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UACE Geography paper 3: Urbanization in Uganda

1. Assess the impact of urbanization on environment in Uganda (25marks)

Candidates are expected to define urbanization as

The process whereby an increase proportion of the country's population lives in towns/cities.

Or

It is a process whereby rural areas develop into towns or cities

Or

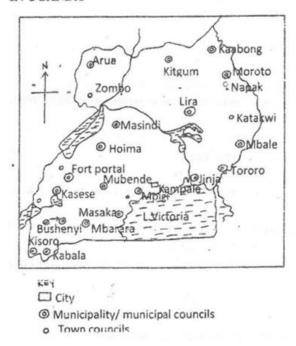
It is a gradual development of gazetted cities, municipalities and town councils which are occupied by 20,000 persons per square kilometer(km²)

Candidates are expected to identify and categorize the urban centers in Uganda

- Capital city e.g. Kampala
- Cities e.g. Masaka, Mbarara, Arua, Gulu, Jinja etc.
- Municipal councils/municipalities e.g. Mukono, Kayunga
- Town councils e.g. Kasawo, Nakifuma
- Town boards/trading centers e.g. Kabimbiri

Candidates are expected to draw a sketch map of Uganda showing the location and different types of urban centers

A SKETCH MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF URBAN CENTRES IN UGANDA



Candidates are expected to bring out both positive and negative impact of urbanization of environment in uganda as follows

- It has acted as reserve of labour force for different sectors such as industries in Kampala, Mbarara, Gulu etc.
- Has provided market for goods especially agricultural produce for example Kampala, Masaka, Jinja.
- Has provided employment opportunities to people in form of administration officers, cleaners, securitypersonnel.
- Has led to creativity and innovativeness in urban areas such as Jua Kaali, selling of airtime in towns like Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja etc.
- Source of government revenue through taxation such as ground rent, businesses etc.
- Has led to provision of social services to the people such as education, health care, electricity clean running water.
- Has led to infrastructural development such as roads in Kampala, entebbe express.
- Has lead to promotion of regional and international cooperation/unity on local and national level.
- Has promoted tourism
- Has led to conservation of the environment e.g. green belts, peri-urban forests, constitution square etc.
- Has provided administrative and commercial services such payment of civial servants.
- Has improved standards of living due to provision of better accommodation, sanitation etc. in Kampala, Jinja and so on.

- Provison of security
- Development and growth of industries.

Negative impact of urbanization

- Has led to competion for land with other activities such as agriculture
- Has led to pollution of land water and air through various activities such as industrial operation and daumping domestic wastes e.g. in Kampala.
- Has led to rural urban migration and depopulation of rural areas.
- Has led to increased cost of living in urban centres such as Kampala, Mbale, Mbarara etc.
- Has led to increased flooding in towns like kampala due to poor planning of drainage system.
- Has led to increased crime rate such as theft, prostitution, murder for example in Kampala.
- Has resulted in increased unemployment and under employment in Kampala, Mbale etc.
- Has led to increased pressure on social services such as water and electricity.
- Had led to destruction of vegetation such as forests and swamps due to expansion of towns like Kampala, mukono etc.
- Has led to traffic congestion leading to delay affecting trade and other activities
- Has led to displacement of people due to infrastructural development lile roads
- Has led to over exploitation of nutural resources such sand, clay, fish etc.
- Has resulted into cultural erosion due to mixing of people of different ethnicity.
- Increases government expenditure on social services, like infrastructure, roads, schools etc.
- Increased rate of disease spreading

NB. Candidates are expected to explain the points and illustrate them with towns as example.

Thanks

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