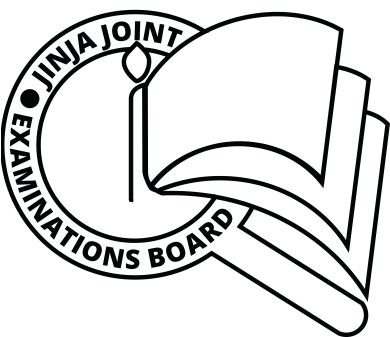
****

**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**GEOGRAPHY P 250/3**

**UGANDA AND FIELD WORK**

**MARKING GUIDE 2019**

Standards:

Examiners are guided by the following standards:

1. Marking is by impression unless otherwise stated.
2. Candidates should exhibit ability to discuss and illustrate the points raised with relevant local examples.
3. A mere outline of points should not get more than half the marks 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

8 - 11 - An O’ level answer

1 - 7 - A fail answer

00

**SECTION A: FIELD WORK**

Q.1a) i) Candidates are expected to state the topic which is researchable, bearing a

geographical relationship and clearly bringing out

- what was studied

- where the study took place ie

The Name of the trading centre should be brought out

**Max 02marks**

What - 1mk

Where - 1 mk

ii) Candidates are expected to come up with the objectives which are closely related

to the topic. These should be specific, measurable, achievable and time bound.

Candidates should phrase like;

* to find out………..
* to identify……….
* to determine etc

Avoid phrases like

to know

to appreciate **Any 3 x 1 = 03marks**

b) Candidates are expected to draw sketch map of the area showing the layout of the

Trading centre.

The sketch map should have the following

* title
* frame
* key
* compass

Physical features e.g Relief features hills, valleys, plains, slopes

* Drainage features (Rivers, Lakes, Ponds and Swamps).
* Vegetation types (forests, grasslands, swamps, thickets).

Land use activities/types e.g

* Boda – Boda stage.
* Built up areas/shops.
* Market.
* Settlements.
* Commercial areas etc.

NB:All features must be labeled with place names or function.

* Evidence of a Trading centre should be shown on a map.

T = 01

K = 01

F = 01

C = 01

Phy = 02

Land uses = 02

**08marks**

* No evidence of a Trading centre, no mark for a sketch map.

1.c) Candidates are expected to describe the relationship between physical features

and land use in the area studied.

Relationships should be identified with connecting phrases like: favoured, promoted encouraged , enabled, led to etc.

Relationships include:

* Relief: (hills, valleys, lowlands/flat lands, slopes, rock, outcrops with agric, transport, settlement, mining/quarrying etc.
* Vegetation (forests/trees, grass, shrubs, swamps, thickets etc with lumbering, charcoal burning etc.
* Drainage (lakes, rivers, ponds, swamps etc with fishing, craft making, brick making sand quarrying etc.

NB: - Identification of relationship with connecting phrase and place name or

Direction. = **02marks each**

* Identification of relationship with connecting phrase but No place name/direction.= **(00marks)**
* Mere identification of relationship. = **00marks**
* Relationships should be explained and illustrated with place names or direction.

3x2 = **06marks**

1.d) Factors that led to the establishment of the trading centre.

- should be both Physical and Human e.g physical factors

* Vast land.
* Hills to shelter the TC.
* Drainage/streams/ponds/swamps.
* Forests/vegetation to avail Raw materials.
* Etc

Human factors

* Efficient road networks.
* Rich winter land.
* Security.
* Dense population to avail market etc.

These should be given with place names/direction. Each one 1 mark **= 05marks**

Mere mentoring of factor without direction/place name.= **00marks**

Qn. 2a)i) Candidates are expected to come up with a topic of study clearly showing

What was studied and where the study took place.

**Max (02 marks)**

ii) Candidates should come up with the objectives which should be:-

* Closely related to the topic of study
* Specific
* Measurable
* Achievable
* Time bound

**Any 3 x 1 = 03 05marks**

b) Candidates should identify/select any three methods and describe how the

techniques were used with the idea of tool involved and give evidence of the

information got using the methods.

i.e

– Identification and Definition of the method. = 01mark

- description of how the method was used. **= 01mark**

* Evidence/information got using the method. = 01mark

**Any 3 x 3 = 09marks**

**e.g**

i) Sampling – This involves taking part of the whole to represent the whole.

ii) Map orientation: This involves the use of a local base map/survey map/max

extract showing the area studied the map extract must be aligned/turned or

rotated in such a way that the features on it confirm or tally with the existing

landforms on the ground.

NB: evidence of orientation must be brought out inform of direction.

ii) Interviewing: this involves the asking of oral questions and receiving of oral

answers based on face to face interaction between the researcher and

respondent.

iv) Recording – this refers to the use of instruments e.g pens, paper, cameras

etc in order to store geographical information collected from the field.

2.c) Candidates are expected to come up with the merits of the techniques chosen in (b) above, merits should be in past tense and correctly explained with why or how they were merits/advantageous.

- Mere outline of merits without explanation, no mark at all.

- No past tense, no mark at all.

- Meritsshould be related to the methods chosen above, hence no sorting for the candidatese.g

i) Sampling

- It saved time because of using a small portion.

- It saved costs as a small portion was used etc

ii) Map orientation

* It helped in relating the features on the map and on the ground.
* It helped in acquiring the skill of map reading.
* It helped in identifying new developments in the area etc

iii) Interviewing

* It made it possible to obtain information that could not be directly observed.
* It was flexible as the interviewer/we could adjust the questions to suit the person that we interviewed.
* We got first hand information etc.

iv) Recording

* It reduced the risk of forgetting the information obtained or gathered as it was written down.
* It made us to acquire the skill of drainage sentences, graphs etc

NB: two merits from each method (**06marks)**

d) Candidates are expected to come up with findings related to the topic and

objectives of the study.

- Findings should be varied ie physical to physical, physical to human and human

to human.

- Identification of the relationship and explanation of the relationship = 01mark

- Evidence of the relationship in form of place name/direction.= 01mark

NB: No place name/direction, the candidate gets =01mark

* Relationships should be shown using connecting words like enabled hindered, favoured, encouraged etc

**Total 25marks**

**SECTION B: UGANDA**

3. a) A glacier is a block of moving ice/ice on the advance. Candidates are expected to

explain the formation of a glacier.

ie when temperatures fall below 00**10**degrees Celcius, snow is formed and falls

and accumulates**01** to form ice. As the thickness of ice increases it

moves/flows/advances downslopes on the sides of the mountain as glacier.

The snow of East Africa is 4800 metres a.st of which Mt. Rwenzori is 5110m

a.s.t

* Candidates should account for the existence of glaciers on Mt. Rwenzori
* Altitude, this is the height of land above sea level. Mt. Rwenzori has an altitude of 5110 metresa.s.l which is above the snow line of East Africa i.e 4800 metres a.s.t hence high altitude leads to glacial existence on Mt. Rwenzori.
* The moist/cool winds from DRC also cool temperatures on top of Mt. Rwenzori leading to glacial existence.
* The heavy rainfall received on Mt. Rwenzori also cool temperatures leading to glacial existence.
* The ctentle slopes and peaks that are able to allow ice accumulation on the mountain.
* The shinny rocks especially at the mountain peak that are able to reflect all the heat leading the existence of glaciers due to cool temperatures.
* The location of Mt. Rwenzori as it is located so close/near the equator such temperatures are raised that the ice keeps melting and advances to form a glacier on the mountain top.

Any 4 factors well explained **= 08marks 10**

3.b) Candidates are expected to bring out both positive and negative importance of glaciations in the development of Uganda.

**Positive importance**

* Glacial landforms are important tourist attractions they promote education and research e.g the ice capped pyramidal peaks such as Margherita.
* The hanging valleys are potential sites for H.E.P production e.g Lac du Vert valley that joins Kamusoso valley.
* Glaciers and glacial lakes are sources or rivers that provide water for irrigation e.g R.Sebwe which provides water for Mobukuirrigation scheme.
* The glacial lakes and the rivers that flow from the glaciers provide water for domestic and industrial use e.g River Mobuku.
* The boulders, sand and gravel which are deposited provide building materials e.g Boulders, sand and gravel found in Nyamwamba valley.
* Glaciers modify the climate by providing a cool effect on the surrounding areas. This has supported the growth of Alpine vegetation on the slopes of Margherita, Stanely and Speke etc hence forestry.
* The broad valleys have encouraged crop growing and animal grazing e.g in Bujuku valley.
* The broad glacial troughs have provided sties for settlements e.gBujuku and Mobuku valleys.

Any 05 x 2 **= 10 marks**

Negative importance

* glaciating has encouraged landslides or rock falls resulting into destruction of lives, property and natural vegetation e.g upper slopes of Nyamwamba valley and Mobuku valley.
* The engaged relief created by glaciations hinders the development of transport and communication networks e.gKamusoso valley.
* Melting water from glaciers cause flooding of the rivers that led to loss of lives and property e.g along Rive Nyamwamba.
* Glaciers lead to extremely cold temperatures that discourage settlement e.g on Margherita, Stanley and Speke peaks.
* Glaciers encouraged soil erosion which removes the topic soil making the soils infertile e.g in Kamusoso valley.

Etc any 5 x 1 = 05 marks

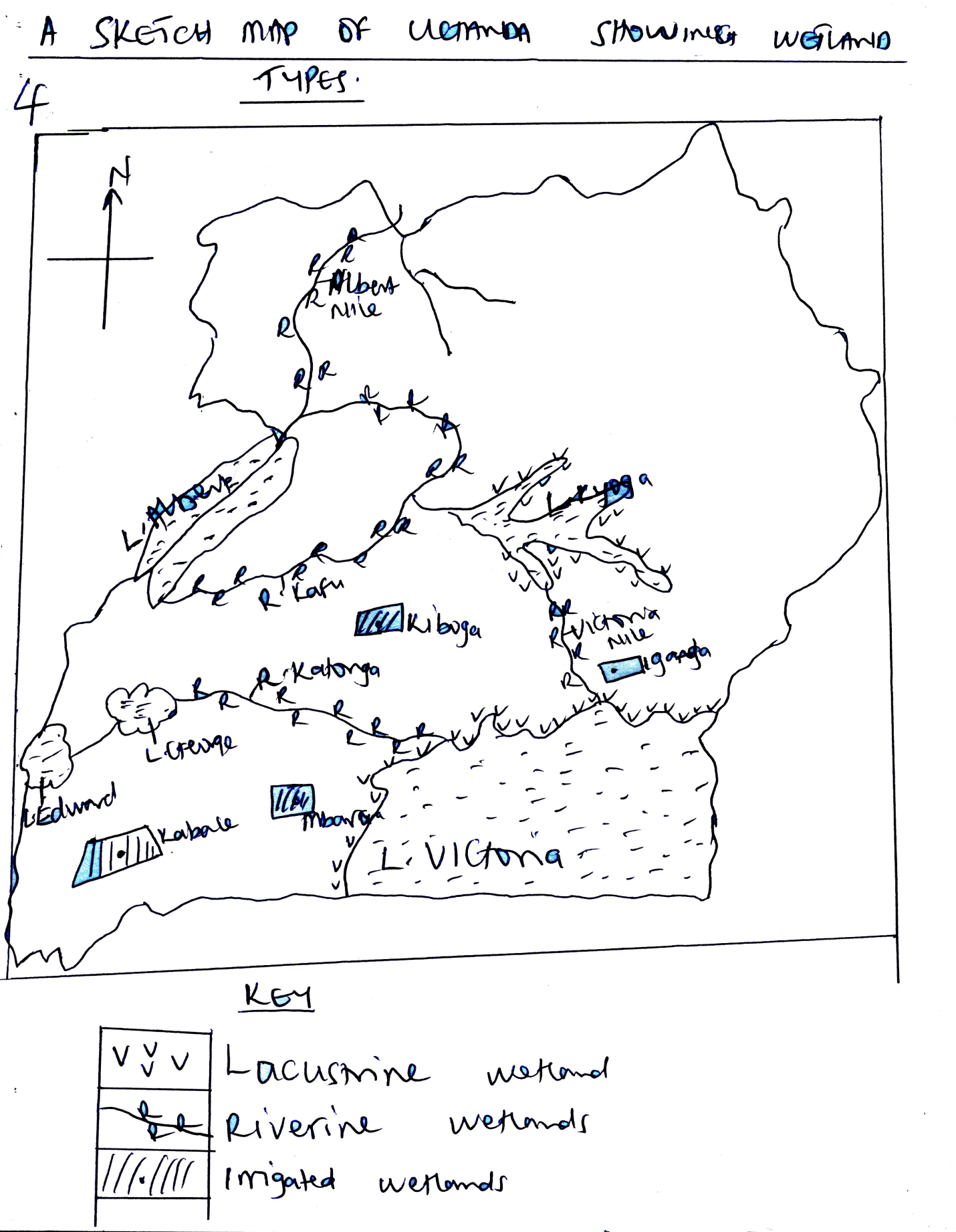
**25marks**

4.a) Accounting for wetland degradation in Uganda.

* The acreage under wetland is on a steady decrease.
* Wetlands do cover 13% of Uganda.
* Wetlands are usually lands that are flooded either permanently or seasonally and stays wet for a long period of time.
* Hydrophtes are found growing there.
* Reptiles mostly stay in wetlands even when there is no rainfall.
* The dormant type of soil in wetlands is clay and sand.

In Uganda various types of wetlands do exist e.g

* Lacustrine or lakes wetland around lake Victoria Kyoga.
* The Riverine wetlands alongside Stream/River channels along R. Kafu, Kagera, Katonga.
* The flood plain wetlands or irrigated/reclaimed wetlands or irrigated/reclaimed wetlands e.g in Kabale and Masaka.



4.a)Uncontrolled papyrus harvesting.

- Crop growth/commercial growth of rice.

- Animal grazing.

- Brick making.

- Sand extraction.

* Waste disposal esp around urban centres.
* Copper mining.
* Human settlements in swamps
* Burning of grasses during the dry season.
* Industrialisation.

Any 08, well explained and illustrated with a wetland name/place/type x

1 08marks **17marks**

4b) Effects of wetland degradation in Uganda.

* Lowering of the water table.
* Flooding.
* Destruction of natural habitat for plants and animals.
* Limits settlement.
* Shortage of building materials.
* Sedimentation of water bodies.
* Easy spread of diseases.
* Reduction in fishing grounds.
* Micro climate change/increase in arid conditions.
* Increased pollution.
* Loss of agricultural value/famine.
* Loss of genetic and wildlife reserves.
* Invasion by pestse.gmarabourstorkes (Kaloli).

Any 08, well explained and illustrated = 08

**25marks**

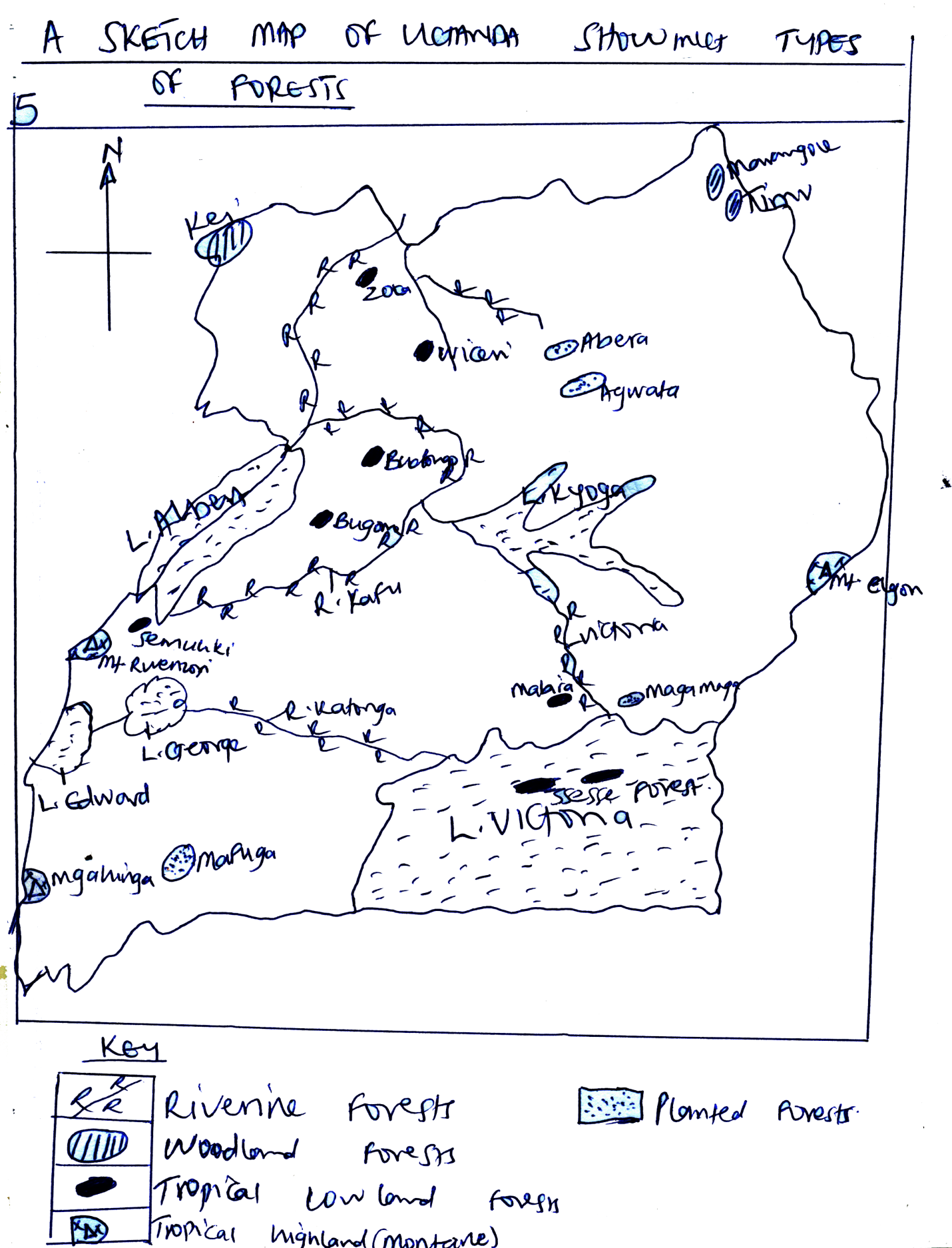
5a) Status

* There is a high rate of deforestation of the Natural forests.
* High rate of deforestation is recorded in Kyenjojo district.
* The government of Uganda has established N.F.A to co-ordinate the forestry activities.
* The government of Uganda is encouraging the use of sustainable exploitation of forestse.g the use of simple tools.
* Some forests have been de-gazatted e.gNamanve.
* The common planted tree species are pine and eucalyptus trees.
* 23.6% of forests is gazatted.
* 69.9% is not gazetted.
* government is encouraging afforestation and reafforstation.

Any two = **02 marks**

The major types of forests in Uganda include

* Tropical highland (Montane) 17.9% e.g Mt. Elgon and Rwenzori forests.
* Tropical lowland forests e.gMabira, Budongo and Ssesse forests.
* Savannah woodland forests e.gTimu, Otzi and Mt. Kei at 81.4%
* Planted forests at 0.8 e.gLendu, Abera, Kateera, Mafunga, Kagoma and Magamaga
* Riverine forests at 0.9% e.g along Katonga, Nile, Mayanja, Mpologomaetc



Candidates should present both the Positive and Negative roles of the forest resource to the development of Uganda.

Positive roles

* Contributes to gross domestic products.
* Source of energy.
* Provides valuable timber.
* Yields valuable medicine.
* Raw material for art and craft industry.
* Source of food (fruit).
* Employment opportunities.
* Source of income/foreign exchange.
* Forests are habitat for game/wildlife.
* Tourist attraction.
* Research promotion.
* Catchment areas for rivers.
* Positive modification of climate.
* Protect soils from erosion.
* Forests diversify the economy.
* Promotion of environment purification.
* Agro – forestry helps in soil conservation.
* Forests act as wind breakers.
* Forests promote infrastructural development.

Any 07 well explained and illustrated with a

forest type x 1 = **07marks**

5.b) Negative roles

* Forests promote remoteness.
* Habitat for dangerous animals.
* Habitat for pests and diseases.
* Road breakdowns using roots and falling across roads.
* Hide outs for wrong doers.
* Promote drying of wetlands.

Any 03 x 1 = 03 **17 marks**

5b Current measures being implemented to re-activate the forestry sector

* Re-afforestation.
* Afforestation.
* Agro-forestry.
* Encroachers have been removed from the forested areas.
* Forests have been declared as reserves.
* Government has improved on working conditions.
* Establishment of the ministry of environment protection.
* Government has been able to solicit foreign funding for the forest.
* Government has improved the transport infrastructure, good camping sites.
* Government has introduced forestry as a professional course at M.V.K so as to increase on man power.
* Mass awareness on the value of forests.
* Offering of free tree seedlingse.g at Namanve.

Any 08 well explained and illustrated = 08 marks **(25marks)**

6. Status of fishing

81% of fish catch is from L. Victoria and L. Kyoga.

* 60% of the total fish catch is sold fresh where as 40% is processed.
* Traditional methods of fish processing accounting for 20% ie through sun drying, salting , frying and smoking.
* There is a large percentage of post-harvest losses amounting to 20%-30%.
* The common fish species caught include Nile perch, Tilapia, lung fish, silver fish.
* Traditional and modern methods of fishing are used e.g gill netting, spearing, use of baskets.
* The total fish catch from the fishing grounds has steadily increased up to date.

Any 02 = (**02 marks)**

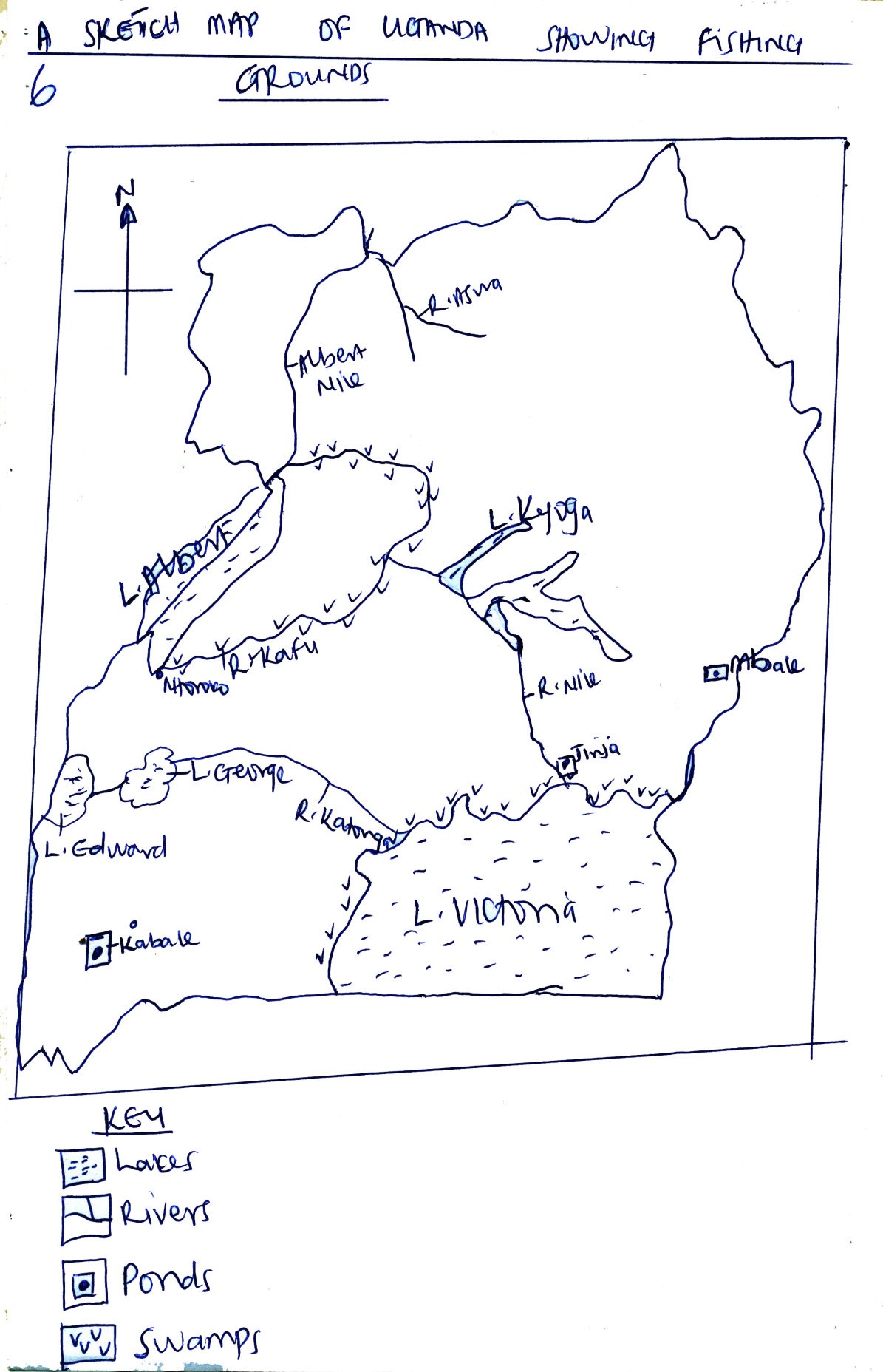
* The fishing grounds include lakes e.g L. Victoria, L. Kyoga, L. Edward,

L. Albert etc.

* Rivers such as R. Katonga, R. Nile and R. Kafu etc.
* Swamps e.g around lakes e.g around L. Victoria, along rivers e.g along

R.Nile and in valleys e.gKabale, Iganga.

* Ponds such as Kajansi, Kabale, KibogaMbale etc.



* Candidates show/explain how the water weed has hindered the development of fishing activities in Uganda as.
* Water weed blocks sunshine from penetrating therefore no growth of planktonsie food for fish.
* It entangles or interferes with the fishing nets.
* Blocks the movement of the fishing boats.
* The weed habits snakes which can attack fishermen.
* The weed cuts of oxygen to the fish leading to suffocation of the fish.

Any 03, well explained and illustrated = **03marks**

Candidates should then continue to natural factors that have hindered fishing activities in Uganda as

* Existence of fish predators.
* Floating islands/suds.
* El-Nino (climatic change)
* Rugged relief.
* Irregular shorelines.
* Moon light.
* Water falls/near bed rocks.
* Water currents accidents.
* Storms/winds.

Other factors (Human)

* Limited capital.
* Limited government support.
* Poor marketing systems/policies.
* Poorly developed roads and railways.
* Remoteness/inaccessibility of the fishing grounds.
* Political instability/insecurity/pirates.
* Disease outbreaks.
* Poor fishing methods.
* Small/inadequate market for fish.
* Pollution of the fishing grounds.
* Reclamation of swamps.
* Corruption/ re-allocation of funds.
* Silting of the fishing grounds e.g lakes due to deforestation.
* Poor storage and preservation methods.
* Inadequate skilled labour.
* Limited research.
* Profit repatriation.

Any 15 points, well explained and illustrated = 15 18marks

**Total (25marks)**

7. Status of water transport

- most of the water transport occurs on lakes.

- few rivers are used for transport due to rapids and water falls.

- few modern ships are in operation.

- much of the water transport sector is privately owned.

- Ferry services on major lakes and R. Albert Nile are on an increase.

Any 02 points = **02marks**

In Uganda, inland water transport has been developed on various lakes e.g on

L. Victoria with

* Portbell– Kisumu
* Portbell– Jinja Buvuma
* Jinja – Mwanza
* Portbell– Bukoba
* Lambu– Bugoma (Ssesse Island)
* Nakiwogo– (Entebbe) Kalangal

Lake Kyoga system: water lives to Luwero, Kamuli, Apac, Lira, KayungaSoroti

Lake George and Edward system by the Kazinga channel, River Shana to Katwe.

* Lake Albert system

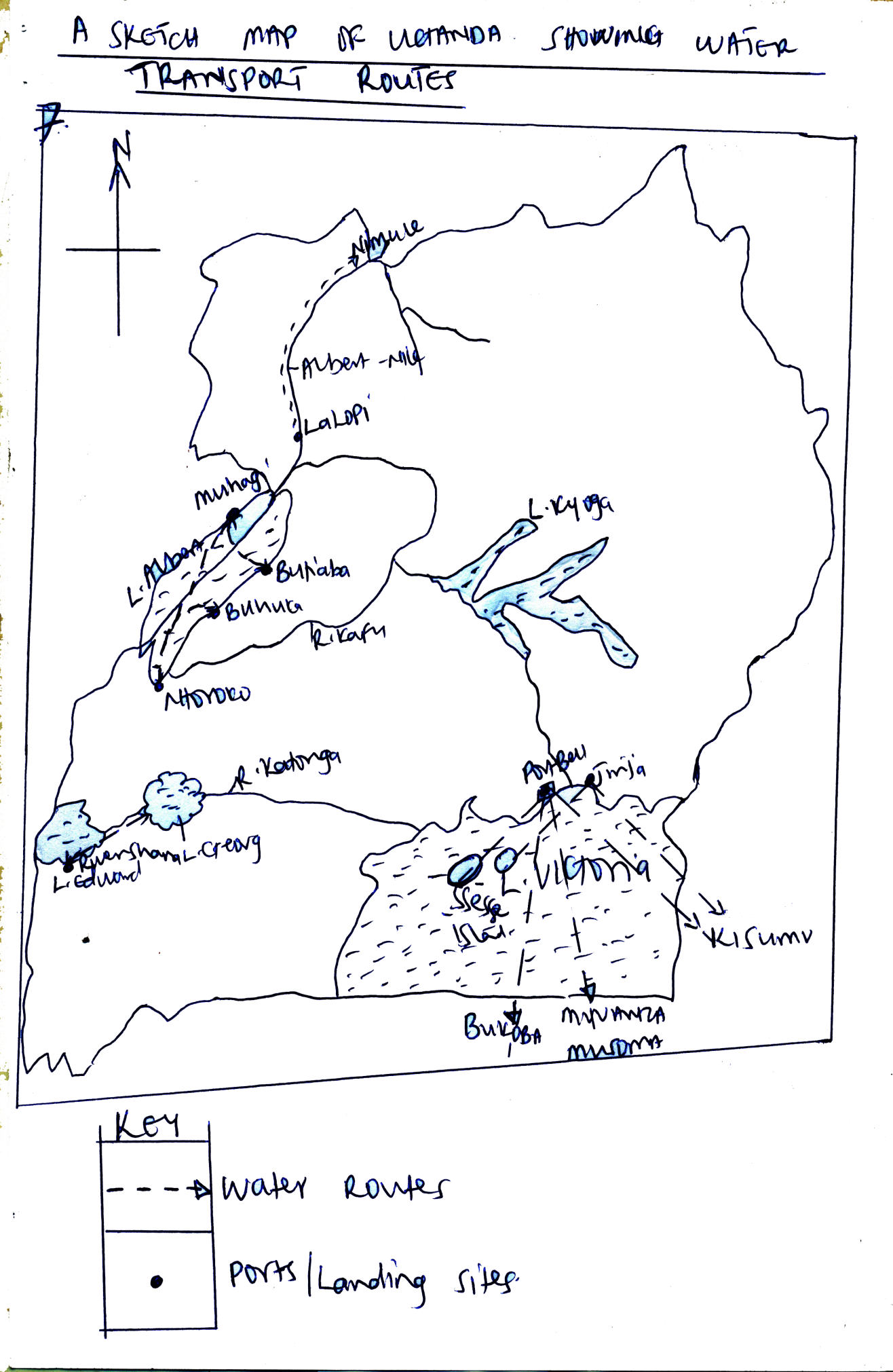
Butiaba – Bugungu – Congo, Arua, Bullisa, Muhangi – Butiaba – Ntoroko

* R. Nile transport system

- Masindi Port to Kasenyi(On L. Kyoga)

- Muhangi– Pakwach– Nimule

- Lalopi–NimuleRoute



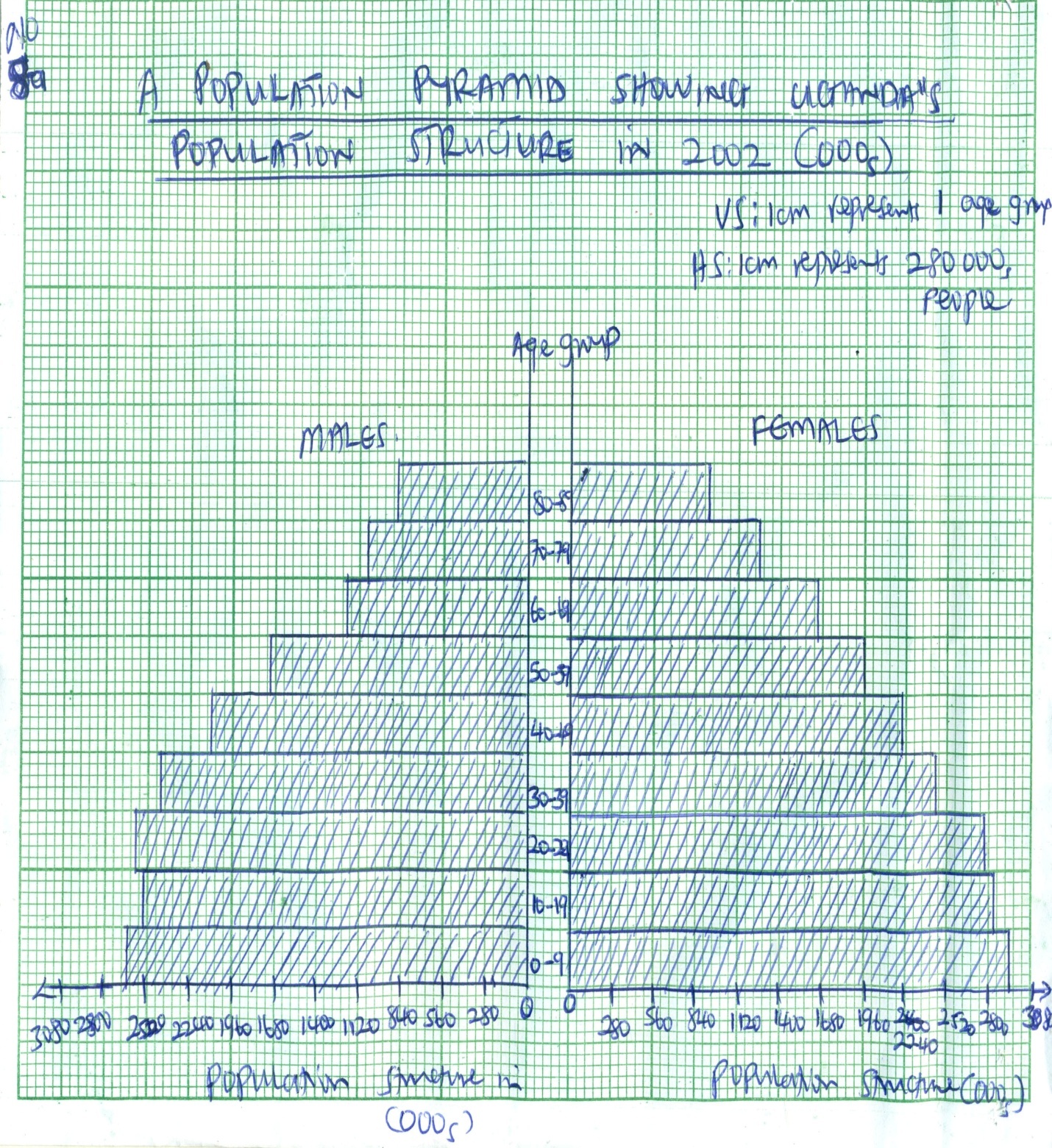
* Presence of water falls and rapids.
* Presence of water weed/hythnith.
* Existence of swamp vegetation on the fringes of lakes.
* Shallowness of some rivers.
* Steep gradient/escarpment – L. Albert.
* Narrowness of some rivers.
* Reduction in water level.
* Strong winds/storms on lakes.
* Strong currents – accidents.
* Presence of wild animals.
* Presence of rock outcrops.
* Floods due to heavy rainfall.
* Suds/floating islands on L. Wamala and L. Kyoga.

Human factors

* Poor transport network.
* Remoteness of some water bodies.
* Limited capital to purchase modern canoes.
* Inadequate skilled labour to handle the sector.
* Limited government support.
* Low level of technology in ship building and maintenance.
* Competition from other forms of transport.
* Poorly developed port facilities e.g political instability/insecurity/pirates.

Any 18 points, well explained and illustrated = **18 marks**

8.a)



8.b) Describe the characteristics of Uganda’s population.

* The population of Uganda is mainly dominated by young population.
* There are many females in Uganda than males.
* The old age people are few especially above 70 years.
* The male population decreases rapidly over the years as they became aged
* The females live longer than the males.
* The population is almost equal for both the males and females between the age of 30 – 39 years.

Any 06 characteristics raised**= 06marks**

8.c) What are the implications of the above population to Uganda.

- The increasing female population leads to increased rates in the country hence

leading to over population in the country.

- The increasing young population in the rate country increases on the high rate

because increased leisure activities and adolescence such as theft, prostitution.

- High population in the country leads to congestion in many places hence leading

to the development or emergency of slums e.g near and in Bwaise.

* Depletion of various resources.
* High population in the country leads to easy spread of diseases due to congestion e.g flue and cough.
* High population leads to increased government expenditure e.g peoples social services and over dependence raising the dependence burden of the country and families.
* Land shortage.
* High rates of unemployment.

Negatives

* Increased tax base/govt revenue.
* Increased labour supply.
* Efficiency market for the different services and goods.
* Increased innovations and creativity among people.
* Increased security creating a political stable economy in Uganda.
* Full exploitation of resources.
* Improvement in the infrastructure.