UGANDA MARTYRS SECONDARY SCHOOL NAMUGONGO

ANNUAL 'O' LEVEL GEOGRAPHY SEMINAR, SATURDAY 13TH JULY, 2024

U.M.S.S. NAMUGONGO

PERSEVERANCE & SUCCESS

SEMINAR GUIDE

273/1: GEOGRAPHY

Fulls Half squares

7 + 20/2

7 + 10

= 17 x 1km²

= 17km²

1.a) Calculating area:

- Fully covered squares 18
- Partly covered squares 11

18 + 11/2

18 + 5.5 = 23.5

1sq = 1km²

23.5sq = 23.5 x 1km²

= 23.5km²

1

b)
- Taxi distance = 2.4km cost (2.4 x 500/=) = 1200/=
- Bodaboda distance = 4.3km. Cost (4.3 x 1000/=) = 4300/=

Total cost = (1200 + 4300) = 5500/=

c)
- The bearing is 064°
- Using a compass the direction of the area is in the North East.

d) **Relief**
- Ridges exists at Nsalu, Lusango, Sunga, etc.
- Gentle slopes in the west of Buyikuzi, Kasenyi, Bulawula, etc.
- There's a basin occupied by Lake Victoria.
- Lowland in the East and Central.
- The highest point of the area is 4300ft at Lusango.
- The lowest point of the area is 3800ft along the shores of Lake. Victoria.

Drainage:
- There is a seasonal swamp e.g. Katungulu, Katabazungu swamps.
- The area has permanent swamps around Katonga, Nabigavu.
- There is a river South of Lukaya.
- There is Lake Victoria in the East.
- The area is well drained around Lusango, Mabale.

Vegetation:
- Thickets around L. Victoria e.g. Kamuwunga.
- Scrubs and woodland in the west.
- Papyrus swamps e.g. Nabigavu, Kafu, Kamuwunga swamps.

Transport
- Motorable trucks in the west e.g. around Lutente, Kiwanda, Lugasa, etc.
- Footpath in the west e.g. Buyikuzi, Bubemba, etc.
- Bound surface road in central of the area e.g. Mpungwe road.

NB

d) You can either choose to draw the sketch Map of Lukaya by drawing a sketch Map and idicate both physical and human features

OR

You can just explain / desc

Settlement:

- There are many settlements around Kasenyi, Nsalu, Buyikuzi, etc.
- There are few settlements around Mwota, Lubumba

Or give relationships i.e.

Relief and drainage

- Lakes i.e. Lake Victoria occupy a basin in the south East.
- Permanent swamp in the South occupy a broad valley.
- Seasonal swamps in the North occupy lowland areas.
- Conical hill like Nsalu in the South west are well drained.
- Flat topped hills like Lusango in the west are well drained.
- Lowlands in the central near Kafu are poorly drained.
- Ridges in the west of Bulawula are well drained.

Relief and vegetation

- Broad valley in the south have encouraged growth of papyrus vegetation.
- Flat topped hills in the south west have encouraged growth of woodland vegetation at Lusango.
- Ridges like Bulawula in the west have encouraged growth of scrub vegetation.
- Gentle slopes in the south west have encouraged growth of woodland vegetation.
- Lowland in the central have encouraged growth of forest vegetation.

Vegetation and drainage

- Poorly drained areas in the south have favoured growth of papyrus vegetation.
- Seasonal swamps in the south have encouraged growth of scrub vegetation.
- Well drained areas have encouraged growth of woodland vegetation in the south west.
- Well drained areas in the south west have favoured growth of scrub vegetation.
- Poorly drained areas in the North west at Muchunchu have favoured growth of woodland vegetation.

(c) (i) Lack of knowledge about the problems that results from destruction of swamp vegetation.

Scoring: correct statement - 01
wrong / no response - 00

(ii) Problems resulting from destruction of swamps: -

- Migration of animals which are adopted to this natural environment.
- Disappearance of some plant species e.g. papyrus and sedges.
- Disruption of the eco system as swamps filter water and control floods.
- Increased greenhouse gas because the vegetation that store the carbon is destroyed.
- Increased risks of floods which lead to destruction of property.
- Loss of plants with medicinal value.
- Reduced tourism and recreation hence reduced income / revenue.
- Results in the [illegible] industry due to the destruction of the swamp vegetation.

Scoring: 5 or more problems of clearing swamp vegetation- 03
3 – 4 problems - 02
1 – 2 problems - 01

wrong / no response - 00

(iii) Solutions:

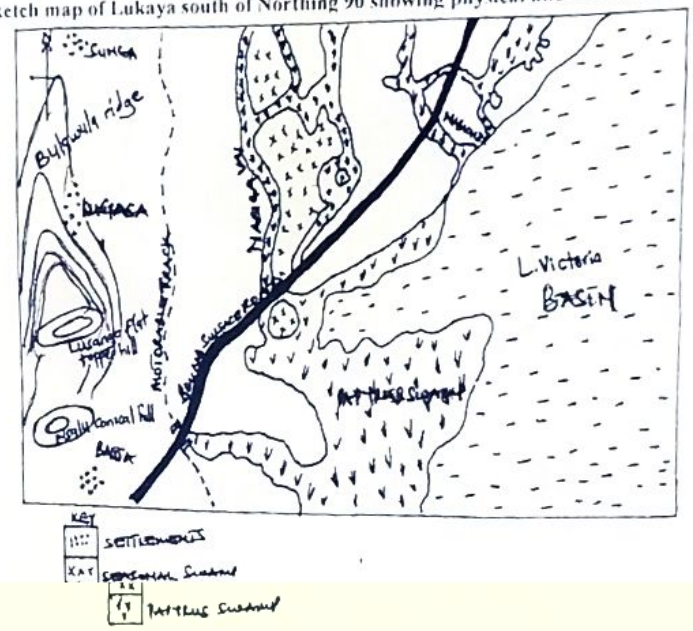
- Apply fertilizers to increase crop output.
- Planting high yielding seed varieties.
- Diversifying the economic activities.
- Sensitization of the people who are engaged in crop cultivation.
- Encourage residents to relocate to other areas where there is extensive land for settlement and crop cultivation.
- Setting up laws against swamp encroachment.
- Encouraging modern farming techniques / methods like hydroponic farming.

Scoring: 5 or more problems of clearing swamp veg. - 03
3 – 4 problems - 02
1 – 2 problems - 01
wrong / no response - 00

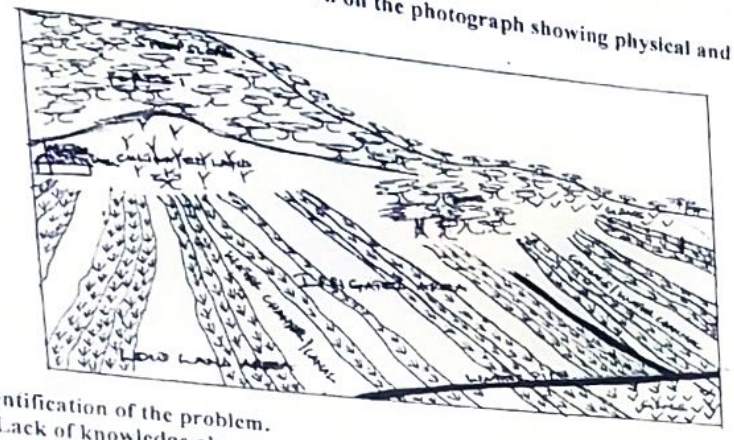
(iv) Learners' opinion.

Scoring: correct statement - 01
wrong / no statement - 00

A sketch map of Lukaya south of Northing 90 showing physical and man-made features.



2.a) **A landscape sketch of the area shown on the photograph showing physical and human features.**



b) **Identification of the problem.**

(i) Lack of knowledge about the problems that result from irrigation farming.

Scoring: correct statement - 01
wrong / no statement - 00

(ii) Problems.

- Soil salination which reduces the fertility thus reducing crop yields.
- Water logging that damages the crops/ flooding.
- Leaching of the soil thus reducing its fertility.
- Siltation of underground water bodies and other water sources due to infiltration and erosion.
- Spread of waterborne diseases like bilhazia to the gardeners.
- Water scarcity through diversion of surface water to the gardens.
- Promotes the breeding of pests and disease causing organisms due to humid conditions.

Scoring: Explains 5 or more effects - 03
Explains 3 – 4 - 02
Explains 1 -2 - 01
Wrong / no response - 00

(iii) Solutions:

- Use irrigation systems that save water like drip irrigation.
- Encourage water harvesting and storage to reduce scarcity.
- Grow cover crops and encourage mulching to conserve water in the soil.
- Ensure monitoring of crops to detect pests early enough.
- Apply fertilizers to improve soil productivity.
- Training the farmers through setting up demonstration farms.
- Carryout research to come up with species that are resistant to salts.
- Crop insurance should be encouraged to minimize losses.

Scoring: Explains 5 or more solutions - 03
Explains 3 – 4 - 02
Explains 1 – 2 - 01

Wrong / no response - 00

(iv) Learners' opinion

- Use irrigation systems that save water like drip irrigation.

Scoring: Correct statement - 01
Wrong / no statement - 00

3. Identification of the problems in the scenario.

(i) Lack of knowledge about the problems faced by people living in the mountainous regions / areas.

Scoring: Correct statement - 01
Wrong / no statement - 00

(ii) Problems faced by people living in mountainous areas: -

- Soil erosion due to steep gradient.
- Occurrence of landslides due to steep slopes and heavy rainfall that destroy lives and property.
- Floods in the surrounding lowlands due to heavy rainfall on the windward side.
- Difficulty in road construction due to steep slopes.
- Limited land for settlement due to the steep slopes.
- Limited land for agriculture due to competition with other land use types.
- Difficulty in agriculture mechanization due to the steep slopes.
- Discourages crop cultivation on the leeward side because of low rainfall.
- The forests on the mountain slopes harbour wild animals which are dangerous to human life and the crops.
- Land fragmentation due to the dense population.

Scoring: Explains 5 or more problems - 03
Explains 3 – 4 " " - 02
Explains 1 – 2 " " - 01
Wrong / no response - 00

(iii) Solutions:

- Plant trees / practice afforestation to control erosion and landslides / reforestation programmes.
- Practice terracing to reduce surface runoff.
- Sensitization of the community members.
- Resettling people in other areas.
- Wildlife conservation to reduce crop destruction.
- Give early warning in case of landslides.
- Technological advancement i.e. prone detectors.

Scoring: Explains 5 or more measures - 03
Explains 3 – 4 " " - 02
Explains 1 – 2 " " - 01
Wrong / no response - 00

4. Problem in the scenario:

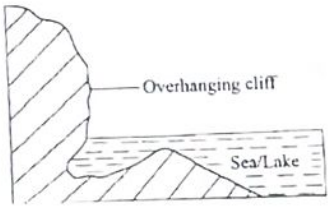
(i) Lack of information about the formation of wave erosional features.

Scoring: Correct statement - 01
Wrong / no statement - 00

(ii) Landforms resulting from wave erosion.

- Cliff. This is a steep rock face along the coast. Cliffs are formed when waves cut a notch (small opening) on the coastal land by abrasion, hydraulic action or corrosion. Repeated wave action will enlarge a notch transforming it into a steep slope called a cliff.

Diagram:



- Wave cut platforms. This is a wide flat gently sloping terrace left behind during the formation of the cliff. It's formed by wave erosion processes of Abrasion and hydraulic action which break the rock fragments, that form a wave cut platform.

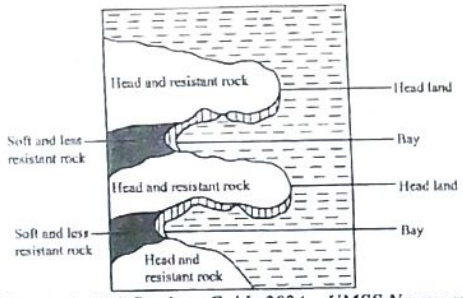
Diagram:

- Headland. This is a narrow piece of land projecting into a water body / sea. It's formed where there are alternate hard and soft rocks. The soft rocks are washed away by solution and Abrasion while the hard rocks resist against erosion that form a piece of land projecting / protruding into the water known as a headland.

1

- Bay: This refers to the mass of water extending into the land. It's formed where there are alternate hard and soft rocks. The soft rocks are washed away by solution and Abrasion creating an extension of water into the land known as a bay.

Diagram:

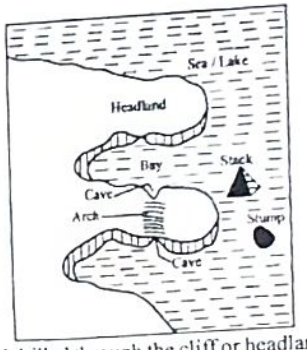


- Arch. This is a raised bridge like feature above a passage drilled through the headland. It is formed when two caves approach one another from either side of a headland by hydraulic action and abrasion and suddenly opens out.

- Stack. This is a small piece of land / isolated rock feature separated from the main land. It is formed when the roof of the arch collapses due to continued erosion by abrasion, solution and hydraulic action forming an isolated rock outcrop in the water.
- Stump. This is a residue of a stack. It is formed when a stack gradually experiences wave erosion by Abrasion and solution leaving behind rocks which can be sub-merged during high tides but visible during low tides.

Diagram:

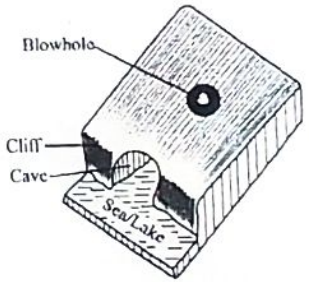
1



- Cave. This is a cylindrical tunnel drilled through the cliff or headland by wave erosion processes such as abrasion and hydraulic action. It develops in jointed rocks along a cliff where rocks are drilled to create an opening at the base of a cliff known as a cave.

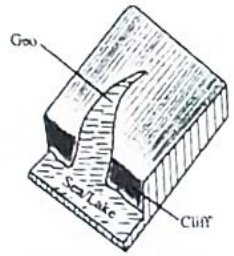
- Blow hole. This is a vertical tunnel which extends through the roof of the cave to the surface of the earth. It is formed due to continuous removal of the soft rock particle of the cave by solution and hydraulic action until it opens to the surface.

Diagram:



- **Geo.** This is a narrow long steep sided inlet running in land from the edge of a cliff to the roof of a cave. It is formed when the roof of the cave collapses due to continued hydraulic action.

Diagram:



Roof of the cave has collapsed and a narrow inlet is formed

- **Scoring** : Describes 4 or more landforms with appropriate diagrammatic illustration and technical terms - 04

  Describes 2 – 3 landforms with diagrammatic illustrations and technical terms - 03

  Describes 2 -3 landforms with diagrammatic illustrations and technical terms - 02

  Merely mentions 1 or more landform - 01

  No / wrong response - 00

(iii) Benefits: 1

- Promotion of tourism leading to foreign exchange.
- Promotes recreation.
- Promotes study and research through fieldwork studies.
- Wave erosional features like caves, stack provide a unique habitat for marine life.
- The features help engineers to design structures that can withstand wave action and erosion.
- Protect the shore line from further erosion because the hard rocks reduce the impact of waves at the coast.

Scoring Explains 5 or more importances - 03

Explains 3 – 4 importances - 02

Explains 1 – 2 importances - 01

Wrong / no response - 00

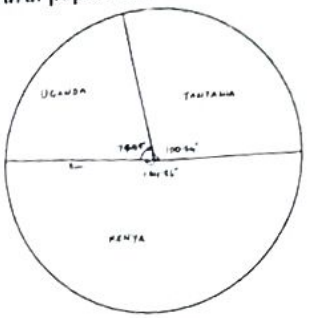
5. **Uganda** $\frac{23,000,000}{111,000,000} \times 360 = 74.59^{o}$

Kenya $\frac{57,000,000}{111,000,000} \times 360 = 184.86^{o}$

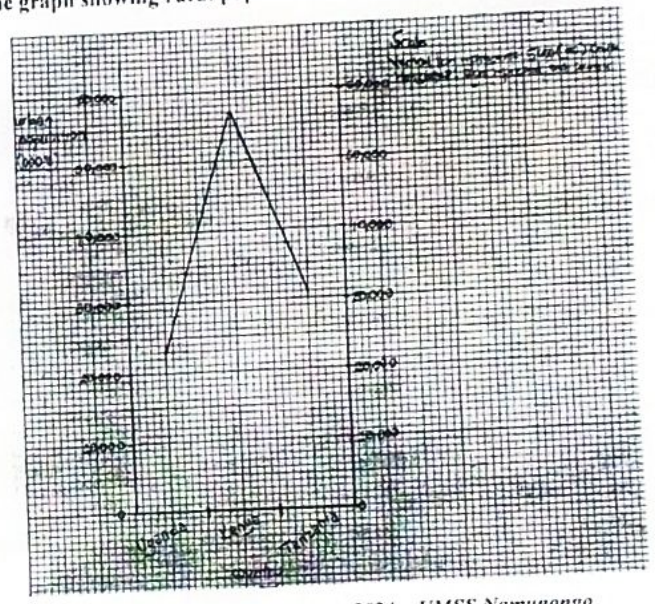
Tanzania $\frac{31,000,000}{111,000,000} \times 360 = 100.54^{o}$

A pie chart showing rural population for selected countries in East Africa.

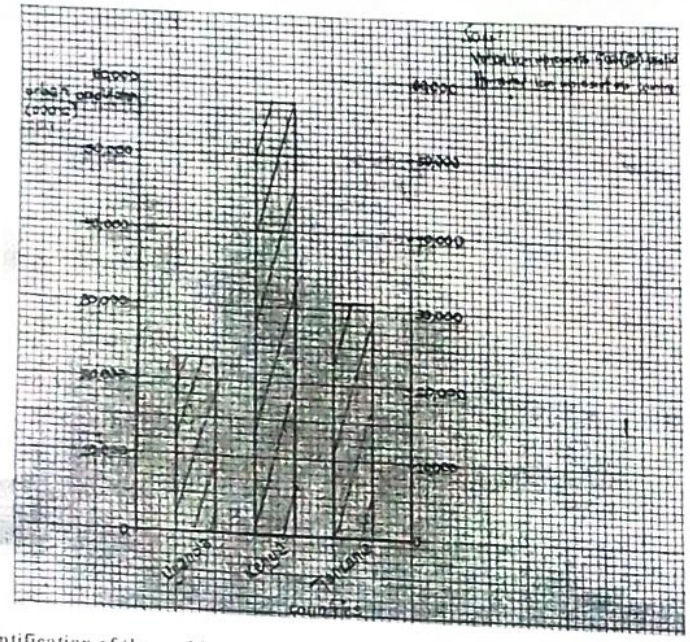
1



A line graph showing rural population for selected countries in East Africa.



A bar graph showing rural population for selected countries in East Africa.



Identification of the problem.

(i) Lack of knowledge about the causes of rural-urban migration.

Scoring: Correct statement - 01
Wrong / no statement - 00

(ii) Causes of rural urban migration:-

Push factors:-

- Limited access to basic services, infrastructure, etc in the rural areas.
- Political instability that leads to displacement.
- Occurrence of natural disasters like floods, landslides.
- Unemployment in the rural areas. This forces the people to move to urban areas expecting better paying jobs.
- Land shortage causing conflicts and tension.
- Limited economic activities and resources causing people to look for a better life in cities.

Pull factors:-

- Desire for urban amenities, education and health care.
- Improved infrastructure like; schools, hospitals, banks, etc.
- Political stability and security attracting settlements in cities.
- Availability of industries in cities that provide employment opportunities.

Scoring: 5 or more cause of RUM - 03
3 - 4 " " - 02
1 - 2 " " - 01
Wrong / no response - 00

(iii) Steps / measures:-

- Introduction of rural electrification.
- Improvement of water and sanitation facilities.
- Improve transport and communication in rural areas.
- Improve security on rural areas.
- Introduction of modern farming methods to improve farmer's income.
- Provision of social services e g. health and education.
- Establish agro-based industries in rural areas.
- Population control policies to reduce over population.
- Re-settlement schemes.

Scoring: Explains 5 or more measures- 03
Explains 3 - 4 " " - 02
Explains 1 - 2 " " - 01
Wrong / no response - 00

(iv) Learners' opinion:

Scoring: Correct statement - 01
Wrong / no statement - 00

6. **Water:**

$\frac{18.4}{100} \times 360 = 66.24^{o}$

Road

$\frac{57.7}{100} \times 360 = 207.7^{o}$

Air:

$\frac{16.4}{100} \times 360 = 59.04^{o}$

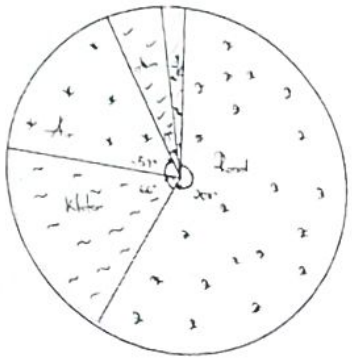
Pipeline

$\frac{2.1}{100} \times 360 = 7.56^{o}$

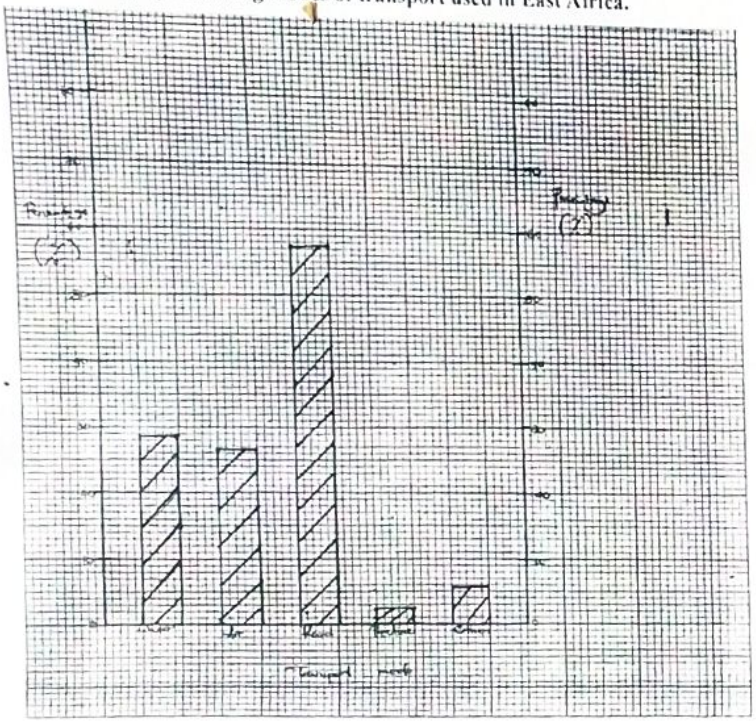
Others: 1

$\frac{5.4}{100} \times 360 = 19.44^{o}$

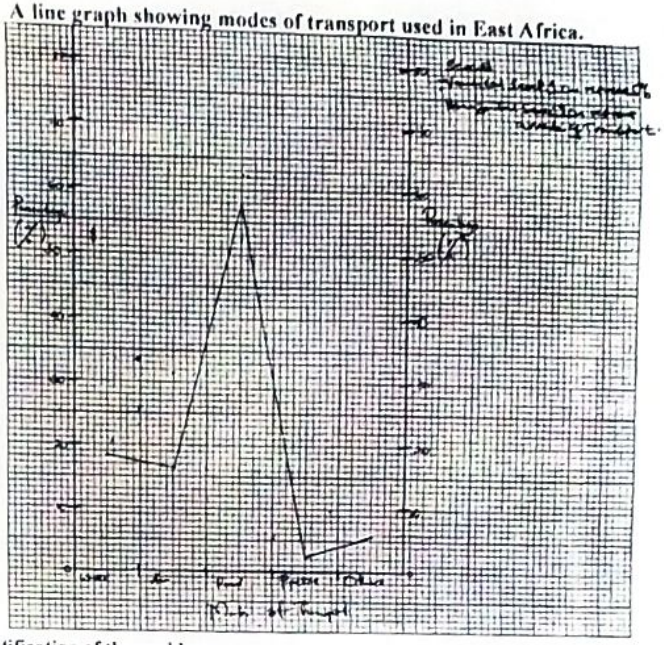
A pic chart showing modes of transport used in East Africa.



A bar graph showing modes of transport used in East Africa.



A line graph showing modes of transport used in East Africa.



Identification of the problem.

(i) Lack of knowledge about the problems that are faced by the transport sector.

Scoring: Correct statement - 01
Wrong / no statement - 00

(ii) Problems:

- Traffic congestion due to narrow roads that lead to delays.
- Shortage of skilled labour making it costly to operate e.g. engineers.
- Limited capital for investing in the transport sector.
- Limited volume of merchandise making it costly to operate.
- Physical barriers such as steep slopes that lead to high costs of construction of transport routes.
- Seasonality and silting of rivers limiting the use of this mode during the wet and dry season.
- Heavy rainfall during the wet season that lead to floods which destroys road networks.
- Fluctuation of fuel prices leading to high transport costs.
- Use of outdated technology that leads to frequent breakdowns.

Scoring: Explains 5 or more problems - 03
Explains 3 – 4 " " - 02
Explains 1 – 2 " " - 01
Wrong / no response - 00

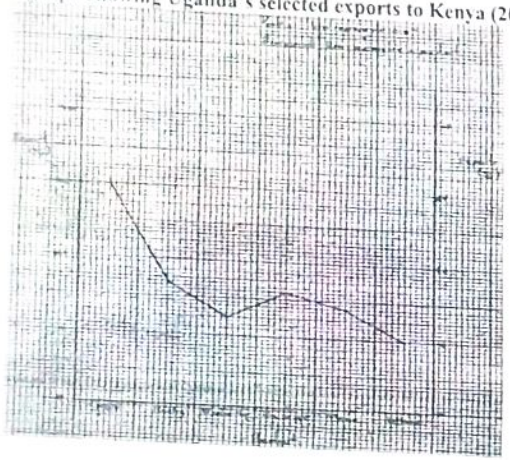
Solutions: -

- Diversification of transport networks to increase flexibility.
- Import skilled labour from other countries like China.
- Creation of awareness among the passengers on the proper use of the different means of transport.
- Upgrading of roads through tarmacking them.
- Train labour force in construction related skills.
- Acquire loans to invest in road construction.
- Periodic maintenance and rehabilitation of roads.

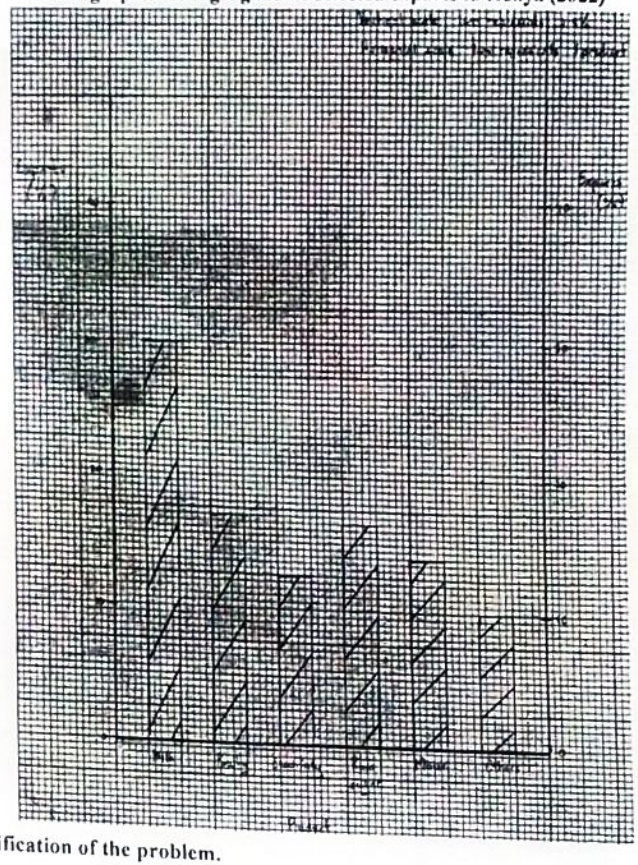
Scoring Explains 5 or more solutions - 03
Explains 3 – 4 " " - 02
Explains 1 – 2 " " - 01
Wrong / no response - 00

7. **A pie chart showing Uganda's selected exports to Kenya (2022)**

A line graph showing Uganda's selected exports to Kenya (2022)



A bar graph showing Uganda's selected exports to Kenya (2022)



Identification of the problem.

(i) Lack of knowledge about the strategies to overcome trade restrictions / promote trade.

(ii) Causes of the occurrence of trade restrictions between Uganda and Kenya.

- Poor quality of exports.
- Production of similar products that may discourage Kenyan producers.
- Retaliation as Uganda may have imposed restrictions on products from Kenya.
- Strained political differences between Uganda and Kenya.
- Enforcement of international restrictions on Uganda to pressurize it to make reforms.
- Outbreak of diseases in agricultural sector of Uganda posing health risks.

- Protection of local Kenyan producers from unfair trade with Ugandan producers.
- High tariffs / taxes imposed by Uganda on Kenyan products being imported.
- Adulteration i.e. addition of other substances of Ugandan products due to poor handling on storage especially perishables.
- Political instability, conflicts and disputes or misunderstanding for example Migingo island ownership on lake Victoria.
- External shocks and disruption including pandemics (Covid-19) or natural disasters, can also impact trade flows that necessitate temporary trade restrictions.
- Variation / differences in trade policies and regulations between Kenya and Uganda can create complexities and uncertainties for businesses engaging in cross-border trade.

(iii) Strategies to East African governments to overcome trade restrictions.

- Work together to harmonise trade policies and regulations to reduce bureaucratic barriers to trade.
- Simplifying documentation requirements and streamlining customs procedures.
- Advocate for increased investment in infrastructure including roads, railways, ports and border facilities to enhance connectivity and reduce transportation costs making trade more efficient and cost effective.
- Emphasize the importance of regional integration initiatives in fostering intra-regional trade.
- Training of labour / capacity building support and technical assistance to enhance the trade-related skills and capabilities of government officials, customs officers.
- Diversification of their exports markets beyond traditional trading partners.
- Diplomatic dialogue and negotiation to resolve trade disputes.
- Alignment of trade policies and regulation with global standards e.g. phytosanitary standards (plant health)
- Support the growth of small medium enterprises and supporting their participation in trade.
- Establish mechanisms of monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of trade facilitation measures and policy reforms.

Learners' opinion i.e. personal opinion and views on how to handle trade challenges.

8. Problem identification: -

(i) Lack of knowledge on the effects of rapid population growth.

(ii) The effects of rapid population increase include the following: -

- Provision of cheap labour in cities / urban settings.
- Awakens government in providing social services.
- Increase government revenue through the increased tax base.
- Provision of security in form of police, army from a dense population.
- Encourages urbanization with benefits like provision of safe clean water, modern housing and commercial services.
- Provision of a large market from the large urban population with a high level of consumerism / purchasing power.
- Encourages inventions and innovation which leads to advancements in technology.
- Awakens government to cater for the disabled and marginalized groups of people.

- It leads to slum developments with associated problems like poor sanitation and easy spread of diseases.
- It strains the available resources due to the need by many urban dwellers to seek for services.
- Encroachment on marginal land especially wetlands due to the need for land for settlement.
- Leads to land fragmentation due to increased need for land for different purposes.
- High crime rate due to many idlers and large section of unemployed youth.
- Unemployment due to many job seekers and fewer jobs available in cities.
- It may result into hunger and starvation due to increased population and a high demand for food.
- In case of a pandemic life Covid-19, it can claim many lives due to over crowdness which may claim lives of the people.

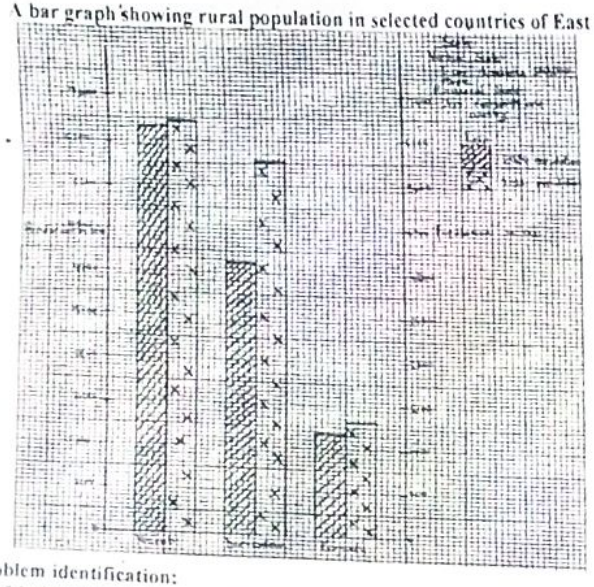
Solutions / Strategies to slow down the rapidly increasing population in cities: -

- Use of birth control methods like contraceptives and condom which reduce on cases of unwanted pregnancies.
- Empowering girl-child education.
- Raising the status of women.
- Setting population policies for example number of children per family and increasing the age for marriage
- Restriction of In-migration.
- Sensitization of the people about causes, effects and solutions to a rapid population.
- Giving incentives to people with small families like free education and allowances.
- Encourage migration into other areas.
- Improve incomes to make people busy.
- Encourage celibacy.

Learners' opinion:

Learner should give a personal view and show how it is going to slow down population growth.

9. A bar graph showing rural population in selected countries of East Africa.



Problem identification:

(i) Limited knowledge on how to promote inter-connection of transport routes among African countries.

(ii) Challenges to the transport sector in Africa.

- Harsh climatic conditions like heavy rainfall.
- Dense forests e.g. Congo forest.
- Rugged terrain / mountainous nature.
- Wild animals threaten the engineers.
- Numerous rivers / water logged conditions.
- Extensive swamps i.e. high costs.
- Political instability e.g. eastern DRC, South Sudan.
- Limited resource endowment in some areas e.g. Mali, Niger.
- Limited capital to finance transport development.
- Low level of technology by many African countries.
- Inadequate skilled labour force e.g. Geo and civil engineers
- Unfavourable government policies.
- Hostile communities like the Mai-mai of DRC.
- Land tenure system i.e. private / individual land ownership.
- Corruption and embezzlement of resources meant for development of transport.
- Difference in railway gauges for different African countries.
- Differences in ideology.

(iii) Solutions to the challenges.

- Integration i.e. political, social – economic and co-operation especially among neighbouring countries.
- Acquiring loans from the IMF, World Bank, African Development Bank (ADB) or from the developed countries.
- Use of foreign companies that will import modern technology in development of transport sector e g. Roko construction company, Stirling construction, etc.
- Constructing winding roads in mountainous areas.
- Adopting new technology in road construction like use of steps, use of gabions, use of culverts in swampy areas among others.
- Tarmacking murram roads to minimize effects of weather vagaries / changes.
- Ensuring security through peace talks, deploying more security, forming regional forces to fight rebel groups such as M23, ADF, LRA and also to fight highway robbery.
- Compensation / resettling of people displaced from areas where transport routes are being developed.
- Revising / change of the land tenure system.
- Diversification of the transport sector.
- Putting in place technical institutions to train more labour in construction.
- Mass education of the hostile communities.\
- Putting in place strict laws to fight corruption and embezzlement.
- Learners' opinion

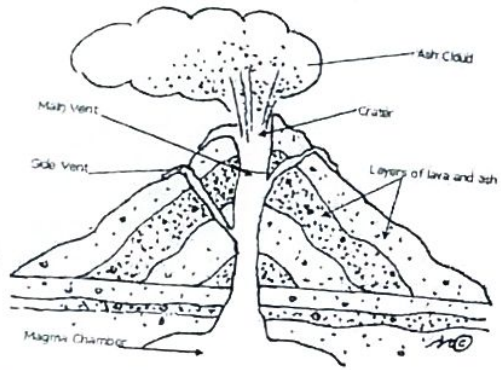
10. Problem identification: -

(i) Lack of knowledge about the formation of a volcano and its effects on people's lives.

(ii) Formation of a volcano.

- The violent eruption and flow of a hot material are an indication of the process of volcanicity.
- Volcanicity refers to the process through which molten rock / magma, pyroclasts ash and gases are either intruded into or extruded on to the surface of the earth.
- The process originates from the earth's interior, due to extremely hot temperatures, geo-physical, geo-chemical reactions and radioactivity that melt the molten rocks changing them from solid to semi-molten state known as magma.
- The magma is pushed with great pressure from the mantle through the vent created by faulting onto the earth's surface.
- This occurs over successive periods forming layers of molten material to accumulate one after the other solidifying upon cooling and in the process mountain building occurs to form a volcano.
- Volcanoes like Nyiragongo (Strato volcano) are characterized by multiple layers of lava, ash and other pyroclastic material, conical shaped with steep slopes, have craters on top.

Illustration.



(iii) Volcanic eruptions have effects to both humanity and physical environment in the following ways: -

- It can lead to death of people for example the death toll was 30 people in DRC when lava come into contact with homesteads.
- Displacement of people from their ancestral homes and settlement due to fear to lose lives.
- Disruption of essential services like power, roads, water and air transport due to ash.
- Respiratory problems due to volcanic ash and toxic gas into the atmosphere.
- Long term health implications including mental health challenges due to traumas.
- Destruction of vegetation cover.
- Increased government expenditure to provide relief items to the displaced people.

An eruption brings the following opportunities to the people.

- Promotion of tourism since eruptions draw scientists, researchers and adventure seekers hence generating foreign exchange.
- Government may be awakened and prompted to focus on disaster preparedness, mitigation and infrastructure improvement.
- Promotes scientific research in the field of volcanology about such rare events.
- Community togetherness i.e. it fosters community solidarity with locals coming together to support each other.
- It encourages economic support in form of aid from donor countries.
- It can lead to formation of fertile volcanic soils which are suitable for agriculture.
- Volcanic eruptions are associated with mineral formation which can boost mining industry.

Learners' opinion.

11. Problem identification: -

(i) Lack of knowledge about the consequences / effects of mining activities in the Zambian Copper belt.

(ii) Advise to investors.

- Conduct thorough Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs) to understand the potential impacts on water resources and communities.
- Use / employ clean technologies e.g. use of renewable energy sources e.g. use of renewable energy sources like solar or wind power.
- Implement efficient water management strategies to minimize water consumption and pollution.
- Develop and implement plans for land rehabilitation during post mining i.e. pit refilling.
- Involve local community in decision making i.e. fosters better relations and reduces potential conflicts.
- Empowering environmental bodies / organizations to monitor compliance.

(iii) Benefits to the community.

- Employment opportunities for local people.
- Infrastructural development i.e. roads and railways.
- Acquisition of skills through on job training.
- Encourages proper resource utilization.
- Government revenue through taxation.
- Generation of foreign exchange through exportation of copper.
- Economic diversification of market to other sectors like industries.
- Technological advancement.
- Increased research and innovation.

Learners' opinion.

12. Problem identification: -

(i) Lack of knowledge about China's One child policy.

China's One child policy was a population control measure implemented by Chinese government in 1980 to address concerns of over population and resource scarcity.

(ii) Effects of the one child policy.

Positive:-

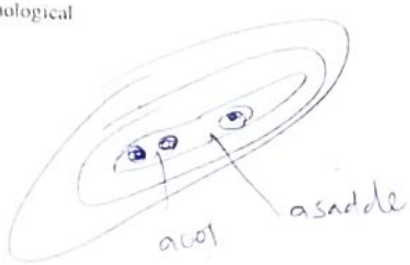
- Population control i.e. Check on the ever-increasing population.
- Improved standards of living i.e. more resources available for single child families.
- Environmental benefits i.e. check on environmental degradation.
- Increased urbanization and related benefits.
- Health care improvement.
- Increased women participation in the work force.
- Increased savings.
- Eases policy experimentation and data collection.
- Social stability.
- Improved resource allocation.

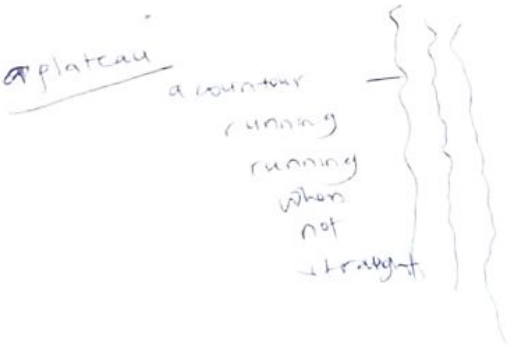
Negatives:

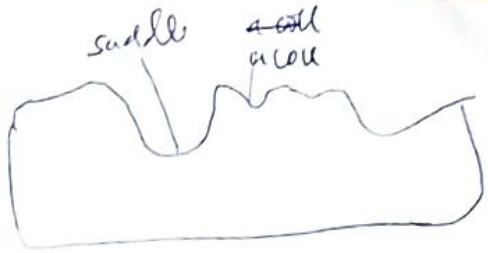
- Aging population
- Gender imbalance i.e. more males than females
- Increased bachelorhood and trafficking of women
- Psychological impacts i.e. too much pressure on one child to succeed and provide for their parents
- Loss of family structure with few siblings / cultural shifts
- Human rights violation i.e. forceful implementation e.g. forced abortions sterilization and heavy fines.
- Infanticide and child abandonment i.e. killing of female infants.
- Economic hardships due to limited labour availability especially in rural areas.
- Economic burdens to families.
- Limited personal freedom and reproductive rights i.e. dictating family size.
- Reduced innovation and creativity since a small population limits technological advancement.

Learners' opinion.

END







formations of their importance, and dagers to them

- Coastal erosion
- Wave
- Glaciation
- Drainage
- Land forms

Conical hill — small gap at centre

flat hill the space is some how bigger