.
- Plenty of land to support the growing population.
- Improved medical facilities leading to low death rate and high life expectancy.

- Major urban centers in east china are gradually experiencing slum developments and shanty towns.
- Government burden of importing food, drugs and establishment of social services for the local people has been increased.
- Stress in social services like schools, hospitals and recreation centers, etc. has been over powered by the increasing population leading to overcrowding.
- Pollution leading to respiratory diseases.

MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF LARGE POPULATION IN CHINA

The Chinese government is encouraging birth control method like use of contraceptives, producing one child per family, abortion and encouraging late marriage to control the high population growth rate.

The government is mobilizing resources to invest in health facilities as a means of coping up with challenges of a high population.

There is setting up more industries in eastern china as a means to increasing the productivity of the existing agricultural facilities by encouraging farmers to apply fertilizers, grow improved crop variety in order to keep pace with increasing population.

The government tries to construct better and cheap accommodation in order to avoid slum development.

The government is aiming at constructing sky scrapers in major urban areas to solve the problem of limited land settlement, overcrowding and congestion.

Education especially to the members of communes is given great priority to check on ignorance, illiteracy and backwardness are common among rural people in china.

Reclamation of more land through flood control and irrigation.

Exportation of labour.

FACTORS INFLUENCING LOW POPULATION DENSITY IN WESTERN CHINA

- The western region of china is so mountainous with rugged relief that do not favor human settlement.
- The harsh climatic conditions in terms of coldness especially during winter season do not favour human settlement.
- The western region is composed of bare rocks and desert areas like Gobi, Ordos and Takalimakan deserts which do not favour agricultural development hence low population settlement.
- This region is so remote with poor communication networks like roads and railway lines and this makes the area difficult for settlement.
- Poor industrial development in western region discourage dense population settlement as people move to eastern china for jobs.
- Government policy has not been so relevant in encouraging people to settle in western region of china.
- There is less agricultural potentials in western china (mountanous).

- Availability of advanced technology such as use of mining machinery to exploit coal.

Areas where coal is produced include; **Tonghua, Benix, Fushin, Fusin, Shanxi, Tianjin, Beijing.**

Role of coal in the development of the industrial sector in China

- Coal mining a source of employment to the miners hence improving people's standards of living.
- Coal mining is a source of raw material used in iron and steel industry leading to industrial development.
- It has determined the location of iron and steel industries because it is bulky leading to development of industrial centres.
- Coal mining is a source of income to the people of China hence leading to improved standards of living.
- Coal mining is a source of government revenues through taxing mining companies which is used to develop infrastructure.
- Coal mining has led to the development of transport network such as roads and railways hence improving transport and communication.
- Coal mining has led to the development of urban centres e.g Shanxi, Fusin thus bringing social services closer to the people.
- Coal mining has diversified the economy of China hence widening the government's tax base

Problems faced by the energy sector in China

- Over dependence on coal can get exhausted thus affecting industrial output.
- Accidents occur in coal mines and in the production of nuclear due to inefficient safety measures.
- Fluctuation of water levels in rivers which affects production of hydro electric power.
- High costs of energy production especially HEP leading to low returns.
- Coal is bulky hence expensive to transport.
- Shortage of labour to work in the coal mines due to its adverse effects.
- River silting which affects the production of HEP.
- Low energy value of coal compared to other sources of energy leading to low profits.
- International agreements limiting carbon emissions affects the use of coal.

MINING IN CHINA

Mining in China is mainly carried out in Yunnan region. This is a region in South west China

The major minerals are;

- Coal
- Tin
- Copper
- Zinc

- It provides revenue in form of taxing mining companies which is used for developing infrastructures.
- It has diversified the economy of China hence reducing over dependency of agriculture.

YUNNAN PROVINCE

Yunnan is a **province** in Southwest **China**. The **province** has a population of 48.300 million (as of 2018). The capital of the **province** is Kunming, formerly also known as **Yunnan**. Most of the population lives in the eastern part of the **province**. It has a varied landscape comprising of snow-capped mountains, terraces, lakes and deep gorges.

Economic activities placing place in Yunnan province include the following;

- ✓ Arable farming for example growing of bananas, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables on the alluvial flats in the lowlands.
- ✓ Animal rearing for example rearing of pigs, buffaloes due to the presence of pastures and market.
- ✓ Establishment of industries e.g chemical industry, cement manufacture etc
- ✓ Tourism due to a variety of tourist attractions e.g rivers with their associated features.
- ✓ Fishing activities in rivers like river Mekong.
- ✓ Trade and commerce in the urban centres on Yunnan plateau due to large e.g Kumming, Kutsing.
- ✓ Mining of zinc, phosphorous, tin and copper as raw materials for industries.
- ✓ HEP production for domestic and industrial use.
- ✓ Development of transport and communication lines for easy movement of goods and services.

Problems faced by people living in the Yunnan province of China

- Remoteness of some parts of Yunnan making it difficult to be accessed.
- Rugged terrain due to steep slopes on the dissected plateau making it difficult to construct transport routes.
- Low population density leading to high costs of providing socio-economic services in some parts.
- Pests and diseases leading to destruction of crops thus low production.
- Limited area for cultivation and settlement due to the rugged terrain of the plateau.
- High costs of building roads, railways and bridges due to the rugged nature of the land.
- High rates of soil erosion due to deforestation leading to loss of land productivity.
- Thin and infertile soils especially on the steep slopes leading to low yields.
- Environmental pollution by mining and industrial activities leading to spread of diseases.
- Flooding of rivers leading to destruction of property.
- High cost of intensive farming due to use of fertilizers and other scientific methods.

Measures that should be taken to develop the Yunnan region of China

FACTORS FAVOURING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

- Presence of large mineral resources which act as raw materials in industries e.g. iron ore, copper, etc.
- Availability both skilled and semi-skilled provided by a large population in china to work in industries.
- Availability of ready market for manufactured goods both at home and abroad.
- Availability of favourable government policy towards manufacturing industries which has promoted investments in china.
- The nature of Chinese people i.e. very hardworking people has also contributed to industrial development.
- Efficient transport and communication facilities e.g. road, railways, to transport manufactured goods to the market etc.
- Availability of improved international relationship with countries to which the manufactured are exported.
- Availability of adequate capital which is used in the purchase of machinery, raw materials, payment of workers.
- Availability of advanced level of technology e.g. automation of machines and computers which simplifies industrial operations.
- Availability of long period of political stability that attracts investors in China.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

- Industries provide employment opportunities to local people and this has improved people's standards of living.
- Industries have stimulated development of urban centers in eastern china hence bringing social services closer to the people.
- They provide market for the agricultural produce in Sikiang and Yangtze River basins hence leading to improved standards of living.
Industrial development has diversified China's economy and now it no longer depends on agriculture.
- Industrialization has widened the tax base thus increasing revenue in terms of taxes.
- Through export of industrial products the country has earned foreign exchange for infrastructural development.
- Source of income to the people who work in industries leading to improved standards of living

Problems facing industrial sector in China

- Limited energy for industrialization since leading to low industrial output.
- Limited transport network in highland areas which limit marketing of goods especially in western china.
- Inadequate supply of raw materials e.g. oil ore which leads to low industrial production in China.
- Competition for market with high quality goods produced in developed countries e.g. Japan, Germany, etc. which reduce market of goods in China.
- Frequent flooding of eastern china where industries are found has also affected industrial development.
- Chinese population's growth is at a high rate thus affecting industrial development.

- Presence of indented coastlines which provides excellent sites for port development e.g. Liandong peninsula has a good natural harbor.

Human factors

- Presence of efficient transport network and communication systems especially by railway, inland water ways which help to transport industrial goods to the market.
- Presence of a large domestic market for industrial goods since china has a big population of over 1.3 billion people.
- Presence of intensive research which has led to the production of better quality industrial goods.
- Favourable government policy that supports industrialization by creating a conducive political atmosphere.
- Presence of steady power resources such as coal and H.E.P to run industrial machinery.

EXAMPLES OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES IN MANCHURIA

1. Iron and steel industries
2. Textile industries
3. Ship industries
4. Chemical industries

LIGHT INDUSTRIES

- Food processing industries
- Electronic industries
- Beverages industries

PROBLEMS FACING INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN CHINA

- Stiff competition from other leading industrialized nations of the world e.g. U.S.A, Japan, UK, etc.
- Limited market for the manufactured goods locally. This is because the majority of the Chinese are still poor and others earn low incomes.
- Limited for industrial expansion because of high population growth rate in china.
- Unfavourable relief features such cliffs, stiff vallies in western parts of china which is costly to construct industries.
- There is a problem of pollution from industrial centers yet these industrial centers are overcrowded and congested and hence is a spread of diseases.
- High costs for the importation of raw materials for industrial use and great quantities of food stuffs for workers.

- ✓ Availability of numerous economic activities like mining and fishing hence attracting a big population.
- ✓ Availability of skilled labour for construction of urban infrastructure.
- ✓ Availability of efficient transport system e.g roads, railway to transport and services.
- ✓ Strategic location of some urban centers at the coast for easy accessibility.
- ✓

Problemz faced by people in large cities in China

- Pressure on social services due to a large population.
- Traffic congestion and people leading to delays.
- Pollution of air due to many industries leading to respiratory diseases
- Continuous rural-urban migration increasing urban population
- High cost of living due to limited income hence low standards of living
- Overcrowding in public places leading to high crime rate
- Poor sanitation leading to easy spread of diseases
- High crime rate due to wide spread unemployment
- Food shortage leading to high cost of food
- Development of slums leading to poor sanitation and high spread of diseases.
- Shortage of land for expansion due to high population growth rates

Steps being taken to improve urban centres in China

- Construction of low cot better houses.
- Building sky scrapers to economize space.
- Diversification of the economy to absorb surplus labour.
- Anti-pollution laws
- Afforestation and re-afforestation programmes.
- Importation of food to feed the additional urban population.
- Urban renewal by destroying slums and putting up new houses.
- Construction of flyovers and tunnels

City/urban center Total population (2005)

Shenyang	5,000,000
Kunming	2,000,000
Beijing	11,000,000
Tianjin	10,000,000
Taiyuan	30,000,000
Wuhan	6,000,000
Total	64,000,000

- a) Draw a pie chart to show a relative importance of each urban center in China.

- It is a financial center with many financial and many capital markets, banks, insurance centers, etc.
- It is an industrial center with numerous manufacturing industries.
- It is a tourist centers with attractions and many recreational facilities.
- It is an administrative center with many administrative functions.
- It is a residential center with many areas which offer better accommodation facilities like hotels, lodges, etc.
- It is a transport center with railway links, ferries, shipping routes, air ports which link the island to the inter land.
- It is an educational center with a number of universities and institutional centers.
- It is a cultural center with diversity (different) of cultural art crafts and historical facts.

Effects of the growth of Hong Kong Entre port to the environment

- It has encouraged environmental pollution both air, water and land pollution due to industries, oil spills leading to loss of aquatic life..
- It has led to congestion of vehicles and human hence leading to delays.
- Competition for land among different forms of landuse limiting expansion of the port
- The rapid development of Hong Kong has over taken planning leading to unplanned city.
- Shortage of food leading to malnutrition.
- Water shortage due to high demand for water for domestic and industrial uses making it costly
- High rate of crime e.g. theft, prostitution, due to unemployment leading to low standard of living.
- Loss of vegetation to create space for settlement for industrial leading to loss of biodiversity.
- It has led to open urban unemployment due to use of machines instead of labour.
- High costs of water treatment and supply of water to a large population.
- Development of slums with poor sanitation hence high incidences of diseases e.g typhoid

Positive effects of Hong Kong Entre port

- Provides employment opportunities due to many activities on the port leading to improved standards of living.
- Promotion of international relationship with other countries hence creating market for other goods.
- It has led to the development of infrastructure e.g. road, railway network thus improving accessibility.
- The port has increased the volume of trade hence source of government revenue.

Steps taken to improve Hong Kong entre port

- Establishment of high buildings to create enough space.
- People are encouraged to treat/recycle industrial and domestic wastes to reduce pollution.
- There is reclamation of new areas to extend port facilities e.g. swamps.
- There is use of containerization on the port for faster loading and offloading of ships.
- Construction of underground tunnels, bridges, railways, flyovers to reduce congestion.

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE SITE OF HONG KONG ENTREPORT

BEIJING (PEKING)