MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD

P250/3
GEOGRAPHY
MARKING GUIDE 2023
PAPER 3

Qn	Answer	Marks
1	**Standards:** **Examiners are guided by the following standards.** 1. Marking is by impression unless stated otherwise. 2. Candidates should exhibit ability to discuss and illustrate the point raised with relevant local examples. 3. A mere outline of points should not get more than half of the mark allocated for that section. **Awards:** 23 – 25 – excellent answer 18 – 22 – a very good answer. 15 – 17 – a good answer 12 – 14 – an average answer 08 – 11 – an "O" Level answer 01 – 07 – a fail answer 00 – irrelevant answer.	
	SECTION A FIELDWORK	
1(a)(i)	Candidates are expected to come up with the topic clearly spelling out WHAT was studied and WHERE the study took place. The idea of interrelationship should be portrayed.	***Max* 02 *marks***
(ii)	Candidates should clearly. Come up with the objectives which are closely related to the topic and are specific, measurable and achievable.	*Any*

	Accept phrases like To find out …….. To identify……. To assess…….. To examine…….. Do not accept phrases like To know …….. To understand…… To see ……. To appreciate ……. Etc	5×1 max $05\ marks$
(b)	Candidates should draw a physiographic section, cross section fully labeled with: - Complete title - 01 - Key /label - 01 - Base, shading - 01 - Beginning and end direction - 01 - Any two-relief feature e.g steep slopes hill top, gentle slope etc- (02marks) - Any two land use activities for example fishing, farming, mining etc (02marks)	
(c)	Candidates should come up with the follow up activities i.e. ○ Arranging /organizing raw data ○ Presentation of the finding ○ Discussion of the findings ○ Analyze and interpretation of data ○ Polishing/completing redrawing of sketches , tables etc ○ Making of meaningful conclusions ○ Making of meaningful recommendations ○ Writing a final report ○ Dissemination/ Handing in the information to concerned people.	Any $5\ x\ 1$ max $05\ marks$
	NB - Follow up activities should be explained or illustrated bringing out the theme **but** not mere outline. - Mere outline – No mark at all - Order may not matter.	

(d)	Candidates are expected to come up with the problems they faced while in the field and these may include:-` - Poor visibility - The high cliff/ escarpment - Uncooperative respondents - Thick vegetation - Quick respondents - Limited map survey - Lack of information from the people steep gradient - Low voice of the respondent - Language barrier - Lack of better measuring tools - Obstruction - Flooded valleys etc **N.B** – Candidates must come up with geographical problems not personal and related to the topic of study (theme) Candidates must bring out what they missed because of the problem, without that, one gets Zero	*Any* 5×1 *Max* *05mrks*
	TOTAL 25MARKS	
2(a)(i)	Candidates are expected to come up with a topic spelling out **WHAT** was studied and **WHERE** the study was conducted. - The topic must constitute the name of the plantation and the place. - No name of the plantation and place name, the candidate losses 01 mark for where the study took place (selected from coffee, Tea and sugarcane) *Max 02 Marks* - No evidence of plantation crop the candidate gets zero.	
(ii)	Candidates should come out with objectives closely related to the topic of the study which are measurable, achievable and realistic *Max 05 Marks*	
(b)	Candidates are expected to come up with any three methods used to collect data define the method and describe how it was used (tool) and the information got . ie	

	- Identification – 01 mark - Definition - 01 mark - Illustration and information got – 01 mark *Any* 3×3 *max* 09 *marks* These include: - Observation - Interviewing - Questionnaire - Sampling - Measuring / pacing - Drawing/ sketching /Recording - Map orientation - E.t.c	
(c)	Candidates should come up with challenges faced while using the fieldwork techniques chosen above which should be illustrated with information missed. No information missed no mark at all. *Any 3 Challenges in each method* $3 \times$ 1 *Mark* – *max* 03 *marks*	
	Candidates are expected to clearly bring up the findings of the field work in form of relationships which are: - physical to physical - physical to human - human to human Physical to physical relationship may be between: - Relief and vegetation - Drainage and vegetation - Relief and vegetation - Drainage and relief etc *Any* 1×2 (02marks) Physical to human relationship may be between:	

	- Relief and settlement, transport etc - Drainage and agriculture, settlement - Vegetation and agriculture, settlement transport etc $Any\ 1\ \times\ 2$ (02Marks) Human to human relationship can be between: - Communication and settlement - Agriculture and settlement - Trade and settlement, transport etc $Any\ 1\ \times\ 2$ (02Marks) NB: - Relationship should be explained and illustrated in form of place name or direction. No evidence of place name or direction on mark at all - Accept both positive and negative relationship - Relationship should have accountability in form of phrases such as encourages, led to enhanced, because of favoured etc. **Total 25 Marks**	
3	**SECTION B: UGANDA** **Account for the difference in rainfall distribution in Uganda (25mrks)** Candidates are expected to define Rainfall as: - Water droplets that have condensed from the atmospheric water vapor and then fall under the influence of gravity. OR - Water falling in drop condensed from vapor in the atmosphere. OR - The condensed moisture of the atmosphere falling visibly in separate drops. OR - The liquid precipitation falling from the sky OR - The amount of precipitation in the form of water that descends on to the earth surface OR	

- Any kind of water that falls from clouds in the sky. Etc.

Max 02 Marks

Ranges of rainfall

- Heavy/high rainfall of over 1500mm per annum ie in Kalangala Kampala, Mbale, Manafwa, kabale, Bundibugyo etc
- Moderate rainfall between 750 - 1500mm per annum eg Luweero, Mpigi, Soroti Kumi, Lira.
- Low rainfall amount ie, below 750mm per annum eg in Kaabong, Katido sembabule Kiruhura, Nakasongola, Buliisa, Kasese etc.

NOTE: Mere outline of rainfall ranges with a place

Max 03 Marks

Identification of ranges of rainfall without a place

Max 00 Marks

Identification on a sketch map of Uganda showing the ranges /distribution of rainfall

Max 05Marks

- Title -1mark
- Key -1marks
- Identification of any three different rainfall ranges

03 marks

Total 05marks

NB – Definition of rainfall + sketch map

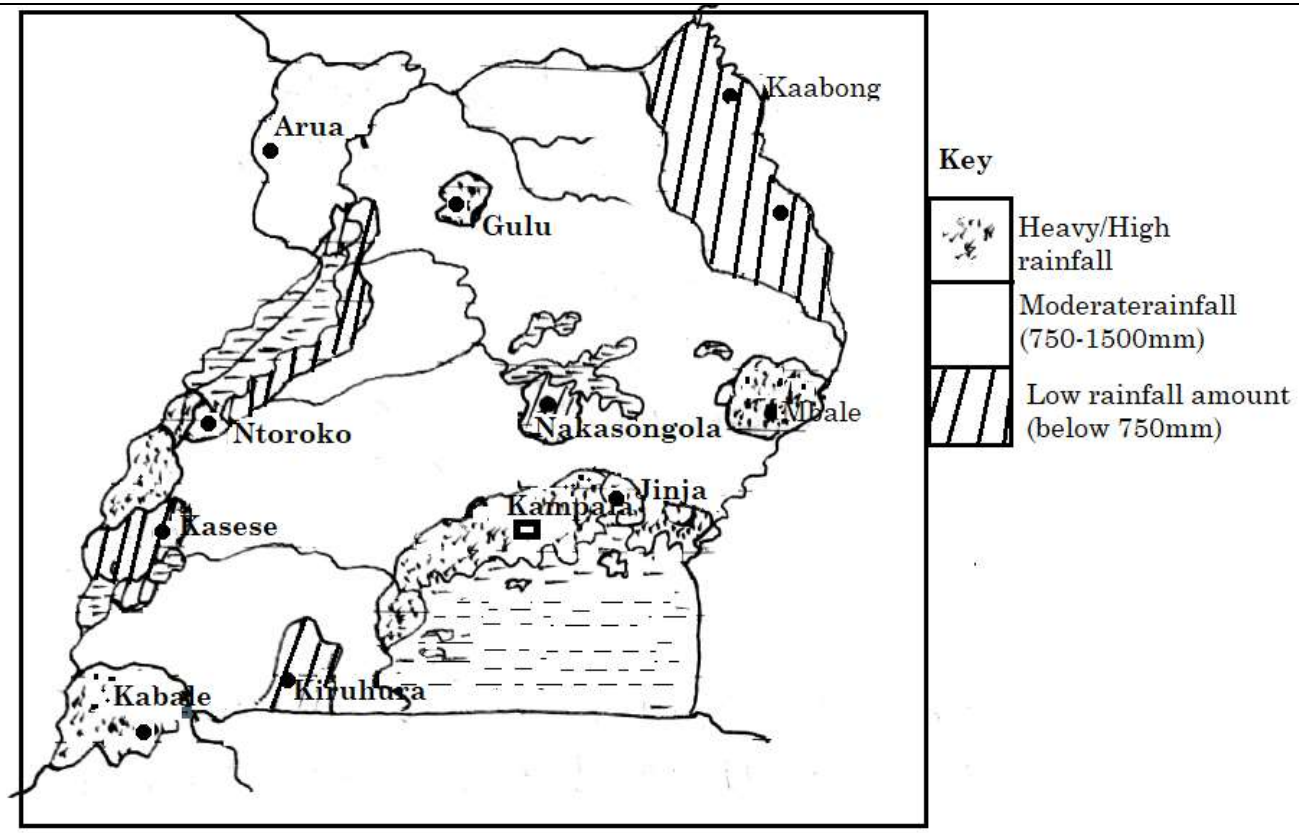
Max – 07 marks

- Definition of rainfall + Ranges

Max – 05 marks

- But not definition + sketch + identification

A sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of rainfall



Factors for the difference in rainfall distribution in Uganda: include;

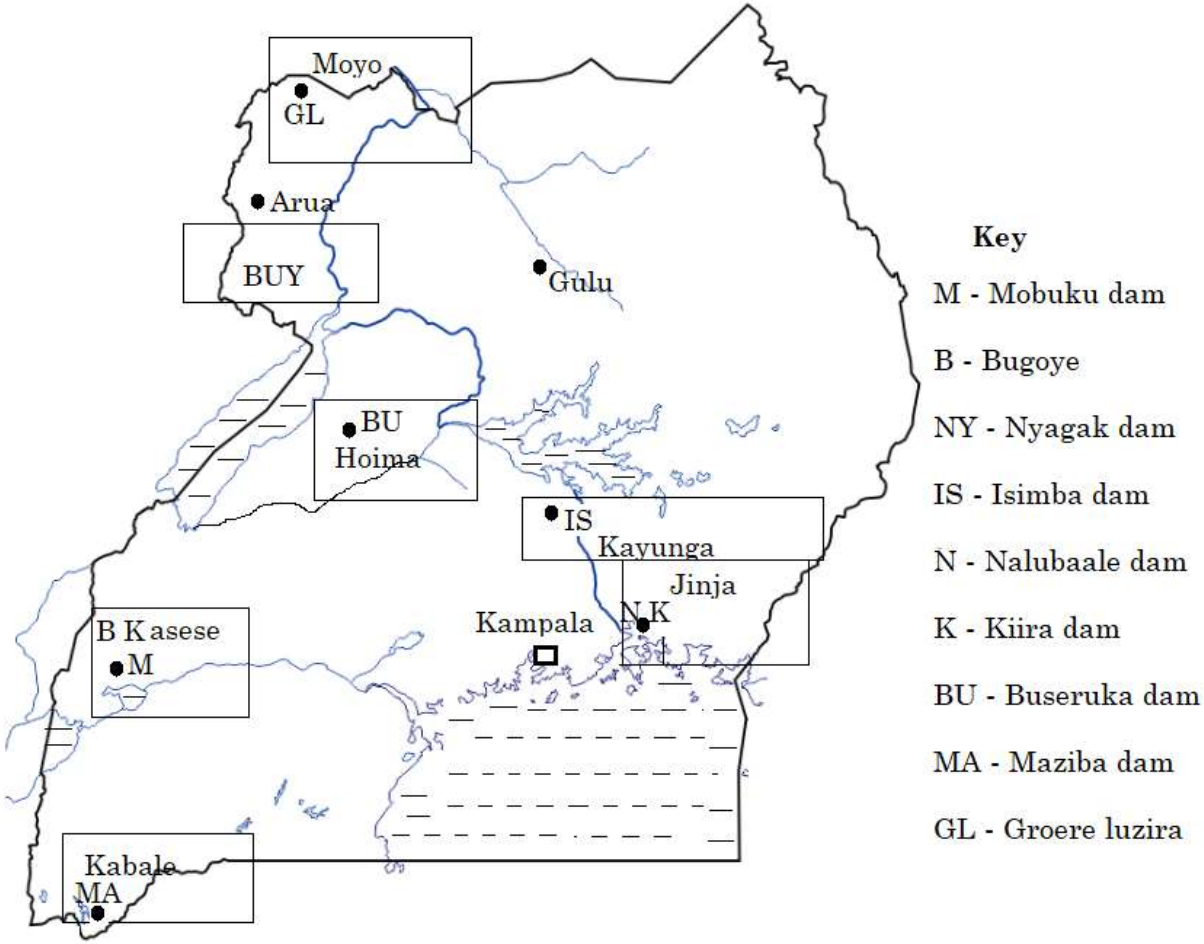
- Latitudinal location/ influence of the equator Areas near the equator receives heavy rainfall ie. Over 1000mm, while those for a way receive moderate rainfall ie between 750- 1000mm.
- Vegetation cover;

Large tropical rainforests receive heavy rainfall eg. Over 1000mm and those with scanity vegetation rains are below 750 mm.

- The distance from the water bodies forexample lakes; Areaaa near lakes eg Victoria receive heavy rainfall i.e over 1000mm and those area with limited water bodies rainfall is below 750mm

	- Nature of land / relief ; mountainous areas receive heavy rainfall on the windward sides ie over 1500mm 1500mm. low land areas have no highlands to trap the winds leading to low rainfall ie. Below 750mm. - The influence of prevailing winds; the north east trade winds are dry leading to low rainfall ie. Less than 750mm, the South East trade winds are moist leading to heavy rainfall ie over 1000mm to the areas - Global climatic changes/Global warning the melting ice of the polar regions to low latitude. These increase rainfall forming EL- Nino or periods of drought; La- Nino in some areas. - Agricultural activities; this leads to destruction of vegetation leading to low rainfall ie less than 1000mm. - Sinking /drilling of bore holes lead to lowering of the water table affecting the hydrological cycle leading to decrease in rainfall ie less than 750mm in Moroto etc - Lumbering activities forests are down reducing rainfall in those area ie less than 1000mm - Industrialization, this leads to reclamation of wetlands and destruction of forests reducing rainfall ie. To less than 1000mm in those areas. - Mining activities; these have led to the destruction of vegetation and wetlands reducing rainfall in those areas to less than 1000mm. - Bush burning by hunters farmers and pastoralists, these destroy the vegetation cover leading to reduced rain fall eg to less than 1000mm. $Any\ 9 \times 2\ =\ 18\ mark$ $N.B:\ Point\ must\ be\ well\ explained\ and\ illustrated\ \ with\ rainfall\ ranges\ and\ place$ $Points\ without\ rainfall\ ranges\ and\ place\ get\ \frac{1}{2}\ a\ mark$ **TOTAL 25 Marks**	
3(i)	**(i) Examine the factors favoring the establishment of hydroelectricity stations in Uganda (17marks)** **(ii) Outline the problems resulting from the established power projects in Uganda (08marks)** (i) Candidates are expected to come up with the current status of the hydroelectric power sector in Uganda for example. - HEP generated in Uganda is still low compared to the source available - HEP generated in Uganda counts for around 1% compared to other sources. - HEP distribution and marketing has been privatized. - There is increasing production of HEP by constructing more dams	

	- HEP is the most form of power used in industries. - HEP is mostly used in urban centers. - HEP generated in Uganda is characterized by load shading - Pre- payment arrangement for HEP has been established (YAKA) - Rural electrification especially on HEP is on by the government *Any 2 x 1* *Max 02marks* - Candidates can then come up with a sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of hydroelectric power stations. - A map with stations of HEP *Max 05Marks* - Mere identifications of Hydro Electric power stations and rivers or districts for example; - Kiira dam in jinja - Nalubaale dam in Njeru - Bugoye dam in Kanungu - Mpanga dam in Kamwenge - Mobuku dam in Kasese - Isimba dam in Kayunga - Nyagak dam in Zombo - Gwere – Luzira dam in Moyo - Maziba dam in Kabale *Max 03 Marks* - Identification without place *Max 00 Marks*	
4	**A sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of hydroelectric power stations.**	



Factors favoring the establishment of the power projects include:

- The adequate capital used to pay experts, compensating land owners, buying modern tools etc eg at /samba dam in kayenga.
- The supportive government policies for example settling terms with funding aqeneries like the World Bank, Agha Khar etc for projects like Isimba dam in Kayunga
- The improved technology for example the pragmatics water release at Nalubaale dam Jinja to regulate water depending to need.

	- The increasing industrialization around the country which is forcing the government to generate more hydroelectric power eg. The mini dams like Nyagakin Zambo district. - The intensive research for example the one adopted by UMEME in order to reduce in the number of illegal consumer and defaulters. - Well-developed transport and communication to access power generated at Maziba dam in Kabale , Mpanga dam in Kamwange to other rural areas. - Presence of skilled man power forexample in power extraction, transmission etc at dams like Bugoye in Kasese ,Ishasha in Kanungu etc. - The relative security in the country which has reduced on the thefty of transmission wives , de –oiling of transformers etc around dams like Buderuka in Hoima, Mobuka in Kasese etc - The improved international relations with countries loading projects for example nyagak in Zambo, Buseruka in Hoima etc. - The presence of numerous rivers and falls on which dams like Isimba in Kayunga , kiira dam in jinja etc. have been constructed. - The presence of thick forests like Mabira enabling a lot of rainfall to boost rivers like the Nile forouring dams like Nalubaale and Kiira in Jinja. - The hard basement rocks on which dams like Isimba in kayinga , Nalubaale in Jinja etc have been constricted. - The large volume of water carried by many rivers enabling many dams to be constructed for example Nalubaale ,Kiira,Bujagali on all on the victoria Nile in Jinja. NB – Candidates must be able to explain and illustrate their points with at least an example of a dam and place or river - Failure to do so earns $\frac{1}{2}$ a mark $Any\ 10\ points\ \times\ 1\ =\ 10\ Marks$	
(ii)	Candidates can then come up with the problems resulting from the established power projects in uganda as; - There is destruction of the seenic beauty when the power stations like Bujagali dam in Jinja, Ishasha dam in Kanungu etc were constructed affecting the wildlife.	

- Hydroelectric power dams e.g Nalubaale in Jinja Bugoye in Kasese generate power and it is managed by a foreign company UMEME , this repatriates funds learned in Uganda affecting the development of the country.
- There is frequent rising of electric tariffs leading to consumer exploitation especially by UMEME from dam like Nalubaale, Kiira dams in Jinja etc.
- Though the government spends a lot of money on construction of dams for example mpanga in Kamwenge, Nyagak in in Zombo etc, this power has not benefited most Ugandans because majority are poor and can't afford power
- UMEME which is in charge of collecting revenue from power consumers is not competent enough as a lot of revenue is left to defaulters in Jinja, Kampala etc leading to losses to the government .
- There are many illegal consumers and many of the UMEME officials are economy limiting on the venerations on dams like Nalubaale in Jinja etc
- Electricity generated from dams like Bugoye in Kases, Nyagak in Zomba etc in risky and has led to loss of life and property.
- Dams for example Nalubaale in Jinja, mpanga in Kamwenge etc drain a lot of money from the national Bridget to be used for on maintenance and expansion denying other services to the people.
- There is increased urbanization and the related problems like congestion slum development, prostitution etc. due to increased HEP transmission by dams like Nalubaale in Jinja, Mobuku in Kasese etc
- There is economic dependence burden which may drain the incomes of this county in future because most of the dams constructed in the country e.g Bujagali in Jinja ,Mpanga in Kamwenge are on loans that have to be serviced every year.
- Many people have been displaced during the construction of dams like Bujagali in Jinja, Buseruk in Hoima and at time their property i.e not recovered.
- There is regional imbalance the fact that dams for example Nalubaale in Jinja , Maziba in Kabale etc

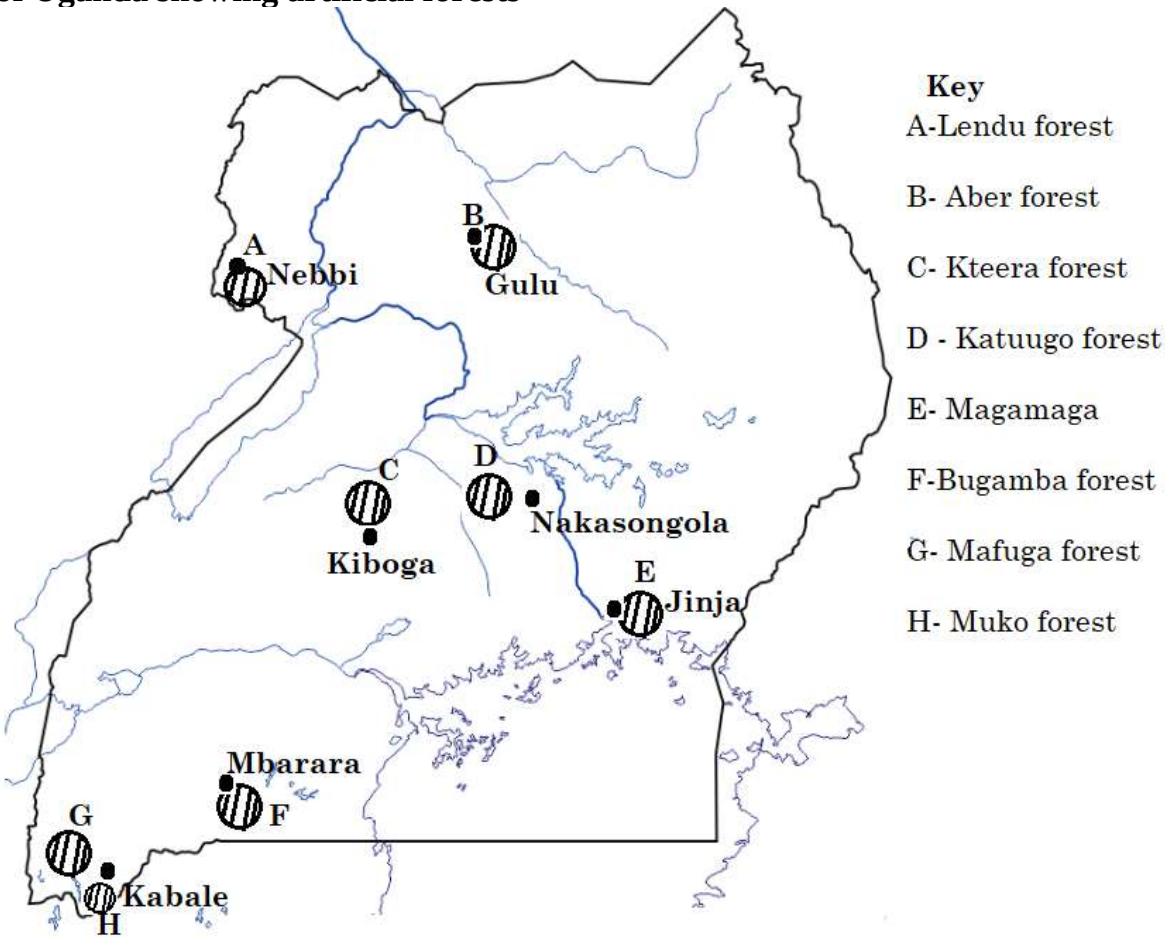
Are not widely spread denying development in other places in Uganda. Etc.

NB Candidates must explain and illustrate their points with example of dams and their place or river without that one gets $\frac{1}{2}$ the mark

$Any\ 8\ points\ \times\ 1\ =\ 08marks$

$Total\ 25marks$

5	**How have the artificial forests contributed to the development of Uganda? (25mrks)** Candidates are expected to come up with a definition of artificial forests as; Forests planted and catered for by man or trees planted on a large scale for commercial purposes by man etc. *Max 02marks* Candidates can then come up with a sketch map of Uganda showing the artificial forest NB- A sketch map of Uganda with to examples of artificial forest *Max 05Marks* ie - Title – 01mark - Key - 01 mark - Any 3 forests - 03marks *Total 05marks* - Mere outline of examples of artificial forests and place without a sketch *Max 03marks* i.e - Lendu forest in Nebbi - Aber forest in Gulu - Kateera forest in kiboga - Muko in Kabale - Katuugo forest in Nakasongola - Magamaga forest in Jinja - Mafuga forest in Kabale - Agwata forest in Lira - Bugamba forest in Mbarara - Rwooho forest in Isingiro - Butamira forest in Jinja. - etc	

5	**A sketch map of Uganda showing artificial forests**  A candidate can then bring the positive contributions of artificial forests for example - Are sources of raw materials to industries eg saw mills, wood pulp industries etc eg Muko forest in Kabale , Lendu in Nebbi etc. - Source of income to the owners improving their standards of living .eg. Katuugo forest in Nakasongola. - A vail wood fuel for domestic and industrial use eg in tea industries eg Kateera forest in Kiboga - Are habitats for wild life ie birds and animals which promote tourism eg. Mafuga forest in Kabale	

- These forests are sources of revenue to the government of Uganda to improve other sectors like transport etc eg Aber forest in Gulu.
- These forests absorb the greenhouse gases like, carbon dioxide thus controlling global warming eg. Katuugo forest in Nakasongola.
- Sources of timber and poles for building and construction eg Lendu forest in Nebbi
- Are sources of herbs uses for medicinal purposes e.g katuugo forest in Nakasongola
- These forests diversify the economy of Uganda creating another source of income for development eg Muko forest in Kabale.
- They provide beautiful scenery which attracts tourists who bring in foreignexchange eg Katuugo forest in Nakasongola
- Wood from these forests sold to outside countries bringing in foreign exchange eg Muko in Kabale etc.
- These forests protect water catchment areas hence procision of water for domestic use eg. Muko forest in Kabale etc

Note : Candidates must be able to explain and illustrate their points with examples of artificial forests and place without one gets half of the allocated marks

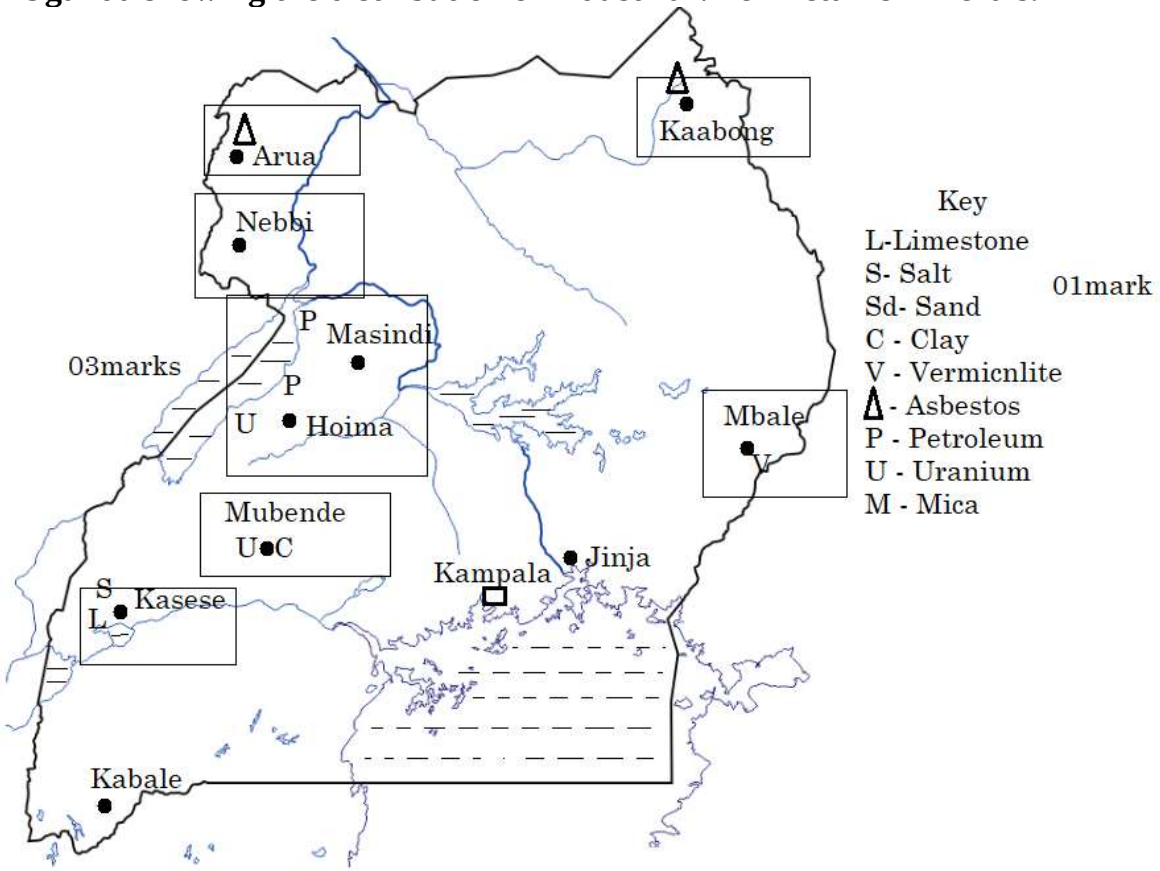
$Any\ 12\ X\ 1\ Max\ 12marks$

Negative contributions include.

- Forests harbor pests and disease vectors affecting plants, animals and human beings eg. Muko in Kabale
- Forests are habitat of dangerous wild animals which at times kill and destry crops for example in Katuugo forest in Nakasongola.
- These forests harbor dangerous people for example bandits e.g. in Mafuga forest in Kabale
- Some of the forests are located in hard to reach areas limiting their access for example Katuugo forest on very high hill, it's another point
- Many of the planted forests are put in that survive in swampy areas or wetlands eg Muko forest in Kabale
- Planted forests are strongly competing with natural forests as a way of gazetting of land which compromises the contribution of nature eg. Katungo forest in Nakasongola.
- Forests drain water out of soil making it infertile e.g Katuugo forest in Nakasongola.

$Any\ 6 \times 1\ =\ Max\ 06marks$

6	**Examine the factors for the increasing exploitation of industrial minerals in Uganda. (25mrks)** Candidates are expected to come up with the status of the mining sector as - Most of the mining companies are foreign based - The mining of petroleum is still in its infant stages - Vermiculite is one of the leading exported minerals by value - New minerals have been discovered in Uganda such as uranium. - Sand and clay are the most mined minerals - Modern extraction of salt from lake Katwe stooped way back in 1986. - The extraction of minerals in Uganda is mainly done with local tools - More limestone centers have been discovered and exploitation is going on. - The contribution of the mining sector to the national GDP is steadly increasing. - The processing of phosphate in Tororo stopped way back in1975. Etc *Max 02marks* Candidates can then come up with a sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of industrial /non-metallic minerals - A map with industrial minerals 05 *marks* - A mere identification of the industrial /Non-metallic mineral with a place *Max 03 Marks* - Identification of industrial/Non-metallic mineral without place = 0mark Examples of industrial minerals - Asbestos in Arua - Clay at Kajjansi - Gypsum at Ntungamo, Bushenyi - Limestone at Hima, Tororo etc - Mica in Nebbi - Phosphate at Tororo - Sand in Lwero - Uranium in Mubende - Vermiculite at Mbale - Petroleum in Bulisa	

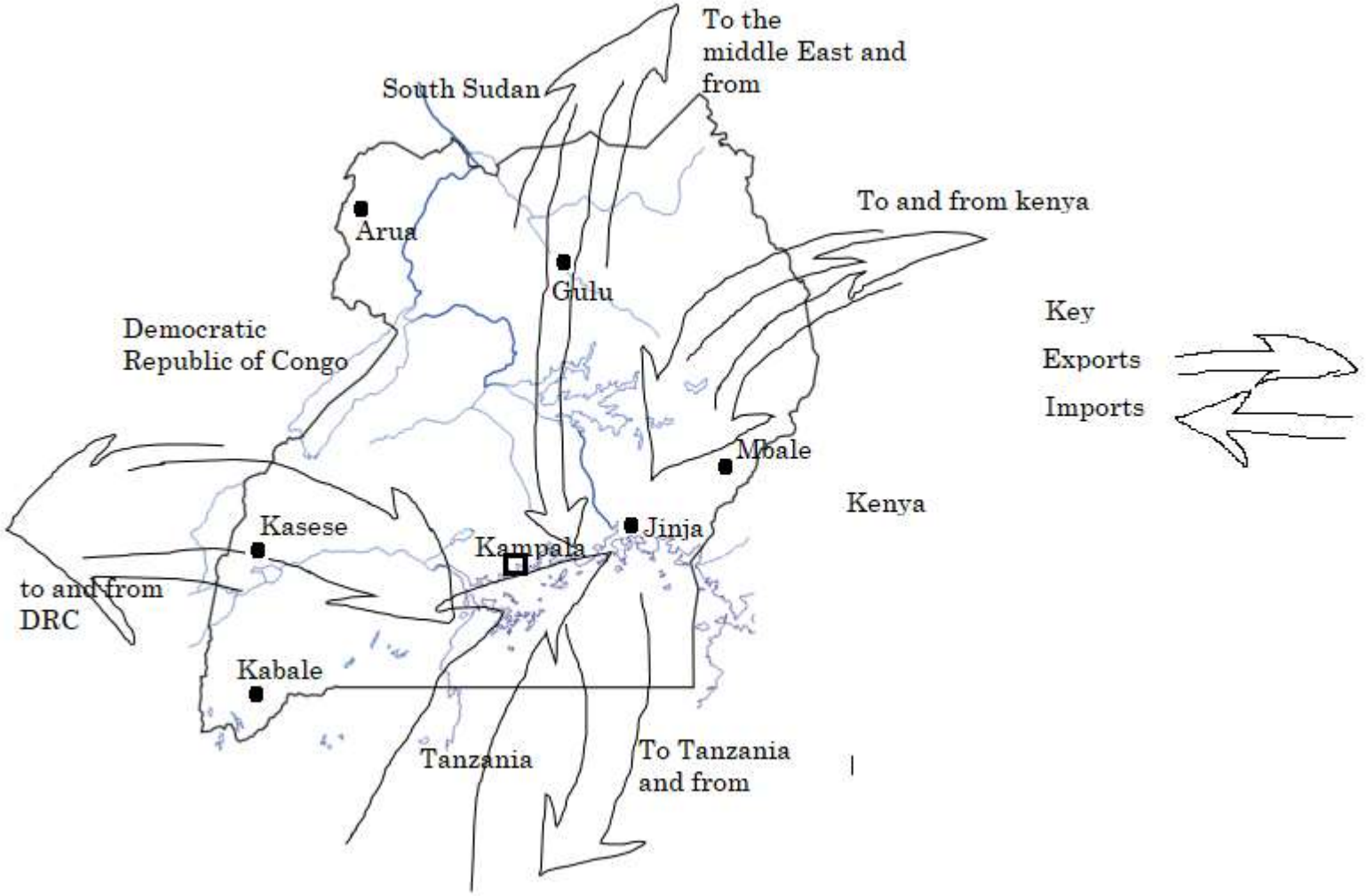
	- Kyanite in MPigi,Arua - Tale in Bushenyi, Kasese	
6	**A sketch map of Uganda showing the distribution of industrial /Nonmetallic minerals.**  Candidates are expected to come up with factors for the increasing exploitation of industrial minerals i.e - Increasing numbers of skilled labour force to exploit the minerals e.g vermiculite in Mbale - The reducing rate of smuggling of mineral a cross boarder increased the benefits from minerals e.g Mica in Nebbi - The improving security in the country which attracted more investors in the mining sector eg. Vermiculite in Mbale. - The increasing market opportunities for Ugandan minerals within and outside Uganda eg. Limestone at Hima etc	

	- The improving government policies for example liberalization polices for free sales of minerals e.g Vermiculite in Mbale - The increasing market opportunities for Ugandan minerals with in and outside Uganda eg Limestone at Hima etc - The increased capital invested in the mining sector to buy modern tools for mining of limestone at Hima etc - The improving international relationships with other countries which created more opportunities for uganda minerals e.g Vermiculite in Mbale etc. - The increasing research in the different department of the mining eg uranium in Munende. - The increasing power and energy to be used in the exploitation of minerals e.g Limestone in Tororo. - The improving transport and communication to access the mining centers eg. The Vermiculite in Mbale etc - The improving technology in the mining of minerals eg. Limestone in Hima Tororo etc - The improving climatic conditions enabling easy mining of he minerals for example oil in Bulisa, Mica in Nebbi etc - The increasing number of minerals near the earth's surface making it easy and economical ti mine eg vermiculite in Mbale etc - Increasing water sources necessary for mining and processing of minerals such as sand in Lwera etc. - There is increasing number of minerals that are aver lying hard basement rocks which reduces the collapsing of open pits and tunnels hence reducing accidents eg. Vermiculite in Mbale etc. NB: Candidates must be able to bring the exceptionality in their points using words like increasing, improved, outstanding overwhelming, reducing ….. etc. to explain their points and illustrate them with industrial or nonmetallic minerals. $Any\ 9\ \times 2 \quad Max\ 18\ Marks$	
7	(i) Differentiate between visible and invisible trade (09mrks) (ii) Explain the problems limiting Uganda's trade goods to outside countries (16mrks) Candidates are expected to differentiate between visible and invisible trade as; Visible trade refers to the buying and selling of tangible or physical goods for example Cement, fuel, sugar, flowers etc. WHILE	

Invisible trade refers to trade buying and selling of service such as banking, Doctors, tourism education, house managers, drivers etc.

max 04marks

A sketch map of Uganda showing the visible and invisible imports and exports.



(ii)	Candidates can then come up with the problems limiting Uganda's trade goods to outside countries. - The limited market because of competition as a result of dealing in the same goods and services eg. Tourism services - The inadequate capital needed to raise standards in the goods produced from Uganda to outside countries eg soft drinks, cement etc - Limited skilled labour to produce quality services for example doctors, Bankers etc needed in other countries - Insecurity in some countries where Uganda exports her goods eg. South Sudan for food items, Somalia for military services. - Limited land for expansion especially near urban areas to increase goods and services produced for export eg. Sugar, cement etc - Trade restrictions in form of high tariffs leading to high costs incurred eg maize flour, cement etc - Low prices of Uganda's exports especially agricultural products leading to low profits eg coffee tea etc - The poorly developed transport means eg roads railway lines etc limiting accessing Uganda's goods to foreign markets g coffee and tea etc - The inadequate power supply limiting the quantity and quality of goods and services eg. Cement, coffee etc - The unsupportive government policies such as high bureaucracy in acquiring trading license and high tax rates leading to low profit margins e.g. coffee processing plants etc - Limited research conducted by traders limiting expansion of business and market opportunities in other countries eg for cement, flowers etc - The smuggling of commodities by some traders leading to competition with legally exported goods for example mineral ores, fish etc **NB**: Candidates must be able to explain and illustrate their points with an example of exported item either visible or invisible export. *Any 8 × 2 Max 16marks* *Total 25marks*	
8	$65373 + 1{,}3531789 + 146858 + 76493 + 119323 = 1{,}761236$ Masaka - $\frac{65373}{1761236}$ x 360 $= 13.36^0$ Kampala - $\frac{135189}{1761236}$ x 360 = 276.59^0	

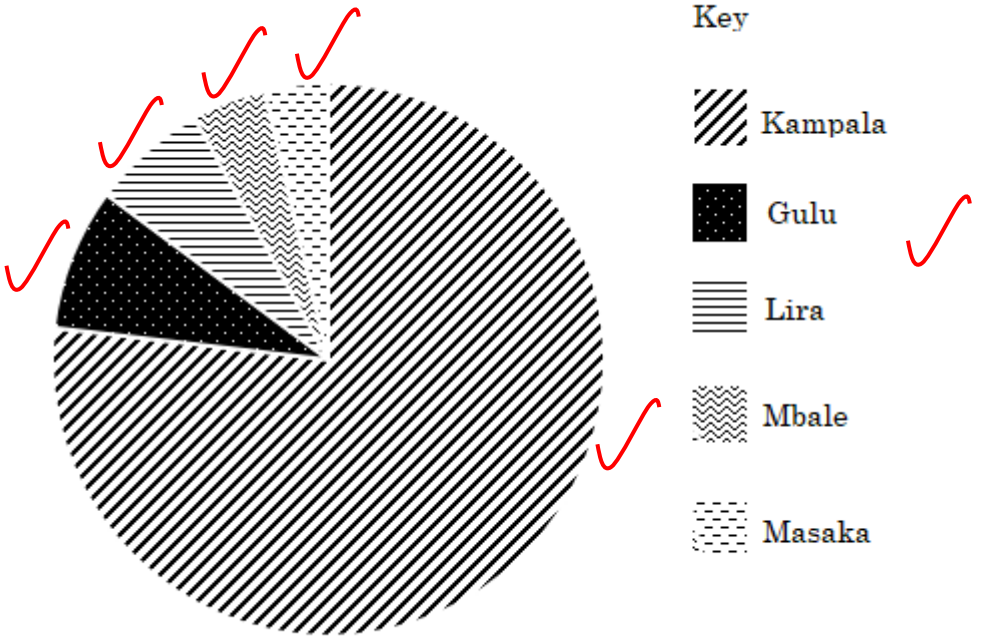
Gulu - $\frac{146858}{1761236}$ x 360 = 30.01^0

Mbale - $\frac{76493}{1761236}$ x 360 = 15.63^0

Lira - $\frac{11923}{1761236}$ x 360 = 24.38^0

05marks

A divided circle /pie chart showing population of some urban centers in Uganda



Candidates are expected to come up with the positive and negative impact

Positive impacts include;

- They create market for rural produce like Bananas, beans from Mbarara , Bushenyi for towns like Kampala

	- Promote tourism research/education for example the Uganda Museum in Kampala, Uganda Wildlife Education Centre in Entebbe Municipality etc - Enables the provision of administrative and commercial functions eg. Judiciary in Mbarara, Jinja etc - Encourage infrastructural development such as roads like Kampala, Entebbe express to Entebbe municipality - Urban centres encourage the utilization of resources e.g clay at kajjansi sand in Nakawuka Wakiso district. - They generate government revenue through taxation of businesses eg revenue taxes from Mbarara city, Jinja city etc. - Promote environmental conservation eg peri- urban plantations in Jinja city, Mbale city etc for survival of bio diversity - They provide better living conditions e.g reduce prevalence of some diseases eg. In Mbale, Mbarara ,lira cities etc - The provide better security due to different security organs which attracts settlements and investors eg jinja city Hoima city etc - These urban centres promote innovativeness for survival purposes eg jaukaalis in Mbarara, Mbale city etc. - They create employment opportunities to people for example doctors in Mbarara hospitals, Mbale regional hospital in Mbarara and Mbale cities respectively. - These urban centers lead to improvement in social services such as education, Health care etc eg Kampala international university in Bushenyi town etc Any 8 x 1 = 8 Marks **Negative impacts** - They encourage wetland reclamation, destructing the eco-system eg. Nabajuzi swamp in Masaka etc - They over exploit those natural resources for example sand in Lutembe wetland, Lwera in Masaka etc - The over strain resoures for example roads calling for rehabilitation which dram the incomes of the cities or towns eg. In Jinja ,Mbale cities etc - They increase the spread of diseases especially the water born diseases like cholera due to poor sanitation eg Kizungu in Mbarara city etc. - Increase the cases of unemployment due to big population which leads to low standards of living eg in Lira city , Hoima,Mbarara cities etc - There is decline in agriculture due people leaving rural areas to come to cities increasing the cases of famine in those areas eg. coming to Mbarara ,Mbale cites etc - Lead to high crime rates such as iron bar, hit men prostitution etc in Lira, Jinja cities etc	

	- Lead to overcrowding or congestion in urban centres like Jinja, Mbale etc leading to poor sanitation - There is erosion of our cultures due to adopting the western life eg. Dressing, marriage, social etiquette eg. In Mbarara, Jinja cities etc - These urban centers increase air pollution due to industrial smoke in Jinja , Mbale etc leading health Hazards - Encourage the cutting down of trees to establish industries eg Namanve for industries in Mukono and Kampala. Which raises the temperature of those areas etc $Any\ 5 \times 1 = 05\ Marks$ **NB:** Candidates must be able to explain the impact of the up graded urban centers and centers without that one getting half the allocated mark Total 25mrks	

END

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