

## S. 4 "O" LEVEL GEOGRAPHY 273/1

*(Given to you by Mr Orera Denis)*

### NOTES AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

#### ***TOPIC: INDUSTRIALISATION IN EAST AFRICA***

Industrialization is the establishment or setting up of industries in an area or a country.

#### ***CATEGORIES OF INDUSTRIES IN EAST AFRICA:***

There are three main categories of industries in East Africa namely:

- ✓ ***Primary industry*** – This deals with the fast production or extraction in terms of raw materials. The examples of primary industries include;
- Farming or agriculture.
  - Fishing.
  - Forestry.
  - Lumbering.
  - Mining.
  - Quarrying.

- ✓ **Secondary industry** – This deals with the processing or manufacturing of raw materials into finished products.
- Food processing.
  - Textile.
  - Iron and steel.
  - Pharmaceutical /chemical or drug industries.
  - Car assembling.
  - Paper and pulp.
  - Furniture making.
  - Leather tanning industry.
  - Engineering.
  - Electricals.
- ✓ **Tertiary industry** – This involves services to the public. The examples include;
- Banking.
  - Insurance.
  - Transport and communication.
  - Tourism.

### ***THE GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES IN EAST AFRICA:***

- **Raw material oriented industries** – These are industries attracted to a place due to raw materials. The examples are:
  - Cement industry like Tororo cement industry, Hima cement industry, and Bamburi cement industry in Kenya
  - Ginneries.
  - Fertilizers industry.
  - Breweries and distilleries.
- **Market oriented industries** – These are industries attracted to a place or an area due to presence of market. The examples are:
  - Confectioneries or bread industry.
- **Power oriented industries** – These are industries attracted to a place or an area due to the need for high power. The examples are;
  - **Mbarara**: food processing, furniture making, confectioneries, milk processing.
  - **Kasese**: distilleries, food processing, furniture making.
  - **Arua**: food processing, foam or mattress industry, confectioneries.
  - **Gulu**: food processing, distilleries, furniture making Textile industries.

- Copper smelting industries.
- Paper and pulp.
- Transport orientated industries – These are industries that attracted to a place or an area due to the presence of transport net works like roads, railway. For example:

- Breweries and distilleries.

### **THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CENTRES OR TOWNS IN EAST AFRICA**

#### ➤ UGANDA:

- **Kampala**: food processing, paper and pulp, textile, pharmaceutical, car assembling, confectioneries, iron and steel, engineering, electrical printing and publishing, furniture making.
- **Jinja**: food processing, leather tanning, textile, timber processing, confectioneries, furniture making, distilleries, iron and steel, paper and pulp.
- **Mbale**: food processing, furniture making, confectioneries, printing and publishing, textile.
- **Tororo**: food processing, cement industry, fertilizers and chemical industry.

#### ➤ KENYA:

- **Nairobi**. iron and steel, pharmaceutical / chemical, engineering, car assembling, paper and pulp, textile, furniture making, confectioneries, breweries and distilleries.
  - **Thika**. food processing, textile, confectioneries, paper and pulp, engineering.
  - **Kisumu**. food processing, textile, distilleries.
  - **Mombasa**. food processing, iron and steel, oil refinery, ship building, chemical, engineering, textile, fertilizers, car assembling, leather tanning.
  - **Eldoret and Nakuru**. food processing, chemical, fertilizers, distilleries.
- **TANZANIA:**
- **Dar - es - salaam and Tanga**. oil refinery, iron and steel, engineering, car assembling, ship building, food processing, textile, leather tanning, chemical or pharmaceutical industry, confectioneries.
  - **Dodoma, Arusha, Kigoma, Mbeya, Moshi**. food processing, chemical, fertilizers, textile, paper and pulp, furniture making, printing and publishing, iron and steel.
  - **Mwaza, Musoma, Kilwa, Mtwara, Morogoro**. leather tanning, textiles, chemical, food processing, paper and pulp, furniture making.

***A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING INDUSTRIAL TOWNS:***

Denis



## **THE FACTORS / CONDITIONS FAVOURING OR**

## PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL SECTOR (INDUSTRIALISATION) IN EAST AFRICA

Qn: Describe the factors that have encouraged the development of manufacturing sector in any one country in East Africa.

### ➤ PHYSICAL FACTORS:

- The presence of *adequate raw materials* like minerals, agricultural products used in processing industries.
- The presence of *extensive or large land* used in setting up the industries is a factor promoting industrial sector.
- The *relative flat land* or gentle relief promoting easy construction of industrial infrastructures like roads and industries is a factor favouring industrialization in East Africa.
- The presence of *adequate water supply* used as raw material materials in some industries and for cooling machines is promoting industrial sector in East Africa.

### ➤ HUMAN FACTORS:

- The availability of *favourable government policy* of giving land and free tax holidays to investors in a factor encouraging industrial sector in East Africa.
- The availability of *large capital* provided by the government and investors used in buying raw materials, paying labour is a factor promoting industrialization in East Africa.



- The availability of wide or ready market for the industrial goods both locally and externally is a factor favouring industrial sector in East Africa.
- The availability of cheap labour force both skilled and semi-skilled like engineers working in the industries is a factor promoting industrial sector in East Africa.
- The cheap and reliable transport networks like roads, railways used in the movement of raw materials to the industries and finished goods to the market is favouring industrial sector in East Africa.
- The availability of reliable or sufficient power supply like electricity used in running the machines in the factories is a factor favouring industries in East Africa.
- The relative or favourable political stability which attracts investors to put their capital or money for building industries is a factor favouring industrial sector in East Africa.

### ***THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS / BENEFITS OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR (INDUSTRIALISATION) TO EAST AFRICA***

*Qn: Explain the contribution of industrialization to development of East Africa.*

#### ***➤ POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION:***

- Industries provide foreign exchange to the government through

export of goods and the revenue is used for social services like roads, schools.

- Industrial sector generates local income to the government through taxes and the revenue is for provision of social services like schools and health services.
- Industrial sector provides employment opportunity to the people and those employed earn income improving on their standards of living.
- Industrial sector promote economic diversification in East Africa reducing dependence on other sectors like farming, fishing.
- Industrial sector promotes good international relationship with other countries like South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and China leading to good trade links.
- Industries have led to growth of towns like Kampala, Jinja which are centres of social services like schools, markets.
- Industrial sector promotes the development of infrastructures like roads, railways encouraging easy movement of people and goods.
- Industries have promoted research or studies by the people like students providing knowledge and skills.
- Industries provide essential goods like soap, sugar, cooking oil improving on the welfare of the people in East Africa.

- Industrial sector promotes exploitation of natural resources like minerals, forests improving on the economy.

➤ **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OR DISADVANTAGES OF INDUSTRIALISATION:**

- Industrial sector promotes environment pollution. For example, air pollution by fumes from the industries.
- Industries have led to deforestation due the clearing of vegetation covers to set areas for construction of industries.
- Industries have led to rural-urban migration as people move to industrial towns in search of jobs leading to under development of rural areas.
- Industrial towns like Jinja, Kampala have encouraged growth of slums with associated bad social behaviors like prostitution, murder.
- Industries of led to over exploitation of natural resources like minerals leading to depletion.
- Industrial sector is has led to profit repatriation by foreign companies leading to under development.

***THE PROBLEMS / CHALLENGES FACED BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA:***

- The industrial sector is faced with the problem of shortage of

raw materials.

- There is problem of limited skilled labour like the engineers and technicians.
- There is problem of insufficient power supply faced by the industries in East Africa.
- Stiff competition for market with other countries like China, Japan is a problem facing industrial sector in East Africa.
- There is problem of poor transport net work like poor roads faced by industrial sector in East Africa.
- Corruption of some government officials is a problem slowing down the growth of industries in East Africa.
- There is problem of incidence of accidents in the industries.

### ***SOLUTIONS / MEASURES TO THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE INDUSTRIES IN EAST AFRICA***

- The government is constructing and rehabilitating roads, railways to solve the problem of poor transport faced by industrial sector.

- The government is training skilled labour force like engineers, technicians to solve the problem of shortage of skilled labour facing industrial sector in East Africa.
- The is constructing more hydro power dams to provide electricity to solve the problem of shortage of power facing industries in East Africa.
- The government is carrying out market research and advertisement to solve the problem of stiff competition for market facing industrial sector.
- Protective gears like gum boots, helmets are being provided to the workers in the industries to solve the problem of incidence of accidents in industries.

### **REVISION QUESTIONS:**

Qn: 1. (a). Draw a sketch map of Kenya on it mark and name;

(i). Indian Ocean.

(ii).Mt. Kenya.

(iii).Lakes; Rudolf and Magadi.

(iv). Industrial towns; Mombasa, Nairobi and Eldoret.

(08marks)

(b). Describe the factors that have favoured the development of

industries in Kenya. (05marks)

(c). (i). Outline the challenges faced by industrial sector in Kenya. (04marks)

(ii). Suggest the steps that can be taken to solve the problems in (c) (i) above. (03marks)

Qn: 2. (a). Draw a sketch map of East Africa, on it mark and name;

(i). Towns; Kampala, Arusha and Dar-Es-Salaam

(ii). Tanzam railway,

(iii). Lakes; Albert and Malawi.

(08marks)

(b). Describe the conditions encouraging manufacturing sector in East Africa.

(06marks)

(C). Explain the contribution of industrial sector to development of Uganda.

(06marks)

Qn: 3. (a). What is industrialization?

(02marks)

(b). (i). Identify any one industrial town in each country in East Africa.

(03marks)

(ii). Give any ***two*** types of industries found in each of the above industrial towns.

(06marks)

(c). Explain the factors which have favored the development of industries in the above industrial towns.

(05marks)

(d). Outline the problems resulting from industrial development in East Africa.

(04marks)

### **TOPIC: *URBANIZATION / DEVELOPMENT OF TOWNS IN EAST AFRICA***

Urbanization is the growth of towns or urban centres.

It may also be defined as a settlement in an area containing over 2000 people or more.

Urban areas are grouped as trading centers, town boards, town councils, municipalities and cities.

#### ***THE MAJOR TOWNS / URBAN CENTRES IN EAST AFRICA***

##### ***➤ Uganda:***

- Kampala-the capital city.
- Jinja town

- Mbarara town.
- Mbale town.
- Gulu town.
- Hoima town.
- Kasese Town.
- Fort portal town.
- Arua town

➤ *Kenya:*

- Nairobi-the capital city.
- Mombasa port.
- Thika town.
- Nakuru town.
- Kisumu town.
- Eldoret town.

➤ *Tanzania:*

- Dodoma- the capital city.
- Asusha town.
- Dar-Es-Salaam port.



- Tanga port.
- Mtwara port.
- Mogogoro town.
- Tabora town.
- Mwanza port.
- Ujiji port.
- Songea town.
- Mbeya town.
- Kagoma port.

***A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING MAJOR TOWNS***



***THE FACTORS FAVOURING GRWOTH OF TOWNS /  
URBANIZATION IN EAST AFRICA***

***Qn: Explain the factors or conditions that have promoted urbanization in East Africa.***

- The presence of large land encouraging large population settlement favoured growth of towns like Kampala, Nairobi in East Africa.
- The presence of large fresh water bodies like lakes, rivers attracting population settlement promoted growth of towns like Kampala, Jinja, Mwanza, and Kisumu.
- The relative flat land or gentle relief has favoured the growth of towns in East Africa due to easy construction of infrastructures like settlement, roads.
- The presence of large mineral deposits in some areas promoted growth of towns. For example, Tororo town due to limestone mining, Kilembe town due to copper mining.
- The strategic location of some areas led to growth of towns in East Africa. For example Kisumu, Mwanza, Mombasa due to nearness to the water bodies.
- The favourable government policy promoting development of infrastructures like schools, roads has favoured the growth of towns in East Africa.
- The availability of skilled labour force like engineers, town planners has promoted growth of towns in East Africa.
- High level of technology for example building of flats has promoted urbanization in East Africa.
- Historical factor has encouraged growth of towns in East

Africa. For example, the early settlement of Asians and Europeans led growth of towns like Jinja, Entebbe, Kampala, and Nairobi.

- The availability of large capital invested in the construction of infrastructures like roads, railways, schools, health centres promoted urbanization in East Africa.
- Favourable political stability which attracted settlement of people promoted the growth of towns in some areas of East Africa. For example, Kampala, Jinja, Nairobi, Arusha and Dodoma.

### ***THE CONTRIBUTIONS / IMPORTANCE / BENEFITS OF URBANIZATION TO EAST AFRICA***

*Qn: Explain the effects of urbanization on the environment in any one country in East Africa.*

*Qn: What are the benefits of towns to the people of East Africa?*

#### ***➤ POSITIVE EFFECTS / CONTRIBUTIONS OF TOWNS:***

- Towns are large sources of revenue in form of taxes to the government which is used for social services like schools, roads,
- Towns or urban centres provide employment opportunity to the people and those employed earn income improving on their

standards of living.

- Towns promote the development of infrastructures like roads, railway promoting easy movement of people.
- Towns provide large market base for sectors like agriculture and industries and this provide income to the people.
- Urban centres promote cultural exchanges among people of different back ground leading to understanding and spirit of solidarity.
- Towns encourage the spirit of competition and creativity in the population leading to innovation and invention improving on the economy.
- Urbanization promotes research or studies leading to acquisition of knowledge and skills to the people.
- Urbanization promotes good international relationship with other countries through interaction with people from different countries leading good trade and diplomatic links.
- Towns encourage the growth of industries providing jobs to the people.

➤ **NEGATIVE EFFECTS / DISADVANTAGES OF URBANISATION TO EAST AFRICA:**

***Qn: Outline the disadvantages of urbanization to the people of***

### ***East Africa.***

- Towns or urban centres encourage rural-urban migration leading to under development of rural areas.
- Towns promote environmental degradation through deforestation and swamp reclamation.
- Urbanization has promoted environmental pollution like air pollution, noise pollution and land pollution due population concentration and industries.
- Urbanization encourages growth of slums with associated social behavior like prostitution, murder, and drug addiction.
- Towns lead to overcrowding due high pollution leading to congestions.
- Urbanization causes strain or pressure on social services like hospitals, schools, water due to high population.

### **THE FUNCTIONS OF TOWNS / CITIES IN EAST AFRICA:**

- Towns are administrative centres. For example, they are administrative headquarters or government offices.
- Towns or cities are commercial centres. They are places for shops, markets.
- Towns are residential centres for example, Kampala, Jinja,

Nairobi have resident areas or houses for settlement.

- Towns are tourist centres due to historical sites, buildings.
- Towns are entertainment centres. They are centres of clubs, pubs, and casinos. For example, in Kampala, Nairobi, and Mombasa.
- Towns or cities are cultural centres due to different people from different back ground.
- Towns are recreational centres. For example, Kampala, Jinja, Nairobi, Arusha have recreational grounds like play grounds or stadiums.
- Towns or cities are industrial centres. Towns like Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Tororo, Mombasa, Nairobi, Dodoma, Dar-Es-Salaam have industries.

### REVISION QUESTIONS:

*Qn: 1. Describe the functions of either Mombasa port or New York port.*

*Qn: 2. Compare the functions of Kampala city with that of Nairobi city.*

### **THE PROBLEMS FACING URBANIZATION / TOWNS AND**

## ***CITIES IN EAST AFRICA***

***Qn: Outline the problems faced by cities in East Africa.***

- There is problem of shortage of housing facilities leading growth of slums associated with prostitution, murder in cities or towns in East Africa.
- Cities or urban centres are faced with the problem of high rates of unemployment.
- There is problem of high rate of pollution of the environment due to poor wastes disposals.
- Cities are faced with the problem of traffic congestion leading to delays and accidents.
- There is problem of high rates of crimes like robbery, murder, drug addiction and rape in cities and towns in East Africa.
- Cities or towns are faced with the problem of high costs of living.
- There is problem of limited or shortage of land for expansion faced by cities and towns in East Africa.
- There is the problem of high rate of rural-urban migration faced by cities or towns in East Africa.
- There is problem of population encroachment on swamps leading floods.



***THE SOLUTIONS / MEASURES TO THE PROBLEMS FACED  
BY CITIES OR TOWNS IN EAST AFRICA:***

**Qn: What steps are being taken to address the challenges faced by cities in East Africa?**

- The government is promoting the development of rural areas by extending infrastructures like schools, roads, electricity to solve problem of rural-urban migration.
- Traffic lights and fly over are being constructed in towns or cities like Kampala, Jinja to solve the problem of traffic congestion.
- Security personnel like the police and army are being deployed in towns or cities to solve the problem of high crime rates in towns.
- Vertical expansion is being promoted in towns or cities through construction of flats to solve the problem of shortage of land in cities.
- The government is encouraging the town's or city's authorities to always remove the wastes by use of trucks to solve the problem of poor wastes disposal in cities or towns.

- Environmental bodies like National Environmental Management Authority are evicting the people who have encroached on swamps to solve problem of floods in cities.

### **RELATED QUESTIONS:**

*Qn: 1. Suggest the steps that can be taken to solve the problems facing Kampala city.*

*Qn: 2. What measures have been taken to combat the challenges faced by any one city in East Africa?*

### **ASSIGNMENTS:**

Qn: 1. (a). Draw a sketch map of East Africa, on it mark and label;

(i). Lakes; Victoria, Rudolf and Tanganyiga.

(ii). Mountains; Kenya and Muhavura.

(iii). towns, Mtwara, Kisumu and Kasese. (08marks)

(b). Describe the functions of Kampala city. (04marks)

(c). Explain the factors promoting urbanization in East Africa. (08marks)

Qn: 2. (a). Define the term urbanization. (02marks)

(b). Name any one city in each of the East African countries. (03marks)

(c). Explain the effects of urbanization on the environment in any one country in East Africa. (08marks)

(d). (i). Outline the challenges faced by urban centres in East Africa. (04marks)

(ii). What steps have been taken to solve such problems in (d) (i) above. (03marks)

### ***TOPIC: POWER AND ENERGY SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA***

**Definition:** Power and energy is the ability to do work.

#### **FORMS OR TYPES OF POWER IN EAST AFRICA:**

**Qn:** Outline any five forms of power and energy in East Africa.

#### **THE TYPES OF POWER:**

- Hydroelectricity, mostly common in urban areas or towns in East Africa and the best for conserving or protecting the environment.
- Thermal power or electricity.
- Biogas electricity.
- Biomass energy (wood fuel energy), commonly used by the

people in East Africa.

- Solar energy.
- Wind energy.
- Geothermal power or electricity.

**SOURCES OF POWER AND ENERGY IN EAST AFRICA:**

- Waterfalls through power dams for generation of hydroelectricity.
- Petroleum for thermal energy or electricity.
- Wind for generation of wind power for example in windy areas like North-Eastern Uganda, and Northern Kenya.
- Volcanic hot springs for generation of geothermal electricity. For example, Maji-Moto in Kenya.
- Animal wastes like cow dung and urine for generation of biogas power or energy.
- Wood fuel like fire wood and charcoal for biomass energy.
- Sun shine for solar energy.

**THE EXAMPLES OF POWER DAMS IN EAST AFRICA:**

➤ **UGANDA:**

- Nakubale dam or Owen Falls dam on River Nile in Jinja.
- Kiira dam on River Nile in Jinja.
- Mubuku power dam in Kasese.
- Nyagak power dam in Zombo in West Nile on Nyagak River.
- Karuma power dam on River Nile in Kiyrandongo District.
- Sipi power dam on River Sipi.

➤ **KENYA:**

- Seven folks dam on River Tana.

➤ **TANZANIA:**

- Rufigi dam (Stiegler's Gorge power dam) on River Rufigi.

***A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA SHOWING THE LOCATION  
OF POWER DAMS AND OTHER SOURCES OF POWER AND  
ENERGY***



***THE FACTORS PROMOTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF POWER  
AND ENERGY SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA:***

***Qn: Describe the factors favoring the development of power and energy sector in East Africa.***

➤ ***PHYSICAL FACTORS:***

- The presence of ***numerous waterfalls*** used for generation of hydro electrical power.
- The presence of ***numerous volcanic hot springs*** used for generation of geo-thermal power or electricity.
- The presence of ***abundant sun shines*** for generation of solar energy.
- The presence of ***strong winds*** used in the generation of wind energy. For example, in semi-desert areas like Northern Kenya and North-Eastern Uganda.
- The presence of ***large forest resources*** or trees used for biomass energy informs of charcoal and fire wood.
- The importation of ***large quantity of petroleum*** from countries like Saudi-Arabia, Kuwait promoting generation of thermal energy or electricity.
- The presence of ***abundant animal wastes*** like cow dung, urine used for generation of biogas energy.

- The presence of *large land* used in the construction of power stations for electricity.
- The *relative flat land* or relief promoting easy construction of the power infrastructures like electric power transmission lines.

➤ **HUMAN FACTORS:**

- *Favourable government policy* attracting investors to invest capital in generation of power and energy.
- The availability of *large capital* provided by the government and investors used in construction of power dam stations.
- The availability of *cheap labour* force both skilled and semi-skilled like electrical engineers working in the power stations.
- The availability of *large market* for power and energy by both the people and industries is a factor promoting power and energy sector.
- The availability of *improved technology* promoting efficiency in the distribution of power and energy.

***THE FACTORS / REASONS FOR THE LOW LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF POWER AND ENERGY SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA:***

**Qn: Explain the reasons for the low level of development of power and energy sector in East Africa.**

- There is problem of inadequate or shortage of capital limiting



construction of more power dams.

- There is problem of limited skilled labour force like the engineers which makes the government to hire foreign expatriates who are expensive.
- There is problem of low level of technology affecting generation of power.
- Resistance for the environmentalists limiting the construction of power dams.
- High rate of poverty among the population especially in rural areas affecting production and use of power in form of electricity.
- Severe drought condition that reduce the water level reducing the generation of hydro electric power.
- Limited research limiting the discovering of other potential sources of power and energy.
- Poor transport facilities like roads in some areas limiting the connection and distribution of power and energy like electricity to rural areas.
- High cases of corruption and bureaucracy by some government officials which delays the connection and supply of power and energy.

### **RELATED QUESTIONS:**

*Qn: Outline the problems facing power and energy sector in any one country in East Africa.*

***THE STEPS OR MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO IMPROVE ON THE POWER AND ENERGY SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA (SOLUTIONS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS)***

*Qn: What measures are being taken to improve on the power and energy sector in East Africa?*

- The government is borrowing loans from international financial banks like World Bank, African Development bank to solve the problem of shortage of capital facing power and energy sector.
- The government is promoting the programme of rural-electrification by extending electricity cheaply to solve problem of poverty among the rural population affecting power and energy sector.
- The government is training skilled labour like electrical engineers to solve the problem of limited skilled labour faced by power and energy sector.
- The government is constructing more hydro power dams or stations to solve the problem of inadequate electricity.
- Research is being done by the government to find out other sources of power and energy like petroleum deposits, coal deposits and natural gas.

## THE CONTRIBUTION OR ROLE OF POWER AND ENERGY SECTOR TO DEVELOPMENT OF EAST AFRICA:

*Qn: 1. Explain the role of power and energy sector to the economy of East Africa.*

*Qn: 2. What are the benefits of power and energy sector to the people in any one country in East Africa?*

- Power and energy provides foreign exchange to the government through export of power to other countries and revenue is used for social services.
- Power and energy generate local income to the government through taxes and the revenue is used for social services like roads, schools.
- Power in form of electricity is used both for domestic and industrial purposes. For example, for lighting, cooking at home.
- Power and energy provides employment opportunity to the people, for example electricians and this improve on their standards of living.
- Power and energy sector has promoted growth of industries which offer jobs to the people.
- Power and energy has encouraged urbanization or growth of towns. For example, Jinja, and Kampala and these are centres of social services.

- Power in form of electricity has reduced reliance on biomass and this has reduced environmental degradation like deforestation.
- Power and energy sector promotes good international relationship with other countries like Kenya leading to good trade links.
- Power and energy promotes exploitation of natural resources like minerals improving on the economy.
- Power dams are sources of tourist attractions providing income to the government.
- Power and energy sector promotes research or studies for example at power dams providing knowledge and skills to the people.

#### **NEGATIVE EFFECTS OR DISADVANTAGES OF POWER AND ENERGY SECTOR TO EAST AFRICA:**

*Qn: Outline the disadvantages of power and energy sector to the people of East Africa.*

- The construction of power dams and lines leads to displacement of people from their areas.
- Power and energy has led to deforestation due to the need for electric poles for extension of power lines.

- Power like electricity leads to incidence of accidents due to short circuit leading to loss of lives and property of people.
- Energy in form of petroleum promotes pollution of the environment. For example, air pollution, water pollution from fuel spills.
- The power dams are breeding grounds for disease carrying vectors like mosquitoes spreading malaria to the people around.
- Power and energy sector has promoted profit repatriation by foreign companies for example, OMEME Company in Uganda leading to under development of the country.

**REVISION QUESTIONS:**

Qn: 1. (a). Define power and energy. (02marks)

(b). Outline any four types of power and energy in Uganda.  
(04marks)

(c). Describe the factors that have favoured the development of power and energy sector in East Africa. (06marks)

(d). What are the benefits of power and energy sector to people of East Africa? (08marks)

## TOPIC: *TRADE SECTOR IN EAST AFRICA*

Qn: Define the term trade.

The term trade is the selling and buying of goods and services.

### FORMS OR TYPES OF TRADE:

- Bilateral trade – This is trade conducted or carried out between two countries.
- Multi-lateral trade – This is trade carried out or involving many countries.
- Regional trade – this is trade base on regional block or cooperation among countries with common interests and objectives. For example, the East African Community (E.A.C)

### THE FACTORS / CONDITIONS FAVOURING TRADE IN EAST AFRICA

Qn: *Explain the factors promoting the development of trading activities in East Africa.*

- The presence of adequate raw materials used in processing industries is a factor favouring trade.
- The presence of large land used for setting up industries and

markets is factor encouraging trade in East Africa.

- The presence of adequate water supply used in the processing factories and for irrigation of farms is promoting trade in East Africa.
- The strategic location of some areas near the water bodies facilitating easy movement of goods. For Mombasa near Indian Ocean, Port Bell-Luzira near Lake Victoria.
- Rich fertile areas or land promoting agriculture is a factor favouring trade in East Africa.
- The favourable government policy providing incentives like a free tax holiday to foreign investors is a factor encouraging trade in East Africa.
- The availability of large market base is a factor promoting trade in East Africa.
- The availability of cheap or improved transport networks like roads, railways promoting easy movement of goods and services is encouraging trade in East Africa.
- The availability of entrepreneurial skills is factor promoting trade in East Africa.
- The availability of reliable power supply like electricity used in processing of the goods is a factor favouring trade in East Africa.

- Favourable or *relative political stability* attracting foreign investors for example, Chinese, Indians is a factor promoting trade in East Africa.

### THE CHALLENGES/PROBLEMS HINDERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN EAST AFRICA:

*Qn: 1. Outline the factors limiting the development of trade in East Africa.*

*Qn.: 2. What are the challenges facing trade sector in any ONE country in East Africa?*

- There is problem of *shortage of capital* limiting the development of trade in East Africa.
- There is problem of *smuggling of goods* from other countries affecting marketing of goods in East Africa.



- There is the challenge of *stiff competition* for market from goods coming from other countries limiting trade in East Africa.
- There is the challenge of *price fluctuation* in market which affects marketing of the goods and services in East Africa.
- The *love for foreign goods* compared to local goods by the people is a problem affecting trade in East Africa.
- *Unfavourable government* policy of over taxation of traders and industries is a challenge limiting trade in East Africa.
- *Poor transport facilities* like poor roads, railways and poor port handling facilities is a factor limiting the trade sector in East Africa.
- *Poor international relations* due to misunderstanding among the countries is a factor hindering the trade sector in East Africa.

#### THE STEPS / MEASURES BEING TAKEN TO IMPROVE ON TRADE IN EAST AFRICA:

*Qn: What steps are being taken to solve the problems faced by trade sector in East Africa?*

- *Trade tariff* is being imposed on foreign goods to protect market for locally produced goods.
- The government is *offering financial support* to the traders by

giving them soft loans to solve the problem of shortage of capital.

- The government is constructing and rehabilitating roads, railways to solve the problem of poor transport hindering trade.
- Trade fairs or exhibitions are being organized the traders and manufacturers to widen market for the goods in East Africa.
- Modern technology like use of Apps through computers is being promoted to advertize goods and promote trade in East Africa.
- The East African countries are strengthening the regional cooperation through East African Community (EAC) to widen market for the goods and services.

### ASSIGNMENTS:

*Qn: 1. Explain the contribution of trade sector to the economy of East Africa. (10marks)*

*Qn: 2.(a). Outline the role of trade in the development of East Africa. (08marks)*

*(b). Suggest the steps that can be taken to address the challenges faced by trade in East Africa. (05marks)*

## TOPIC: AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OR FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

*Qn: Define the term agriculture.*

*Or, What is agriculture?*

Agriculture is the growing of crops and rearing of animals or livestock.

It is also known as crop husbandry and animal or livestock husbandry.

**THE TYPES OF CROPS GROWN IN EAST AFRICA:**

- **Arabica coffee** in the areas of Mbale, Bududa, Manafwa on the slopes of Mt. Elgon, Zombo and parts of Nebbi, Chagga land in Tanzania.
- **Robusta coffee** in the areas of Buganda like Mukono, Wakiso, Masaka, Mpigi, and Kayunga.
- **Cotton** in the areas of Lira, Dokolo, Oyam, Apac, Gulu, Pader in Northern Uganda, Nebbi, Pakwach in West Nile, Soroti, Kumi, in Eastern Uganda, Hoima, Masindi and Mubende in Western Uganda.
- **Tobacco** in the areas of Arua, Zombo and Kiryandongo.
- **Banana** in the areas of Mpigi, Masaka, Wakiso, Kayunga, Jinja, Bushenyi, Lyantonde, Rakai and Mbarara.
- **Tea** in the areas of Kasaku- Lugazi in Buikwe, Kabarole, Bushenyi, Zombo in Uganda and Kenyan high lands in Kenya.

- **Sugar cane** in the areas of Jinja, Lugazi in Buikwe, Kinyara in Masindi in Uganda, Morogoro, Mwanza, and Arusha in Tanzania, Kisumu in Kenya.
- **Sisal** in the areas of Nyika, Lindi, area southern Kenya, Maranga in Kikuyu land in Kenya, Tanga, Usambara and Morongoro in Tanzania, Nebbi, Pakwach in West Nile, Soroti, Kumi in Eastern Uganda
- **Wheat** and **barley** on mountainous areas like Mbale, Kapchorwa, Sironko on slopes of Mt. Elgon in Uganda, Eldoret, Nakuru in Kenya, Arusha, Chagga in Tanzania.
- **Rice** in areas of Mwea-Tebere in Kenya, in valley areas along river Rufigi in Tanzania, Kibimba in Bugiri and along the valley of river Mpologoma and areas of Northern Uganda like Gulu, Amuru, Pader, Kitgum.
- **Pyrethrum** in the areas of Tanga, Arusha, Usambara in Tanzania, and areas in South-Eastern Kenya.
- **Other crops** grown in East Africa include; maize, millet, sorghum, simsim, beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes and horticultural crops like cabbage, tomatoes, and onions.

**THE TYPES OF LIVESTOCKS REARED IN EAST AFRICA:**

- Cattle.
- Goats.

- Sheep.
- Camels.
- Poultry birds like chicken, ducks.

**THE FACTORS PROMOTING AGRICULTURE IN EAST AFRICA:**

***Qn: 1. Describe the factors encouraging agricultural sector in Uganda.***

***Qn: 2. Explain the conditions favoring farming in East Africa.***

**PHYSICAL FACTORS:**

- The presence of large or vast land for setting up the farms or the plantations.
- The favourable climate like heavy and reliable rainfalls promoting the growth of crops.
- The presence of abundant water supply from lakes and rivers used for irrigation of the farms during dry seasons.
- The relative flat land or gentle relief promoting easy mechanization of the farms.

- The presence of *deep* and *well drained fertile soils* favouring the growth of crops and pastures.

### HUMAN FACTORS:

- The favourable or *supportive government policy* of assisting farmers with soft loans is a factor favouring agriculture in East Africa.
- The availability of *large capital* used for buying farming inputs like fertilizers, hoes, tractors is a factor promoting agriculture in East Africa.
- The availability of *cheap labour force* both skilled and semi-skilled like agricultural extension officers, veterinary doctors is favouring agricultural sector in East Africa.
- The availability of cheap or *reliable transport networks* like roads used in the movement of agricultural products to processing factories and market.
- The availability of ready or *wide market* for the agricultural products both locally and externally is a factor promoting agriculture in East Africa.
- The availability of *reliable power supply* like electricity used in agro-based industries is a factor favouring agricultural sector in East Africa.

- Availability of advanced or *modern technology* like use of machines like tractors, combine harvesters on the farms is a factor encouraging farming in East Africa.
- *Scientific research* carried on the crops, soils, crop pests and diseases is factor favouring agricultural sector in East Africa.

**THE CONTRIBUTION / BENEFITS / ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE  
OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR TO EAST AFRICA:**

*Qn: 1. Explain the significance of agriculture to economic development of East Africa.*

*Qn: 2. What are the benefits of farming to the people in any one country in East Africa?*

**POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS:**

- Agriculture provides foreign exchange to the government through export of the products and the revenue is used for social services.
- Agriculture generates local revenue in form of taxes to the government and this is used for social services like roads and schools.
- Agriculture is source of food to the people improving on their diet and health.
- Agriculture provides employment opportunity to the people, for

example, on the farms and agro-based industries improving on their standards of living.

- Agriculture has promoted diversification of the economy reducing dependence on other sectors like mining, forestry and tourism.
- Agriculture has promoted good international relationship with other countries like China, Britain and USA leading to good trade and diplomatic links.
- Agriculture has led to growth of towns and these are centres of social services like markets, schools and health centres.
- Agriculture has led to development of infrastructures like roads leading to easy movement of people and goods.
- Agriculture has promoted growth of agro-based industries for example; ginneries, leather tanning industries and this provide jobs to the people.
- Agriculture promotes research or studies, for example on plantations, ranches and this provides knowledge and skills to the people.
- Animal wastes like cow dung, urine are used in the production of biogas which is used for domestic purposes like cooking and lighting houses.

### **DISADVANTAGES / NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURE TO EAST AFRICA:**



*Qn: Outline the negative effects of agriculture on the environment in East Africa.*

- Agriculture promotes environmental degradation through deforestation and swamp reclamation.
- Agriculture has led to destruction of habitats for wild life or animals as vegetation covers are cleared to open up land for farming.
- Agriculture promotes pollution of the environment. For example, air pollution by the agro-based factories.
- Agriculture has led to soil exhaustion due to over cultivation and the practice of monoculture with plantation farming.

### **ASSIGNMENT:**

*Qn: 1. (a). Explain the problems facing agricultural sector in East Africa.*

*(b). What measures have been taken to improve on agriculture in East Africa?*

## **TRIALS: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**YEAR 2017**

**OBJECTIVES TYPE QUESTIONS (ANSWERS)**

**1. B**

**2.A**

3.D

4.B

5.D

6.B

7.C

8.B

9.A

10.D

11.C

12.C

13.B

14.A

15.A

16.B

17.D

18.B

19.C

20.C

21.B

22.D

23.A

24.C

25.A

26.B

27.C

28.D

29.D

30.B

### PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION (COMPUSORY) 15 MARKS

1. (a). Economic activity taking place in the fore ground is:-

- Crop husbandry; crop growing; crop cultivation; crop weeding; crop harvesting; floriculture; horticulture; planned crop cultivation.

**ANY 1\*1= 01MARK**

**(b). Describe the factors that have favoured the economic activity in the above photograph. (06marks)**

**The factors that have favoured the economic activity in the photograph:**

- **Vast / extensive/cheap/ large land.**
- **Fertile soils.**
- **Abundant / cheap labour supply.**
- **Well-drained fertile soils.**
- **Skilled labour force.**
- **Reliable rainfall; well distributed heavy rainfall; moderate rainfalls.**
- **Adequate capital.**
- **Abundant sun shines for ripening of the crops.**
- **Well panned crop husbandry.**
- **Reliable/cheap transport; efficient transport.**
- **Simple technology/improved / appropriate technology.**
- **Adequate security for the crop farm.**

**(c). Explain the contribution of the activity taking place in the above photograph to the people around. (06marks)**

- **Provision of food to the people improving on their health.**

- Provision of local income to the people improving on their well being.
- Provision of foreign exchange to the government due to export of the crop products and the revenue is used for social services like roads to the people.
- Provision of employment opportunity to the people on the farms and this improves on their standards of living.
- Promote research or education, hence providing knowledge and skills to the people around.
- Encourages development of towns which are centres of social services like market, schools to the people around.

(d). Giving reasons for your answer, identify one area in East Africa where this photograph could have been taken.

(02marks)

- Wagagai flower farm at Kasenyi in Entebbe due the presence of green houses.
- Matuga road side flower farm, in Wakiso because there is flower farming in green house or tent.
- Namanve road side nursery flower beds due flower growing in the area.
- Nyagak-Kawacom coffee seedling beds in Zombo because of coffee seedling planted in green houses.

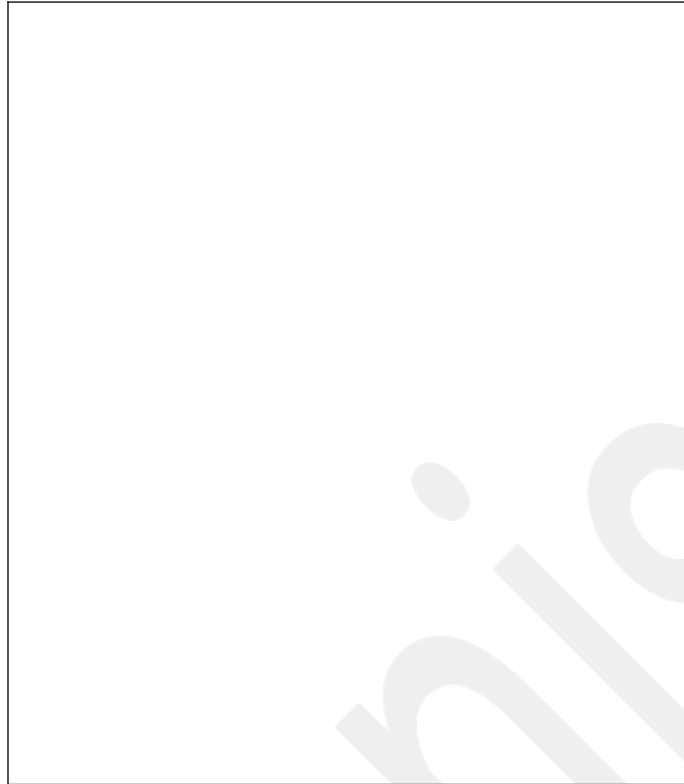
**Qn. 2. (a). Draw a sketch map of East Africa, on it mark and name;**

**(i). Glaciated mountains.**

**(ii). Lakes; Malawi, and Victoria.**

**ANSWERS:**

**(a). A SKETCH MAP OF EAST AFRICA RIFT VALLEYS, LAKES AND  
GLACIATED MOUNTAINS**



(b). Outline any three glacial erosional features found on the glaciated mountains in east Africa.

**ANSWERS:**

- Corries/ cirques
- Arêtes
- Pyramidal peaks/ horns.
- Glacial trough/ u-shaped valleys.

- Hanging valleys.
- Crag and tail.
- Roche montonee.

(c). Describe the process in the formation of any one of the glacial features named in (b) above.

**ANSWERS:**

➤ Corries

- Is a steep sided rock basin, semi-circular in shape.
- It is formed when ice occupies a small hollow on the side of the glaciated mountain.
- The hollow is enlarged and deepened. The deepening is by the process of abrasion.
- The steepening of the hollow is brought about by plucking. Eventually the hollow becomes arm-chair in appearance or shape.

**The diagram of a corrie / cirque**



➤ **Arêtes**

- An arête is steep sided knife edged ridge separating two corries.
- It is formed when two corries cut back to back in a process known as back wall recession or head ward recession by plucking.

The diagram of an Arete

➤ **Pyramidal peak / horn**

- It is a sharp jagged mountain peak.
- It is formed where three or more corries or cirques are eroded backwards in a process of back wall recession by plucking leaving a central pillar in the middle called a pyramid peak or horn.

- It is later sharpened by a frost action.

### The diagram of a pyramidal peak

#### ➤ Glacial trough / u-shaped valley

- It is a steep sided flat bottomed u-shaped valley. Before it was a v-shaped valley.
- The valley is widened and deepened by plucking and abrasion respectively. Eventually the v-shaped valley is transformed in to a u-shaped valley.

### The diagram of a glacial trough (u-shaped valley)

#### ➤ Hanging valley

- This is a tributary valley found high above the floor of the u-shaped valley.
- It is formed due to presence of more ice in the main valley than in the tributary valley. This is because there is more erosion in the main valley than the tributary valley through plucking and abrasion.
- Thus, the tributary valley hangs above the main valley.

### The diagram of hanging valleys

- Roche montonee
  - It is an outcrop of resistant rock in the path or channel of a glacier.
  - The upstream end is eroded by abrasion into a smooth gentle slope by on coming ice.

- The downstream end is plucked by the moving ice to give a steep jagged slope.

### The diagram of Roche montonee

#### ➤ Crag and tail

- It is a knob of resistant rock which obstructs the movement of the ice.
- The resistant rock is known as the crag and protects the weak rocks downstream.
- The eroded material is deposited on downstream to form an elongated tail.

### The diagram of crag and tail

(d). Explain the importance of glaciations to the people of East Africa.

***ANSWERS:***

- **Glacial features are source of foreign exchange to the government through tourism used for development of infrastructures like roads, schools.**
- **Glaciers are sources of rivers which provide water for domestic and industrial use; irrigation; fishing.**
- **The u-shaped valleys are used as communication passes for roads and railways.**
- **The waterfalls in the hanging valleys can be used for the production of hydroelectric power for domestic and industrial use.**
- **The u-shaped valleys are used for settlement and agriculture because they are flat.**
- **Tarns or corrie lakes provide water for domestic and industrial use; are fishing grounds, and can induce local climate promoting farming.**
- **Large boulders or stones brought down by the glacial melt**

water are used for construction.

- The glacial features are used for research and study purposes providing knowledge to the people.
- Glacial features are used for filming, and photography promoting advertisement of East Africa internationally.
- Glacial mountains promote mountaineering, sporting and leisure, for example on Mount Rwenzori peaks providing revenue to the government for social services.
- The cool glacial temperatures encourage settlement.

Qn.3.

ANSWERS:

(a). On graph paper (line graph)

(b). Describe the trend for the export trade for Uganda and Tanzania.

The trend of exports for:

(i). UGANDA:

- General increase between the years 2006 - 2010.
- Slight increase between the years 2006 – 2007 and 2008 - 2009.

- Sharp increase between the years 2007 and 2008.
  - Gradual increase between the years 2008 and 2010.
- (ii). TANZANIA:
- The trend is fluctuating between the years 2006 and 2010.
  - Sharp increase between the years 2006 – 2008 and 2009 - 2010.
  - Slight decline / increase / drop between the years 2008 – 2009.
- (c). Describe the factors which have influenced export trade in any one country given in the table.

**ANSWERS:**

**NB:** The factors are the same for both the countries:

- Efficient or well developed transport and communication facilitate the marketing of export goods.
- High demand / ready market abroad for some goods and services promote export trade.
- Improved quality of goods attracts foreign markets due to improved technology.
- Improved port handling facilities boost loading and off-loading of export goods.
- Vagaries / changes of weather; pests and diseases which reduce the quality and quantity agriculture export.

- Favorable terms of trade encourage export trade.
- Adequate capital for purchase and marketing of export commodities encourage export trade.
- Improved weather conditions increase volume of agricultural exports.
- Security promotes production / marketing / transport of goods of export trade.
- Effective entrepreneurial skills promote management of trade activities.
- Extensive land for construction or expansion of industries to produce export goods for cultivation of export crops, etc.
- Improved international relations widen market for export goods.
- Supportive government policy provides avenues for more export trade.
- In efficient / poorly developed transport and communication delay delivery of export goods to international markets.
- Perishability of some goods reduces the volume of such goods for export.
- Raw / unprocessed goods reduce the value of exports.
- Poorly developed port handling facilities delay loading and off-loading of exports.



- **Unfavourable terms of trade; high tariffs, quotas, etc discourage trade across borders.**
- **Duplication / production of similar goods reduce market for export goods.**
- **Restricted tonnage / courier limit the quantity of exports.**
- **Insecurity limits transportation; reduces external demand for goods.**
- **Inflation discourages export trade by lowering the value of the currency.**
- **Raw material saving innovations / use of alternative raw material lowers demand for some export goods.**
- **Stiff Competition for export market reduces volume of export trade.**

Denis