



UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education

P250/2 GEOGRAPHY
(WORLD PROBLEMS AND
DEVELOPMENT)

SCORING GUIDE
FOR THE SAMPLE PAPER

P250/2 WORLD PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT SAMPLE PAPER SCORING GUIDE

In assessing the candidate's work, the scorer shall look for knowledge, reasoning/ thinking skills, and application of knowledge and coherent presentation of the work. The candidate who gets the maximum score in each part must have correctly scored at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of what is expected in that part of the task.

SECTION A (Compulsory)

Item 1

Indicators of Achievement:

The candidate is required to use geographical knowledge in the context of statistics, to think critically, and to apply solutions coherently in a problem situation.

The write-up should have;

(i) Introduction

- Defines small scale agriculture.
- Defines house-hold income.
- Draws a circular graph showing farmers activities in Eastern Uganda plains.

(ii) The Body

The candidate analyses the text in the scenario and;

- Identify challenges of households in the area.
- Proposes measures that can be applied to increase household incomes in the area through small scale agriculture.

(iii) Conclusion

- The candidate makes a summary of the main points in the write up, and emphasizes the most critical ones.

Sample expected responses

Introduction

- Small scale agriculture is farming practice where farmers grow crops and rear animals on small farms.
- Farming is mostly for household consumption, with limited amount sold.
- Draws a circular graph. The graph should have all the features (title, key, scales, farmers' activities, rainfall and temperature).

Body

From the text and climate statistics in the scenario, the following challenges of farmers have been identified;

- Land fragmentation.
- Rudimentary tools.
- Low crop yield.

- Household poverty.
- High dependency on weather.
- Long period of draught (November to February).
- Food insecurity.
- High demand on labor.

The following measures can be adopted to improve household incomes through small scale agriculture;

- Land consolidation to increase on farm acreage.
- Formation of farmers' cooperatives to ease access to modern farm inputs and market.
- Mechanising the agriculture e.g. by using tractors.
- Establishment of irrigation systems to reduce over dependency on rainfall.
- Shifting from annual to perennial crops that are less labor intensive.
- Formation of farmers saving and credit societies to mobilise savings through saving cycles.
- Integrating high value cash crops in the farming practice.

Conclusion

Once land is consolidated, agriculture mechanized, irrigation is established, and financial resources mobilized, households' incomes in the plains of Eastern Uganda can improve through small scale agriculture.

Item 2.

Write an essay for submission to Secondary School Essay Selection Committee. The essay should examine causes and implications of inequalities, and propose measures that can be applied to achieve balanced development in Africa.

Indicators of Achievement:

The candidate is required to use geographical knowledge in the context of human-environment interaction to think critically, and to apply solutions coherently in a problem situation.

The essay should have;

(i) Introduction

- Defines development.
- Outlines development indicators.
- Identifies developed and developing countries.

(ii) The Body

- The candidate examines, causes and implications of inequality in economic development and recommends measures that can be applied to achieve balanced development in Africa.

(iii) Conclusion

-The candidate makes a summary of the main points in the article, and emphasizes the most critical ones.

Sample expected responses

Introduction

- Development is a process of positive change that leads to the improvement in quality of life, wellbeing and standard of living.
- There are three categories of development indicators. Economic indicators, Social/ human indicators, and other indicators.
- Developing countries are countries with low level of economic growth, industrialization, human development, and living standards. They are characterized by low per capita income. Most of the countries in the Sub Saharan Africa, South East Asia, and Latin America fall within the category of developing countries. While developed countries are the opposite.

(ii)Body

Causes of inequality include:

- Social;
 - ✓ Difference in the level of health facilities and care.
 - ✓ Quality of education.
 - ✓ Population size/ index of a country.
 - ✓ Differences in culture and traditional religion.
 - ✓ Marginalisation.
- Economic causes;
 - ✓ Level of GDP and NDP.
 - ✓ Trade restrictions.
 - ✓ Level of employment.
 - ✓ Cost of globalization.
 - ✓ Dependency burden level.
 - ✓ Trade treaties.
- Technological and infrastructural factors;
 - ✓ Density and distribution of infrastructure.
 - ✓ Power consumption.
 - ✓ Internet usage.
 - ✓ Level of automation.
 - ✓ Digitalization of banking sector.
- Political causes;
 - ✓ Governance.
 - ✓ Political stability.
 - ✓ Level of economic dependency.
- Environmental factors;
 - ✓ Level of waste management.
 - ✓ Natural hazards.
 - ✓ Natural resource exploitation and use.
 - ✓ Forest management.
 - ✓ Level of carbon dioxide emission and control.
 - ✓ Climate change management level.

- ✓ Difference in relief.
- Historical causes;
 - ✓ Imperialism.
 - ✓ Colonialism.
 - ✓ Influence of slave trade.

N/B – Relate all those factors to life expectancy, access to education quality higher education and other development indicators.

Measures that can be applied to achieve balanced development:

- Economic integration.
- Liberisation of trade.
- Development of health facilities.
- Proper waste management.
- Population control.
- Partnership between countries.
- Improving on the quality of education.
- Protection of the environment.
- Sustainable use of natural resources.
- Improvement of transport infrastructure.
- Improvement in level of technology.

Conclusion

Development inequality has many causes. These causes are social, economic, political, technological and historical in nature. Inequality has many implications, both negative and positive on the society, but the negatives outweigh the positives. African countries can still achieve balanced economic development if they effectively implement the measures recommended in the essay.

SECTION B

Item 3.

Indicators of Achievement:

The candidate is required to use geographical knowledge in the context of sustainable use of natural resources, to think critically, and to apply solutions coherently in a problem situation.

The report should have;

- (i) Introduction
Should state:
 - Define wetlands.
 - Gives examples of wetlands.
- (ii) **The Body**
 - Identifies human activities in the scenario and relate to how they caused that wetland degradation.

-Recommend measures that can be applied to address wetland degradation in the scenario and explain how such measures can address wetland degradation in the scenario.

(iii) Conclusion

-The candidate makes a summary of the main points in the article, and emphasizes the most critical ones.

Sample expected responses

Introduction

- A wetland is land that is occupied by water either permanently or seasonally.
- It may be colonized by particular vegetation types like papyrus or be of clear water.
- Wetlands in Uganda include Bwayise, Kinawataka in Kampala, Pece in Gulu, Awoja in Soroti, Kole in Lira, etc.

Body

Effects of human activities on the wetlands include;

- Filling wetlands with laterites to create space for construction of houses.
- Blocking drainage channels in the swamps by road construction.
- Filling wetlands with solid domestic and industrial wastes. Some of which are non-biodegradable, hence causing silting of the wetlands.
- Disposing toxic waste products in wetlands leading to death of aquatic flora and floral species.
- Crop cultivation creates spillways and open surface water that speed up drainage and drying of wetlands, especially during dry seasons.

The following measures can be adopted to address wetland degradation in the scenario;

- Enforcement of legislations;
 - ✓ Enforce the 200-meter buffer zone.
 - ✓ Clearly mark wetland boundaries so that community know where human activities are not permitted.
 - ✓ Fine individuals and industries that degrade wetland either by dumping wastes of any type or in any form.
 - ✓ Demolish illegal structures in the wetlands.
- Replant degraded wetlands with vegetation of indigenous species.
- Remove earth fills from wetlands.
- Train Local Wetland Management Committee.
- Pollution control;
 - ✓ Stop dumping solid wastes in water, especially non-biodegradable and other toxic substances in wetlands.
 - ✓ Treatment of effluents before releasing them into wetlands.
 - ✓ Construction of centralized waste management points/centres.

- Build bridges, instead of earth fills over which roads cross wetlands.
- Etc.

Conclusion

If the recommended measures are effectively implemented, the wetland can continue to provide ecological and economic benefits without further degradation.

Item 4

Indicators of Achievement:

The candidate is required to use geographical knowledge in the context of sustainable use of natural resources, to think critically, and to apply solutions coherently in a problem situation.

The essay should have;

(i) Introduction

- Defines energy and clean energy.
- Identifies examples of clean energy.

(ii) The Body

- Identifies sources of clean energy in East Africa.
- Assesses limitation to accessing clean energy in East Africa.
- Recommend strategies for improving access to clean energy in East Africa.

(iii) Conclusion

The candidate makes a summary of the main points in the article, and emphasizes the most critical ones.

Sample expected responses

Introduction

- Energy is the power that is derived from fuel of various types for driving industrial and domestic appliances.
- Clean energy is energy that produces little or no pollution, greenhouse gas or harmful waste during generation.
- Examples of clean energy include; HEP; solar; wind; nuclear; biogas, etc.

Body

The following are sources of clean energy in rural Uganda:

- Running water.
- Sun shine.
- Domestic waste.

Strategies to promote consumption of clean energy in East Africa;

- Reducing taxes on solar products.
- Promote rural electrification and regulate tariff on hydroelectric power.
- Reduce taxes on LPG.
- Research in to clean energy.
- Public private partnership in clean energy.
- Encourage foreign investors in clean energy.
- Promote biogas technology.
- etc

Conclusion

Although energy consumption in East Africa is still below the expectation, the potential for clean energy is great. The only missing link is the commitment of all stake holders to play their respective roles as recommended in this essay.