

**STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA S.6 GEOGRAPHY 3 WORK**

**TOPIC: FIELD WORK**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**Read the report on the field work carried out on Nyanama trading centre.**

**I will send you sample questions next week**

**FIELDWORK ON NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE**

**For any one fieldwork study you have conducted on a Trading Centre**

**1. State the topic of study.**

The Growth and Development of Nyanama Trading Centre in Makindye Division Wakiso District.

**2. Outline the objectives of study.**

- To find out the location of Nyanama Trading Centre.
- To find out the historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre
- To find out the factors for the location and growth of Nyanama Trading Centre
- To find out the physical features around Nyanama Trading Centre
- To find out the land use activities around Nyanama Trading Centre
- To find out the influence of Nyanama Trading Centre on the surrounding areas
- To find out the commodities sold in Nyanama Trading Centre
- To find out the problems facing Nyanama Trading Centre
- To find out the solutions to the problems facing Nyanama Trading Centre
- To find out the future prospects of Nyanama Trading Centre.

**3. Methods of data collection**

- **Observation**
- **Interview**
- **Recording**
- **Sketching**
- **Literature review**
- **Map orientation**
- **Measurement**
- **Pacing**
- **Questionnaire**

**4. Tools needed**

- **Hoe**
- **Meter ruler**
- **Pens**
- **Pencils**
- **Voice recorder**
- **Video recorder**
- **Camera etc**

**5. Explain the preparations you made before going for fieldwork**

**OR, explain the steps you took before going for fieldwork**

**OR, explain the pre-field activities carried out before going for fieldwork.**

**OR, describe the activities you carried out before going for fieldwork.**

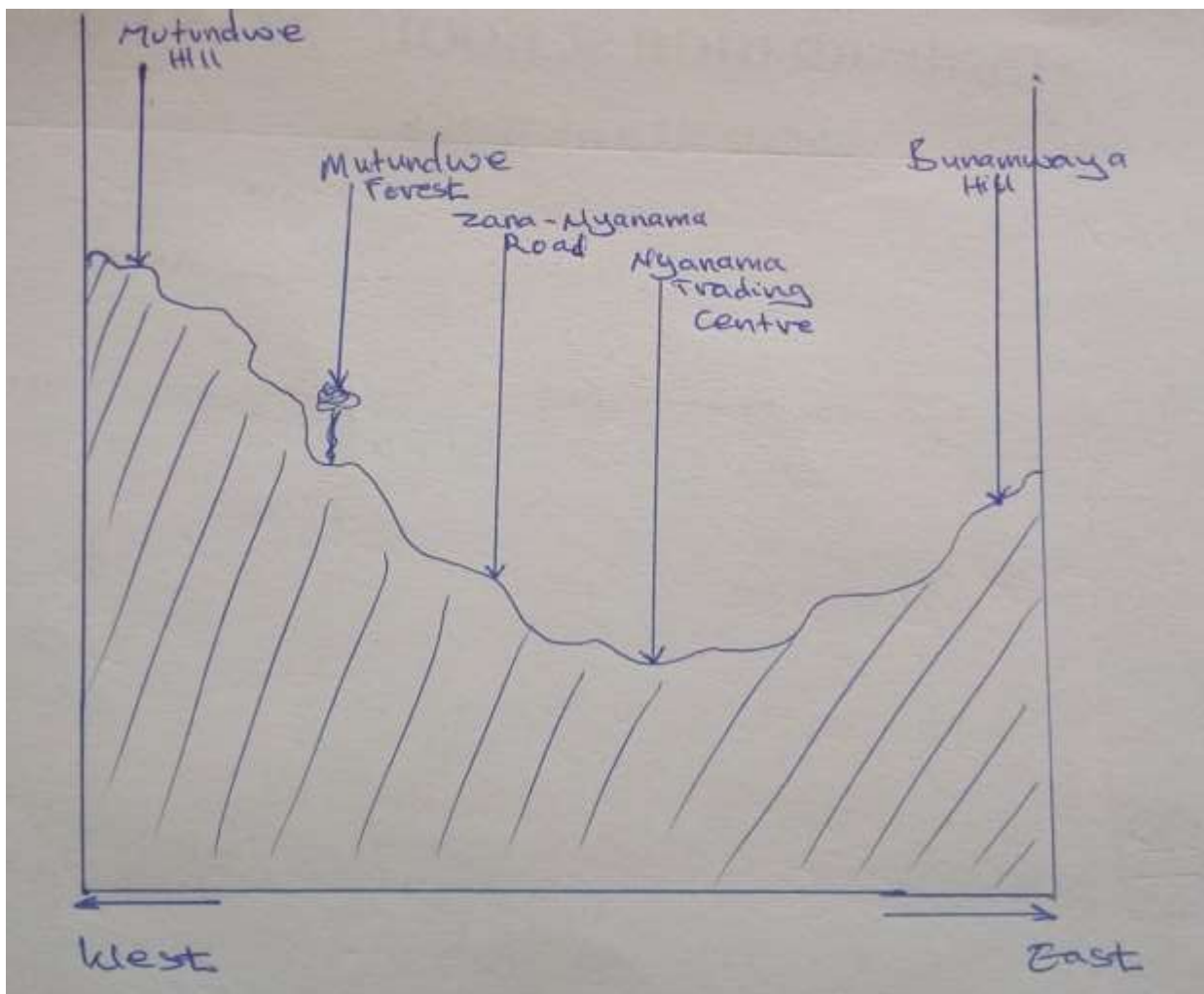
**OR, describe how you organized your fieldwork study.**

- Our teacher identified the area of study and went for a pilot study at Nyanama Trading Centre to find out whether it would be possible to carry out fieldwork and get permission from the management of Nyanama Trading Centre.

- We chose the topic of study and it was 'The Growth and Development of Nyanama Trading Centre in Makindye Division Wakiso District'.
- We formulated the objectives of study and they included; To find out the location of Nyanama Trading Centre, To find out the historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre.
- We selected the methods to be used during fieldwork and these included observation, interviewing and measurement.
- We selected the tools to be used during fieldwork and these included pens, pencils, books, measuring tape and base map.
- We sought permission from the school administration to allow us carry out fieldwork.
- Our teacher organized us in groups of five students to ensure group study.

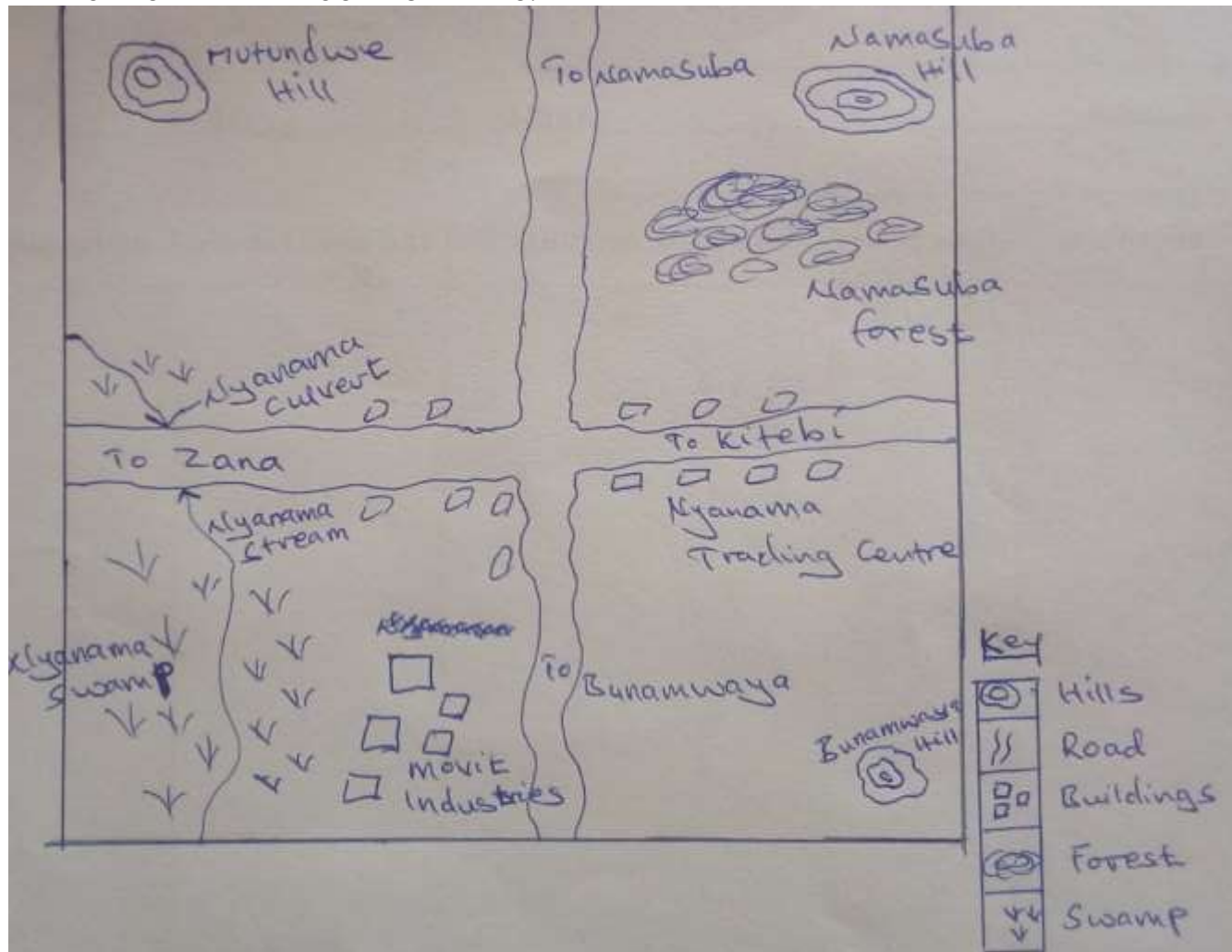
**5. Draw a transect/transverse/relief section/cross-section of the area studied and on it mark and name physical features and land use activities.**

A TRANSECT ACROSS NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE FROM MUTUNDWE HILL TOP TO NAMASUBA HILL TOP SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LAND USE ACTIVITIES



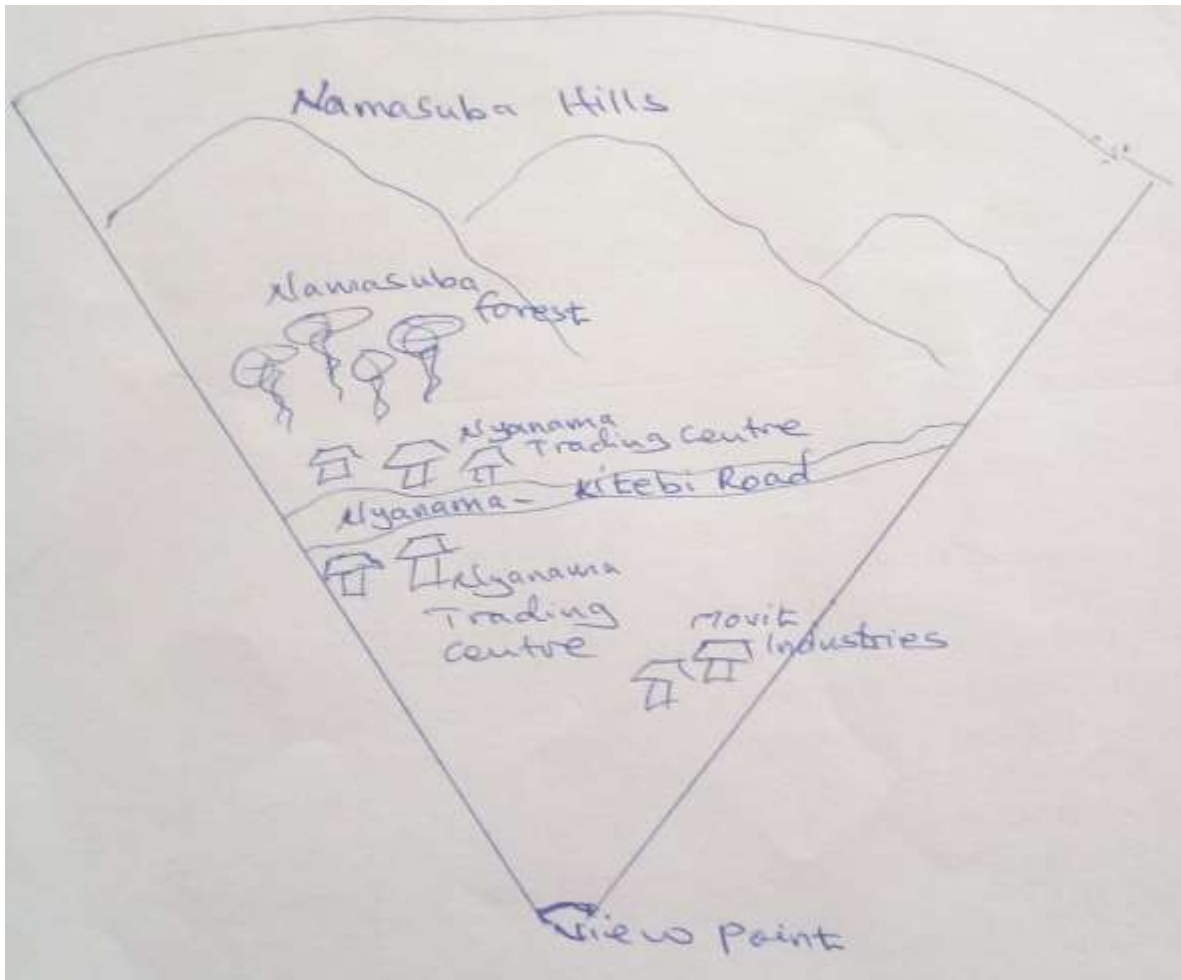
4. Draw a sketch map of the area studied and on it mark and name physical features and land use activities.

A SKETCHMAP OF NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE AND THE SURROUNDING AREAS SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LANDUSE ACTIVITIES.



**5. Draw a panoramic view of the area studied and on it mark and name physical features and land use activities.**

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE AREA AROUND NYANAMA TRADING CENTRE DRAWN FROM NYANAMA VALLEY SHOWING PHYSICAL FEATURES AND LANDUSE ACTIVITIES



**6. Describe the steps you took to collect information from the field  
Or, describe the activities you carried out during fieldwork  
Or, explain the techniques you used during fieldwork  
Or, describe the methods you used to collect the information in the field.**

- I used observation method. This involved using eyes with the help of other senses to see geographical phenomena in the field and sort out information about them. Using eyes, I saw physical features like Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.
- I used interviewing method. It involves a face-face interaction between the researchers and respondents in the field whereby the researcher asked oral questions and the respondents

gave oral answers. Using the interview guide, I asked Mr. kamunye simon the fieldwork guide the problems facing Nyanama Trading Centre and he told me that there was a problem of stiff competition for the customers since the traders are many.

- We used Questionnaire method. This involved use of predetermined questions to collect information about geographical phenomena where the researcher sends written questions for a respondent to give written answers. I wrote and sent the following questions to Mr. kamunye simon the fieldwork manager and he gave us answers in written form.

Where is Nyanama Trading Centre located? It is located in southeast of AbaitaAbabiri a nearest trading centre. It is in Mutundwe L.C.I, Nkumba parish, Katabi Sub County, Busiuro county of Wakiso district.

- I used measurement/measuring. This involved the use of calibrated and non-calibrated instruments to establish/investigate size, weight, area etc. of geographical features in the field. I stretched a tape measure and found the distance from Nyanama market to Mutundwe church which was 100 metres.
- I used Pacing. This involved the use of strides to estimate distance of the geographical features. Using strides, I estimated the distance from Nyanama market to Mutundwe church, which was 120 strides.
- I used sampling. This involved taking part of the whole population to represent the whole/rest. Using a hoe and spade, I picked part of the soil from Nyanama valley and found out that it was sandy soil.
- I used recording. This involved writing/jotting/noting down of information got in the field. Using a pen and paper, I wrote down the problems facing traders at Nyanama Trading Centre which included dangerous aquatic animals, shortage of accommodation and food.
- We used field sketching. This is the technique of obtaining information from the field by drawing sketchmaps, transects and panoramas. I used a pencil and book and drew the sketchmap of the area around Nyanama Trading Centre showing physical features and landuse activities as seen below (draw and show some few features like the one above).
- We used map orientation. This involved alignment/rotating/turning the survey map/base map so that the features on the base map tally/match with features on the ground. We turned the base map of Entebbe while standing at Mutundwe Hill until Nyanama Trading centre on the base map was matching with that on the ground and found out that Nyanama is in south of Mutundwe Hill.
- We used analysis of existing information/library research/documentary review/literature review/documentation. This is a method of data collection whereby the researcher gets information from existing records/secondary sources and compares it with what is in the field at the time of study. We read about historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre in the research report by Matovu Francis and found out that the name Nyanama was a result of the chair person of the area in 1920 who was called Nyanama

## **7. Explain the merits of using the above methods**

NB. Use past tense, tie the merit to a method and add some explanation.

- Using observation method, I got firsthand information since geographical features were seen directly
- Observation was time saving since a large field was covered in a short time.
- Observation was cheap because it did not involve expenditure.
- Interviewing enabled me getting the required data on the spot.
- Interviewing enabled me to obtain invisible information like historical background.
- Interviewing was very flexible because questions were modified during the interview.
- Questionnaire method was time saving as many respondents were reached in a short time.
- Reliable data was got while using questionnaire method since respondents answered independently.
- Questionnaire method was easy to administer since it reached respondents in different ways.
- Measurement was flexible since different tools and techniques were used.
- Measurement enabled making predictions about the phenomena investigated.
- Firsthand information was obtained using measurement since tools were used.

- Sampling was time saving since few entities/items were chosen to represent the rest.
- Unbiased data was got using sampling because I came into contact with the phenomena.
- Sampling allowed generalization to be made about other similar phenomena.
- Using documentary review, information was provided in a short period of time.
- Accurate information based on research was obtained using documentary review/documentation
- Documentary review helped in getting the background information about the topic of study

**8. Explain the demerits of using the above methods.**

**OR, explain the problems/challenges you encountered while using the above methods during fieldwork**

**OR, explain the limitations of using the above methods during fieldwork study.**

**OR**

**Explain the problems/challenges you encountered during fieldwork**

**OR, explain the limitations of your fieldwork study.**

- I faced the problems of language barrier while using interviewing since my respondents; the traders only knew Luganda and therefore I failed to get the problems facing traders in Nyanama Trading Centre.
- We faced the problem of uncooperative respondents while using interviewing at Nyanama market and therefore, we failed to get the historical background of Nyanama market.
- We faced a problem of loss of questionnaires while using questionnaire method due to disappearance of respondents and therefore we failed to get information on the historical background of Nyanama Trading Centre.
- We faced the problem of physical obstruction by Mutundwe forest while using observation method and therefore we failed to identify the landuse types in Mutundwe village.
- We faced the problem of inaccessibility due to the presence of Nyanama forest while using observation method due to the presence of Mutundwe forest and therefore we failed to see the landuse activities in Mutundwe village
- We faced the problem of noise pollution by Nyanama boat factory while using interviewing/recording and therefore, we failed to hear/note down the problems facing Nyanama boat factory.
- We faced the problem of sudden weather changes due to heavy downpour while using recording, which destroyed our writing materials and therefore we failed to write down the future prospects of Nyanama Trading Centre

**9. Explain the skills you obtained from your fieldwork study.**

NB. Skills are obtained from the methods used.

- I gained the skill of observation by using my eyes to see physical features for example Mutundwe hill north east of Nyanama Trading centre Trading Centre .
- We gained the skill of interviewing by asking respondents oral questions and they gave us oral answers for example we asked Mr. Mubiru the location of Mutundwe hill and he told me that it was found in Nkunba Parish, Wakiso District.
- We gained the skill of measuring by stretching the tape measure to find the distance from Nyanama market to the pier which was 50 metres.
- We gained the skill of sampling by using a hoe to pick part of the soil from Nyanama valley which we found out that it was mainly sandy soil.
- I gained the skill of recording by using a pen and paper to write down information in the field for example I wrote down physical features around Nyanama Trading Centre like Mutundwe hill north east of Bumamwaya Trading Centre
- I gained the skill of field sketching by drawing the sketch map of the area around Nyanama Trading Centre showing physical features and landuse activities as seen below (draw it and show some features).

**10. Describe the follow up activities carried out after fieldwork**



**Or, what were the post-field activities carried out during the study**  
**Or, explain how you processed data during the study.**

- We presented our data collected by the different groups for example group 1 presented the location of Nyanama Trading Centre i.e. Katabi Sub-county, Wakiso District.
- We compared data collected by the various groups for example concerning the distance from Nyanama market to Nyanama pier and we finally concluded that it was 100metres.
- We reorganized data collected only included the required information to be compiled following our topic and objectives of study.
- We polished our field sketches by redrawing the sketch map around Nyanama Trading Centre and included Nakasunda headland which was missing.
- We wrote a fieldwork report concerning what we studied at Nyanama Trading Centre, how we studied it and the results obtained from the study.
- We drew conclusions from the field by giving geographical relationships. For example we concluded that the presence of Mutundwe hilltop has encouraged the establishment of MTN telecommunication masts due to high altitude which ensures easy transmission of signals.
- We made recommendations to the people of Nyanama Trading Centres for example we advised farmers on Mutundwe hill to carry out terracing so as to control soil erosion.
- We disseminated the findings of the study to the relevant authorities for example one of our fieldwork report was handed over to the manager of Nyanama Trading centre

**11. Explain the conclusions you made after fieldwork study**

**OR, explain the significance of the fieldwork study**

**OR, to what extent was the fieldwork study geographical**

**OR, what was the geographical significance of the fieldwork study?**

**OR, what were the outcomes/results of the fieldwork study?**

**OR, how did the fieldwork study help you to understand the geography of the area?**

**OR, how was the fieldwork study a sample of the environment?**

**Physical- physical relationships**

- The presence Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading centre has encouraged the growth of Mutundwe natural forest because of the presence of deep fertile soils.
- The presence of Nyanama River in the south of Nyanama Trading Centre has favoured the growth of Nyanama papyrus vegetation due to water logging conditions.

**Physical-human relationships**

- The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe in the north of Nyanama swamp has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe village due to easy construction of houses
- The presence of Nyanama swamp in the South of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
- The presence of Mutundwe forest in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged the growth of Nyanama boat making factory due to the presence of commercial tree species like Mvule.

**Human-human relationships**

- The presence of Nabagereka road in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Nyanama due to easy accessibility.
- The presence of Nyanama Movit industries in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has attracted dense settlement at Nyanama due to provision of employment opportunities.
- The presence of dense settlement at Nyanama has encouraged the growth of Nyanama market because of provision of ready market for goods

**12. Explain the relationship between the physical environment and landuse activities in the area studied**

- The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe due to easy construction of houses

- The presence of Nyanama swamp in the south of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
- The presence of fertile soils of Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged the growth of coffee and bananas in Mutundwe village since these crops require deep fertile soils to grow well.
- The presence of Mutundwe forest in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged lumbering due to the presence of valuable tree species like Mahogany.

**13. Explain the relationship between physical features and land use activities in the area studied.**

- The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe hill in the east of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe village due to easy construction of houses.
- The presence of Nyanama River in the South of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
- The presence of Mutundwe forest in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged lumbering due to the presence of valuable tree species like Mahogany.

**14. Explain the relationship between relief and land use activities in the area studied.**

- The presence of gentle slopes of Mutundwe in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged settlement at Mutundwe due to easy construction of houses
- The presence of Mutundwe hilltop has encouraged the establishment of MTN telecommunication masts due to high altitude which ensures easy transmission of signals.
- The presence of Nyanama basin has encouraged water transport due to the presence of water.
- The presence of steep slopes of Mutundwe hill in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged stone quarrying due to the presence of outcrop rocks
- The presence of flat lands of Nyanama in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has encouraged the construction of Nyanama- Kitebi road due to low cost of construction.

**15. Assess the impact of the Trading Centre on the environment**

**OR, Assess the impact of the Trading Centre on the development of the surrounding areas.**

NB. Give both positive and negative effects giving an example in terms of place name/direction.

**Positive impacts include;**

- It has encouraged growth and development of Nyanama trading centre in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre because of increased population.
- It has facilitated the development of infrastructure like Nyanama-Kitebi road in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.
- It has provided employment opportunities to the people for example traders in Nyanama trading centre for example shop attendants.
- It has encouraged the development of industries for example Nyanama boat making factory in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.
- It is a source of government revenue through taxing people employed for example as traders and business men in Nyanama market in the North of Nyanama Trading Centre.

**Negative effects include;**

- It has led to pollution of water, land and air from industries for example Nyanama Movit industries in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre.
- It has led to urban related problems like prostitution and robbery in Nyanama trading centre due to increased population
- It has led to deforestation due to infrastructural development for example mutundwe forests were destroyed to establish Nyanama market.



- It has led to competition for labour with other sectors like agriculture in Zana and Mutundwe villages living these sectors underdeveloped.
- It has led to increased school drop out to join trading activities for example from Mutundwe and Zana villages.
- It has led to rural-urban migration with its negative effects for example from Zana Village to Nyanama Trading Centre

**16. Explain the impacts of the growth of the Trading centre on the physical environment.**

NB. Give both positive and negative effects giving an example in terms of place name/direction on every point

Positive effects include;

- Afforestation on Mutundwe hill north of Nyanama Trading Centre has promoted the modification of the local temperatures through releasing moisture to the atmosphere.
- Application of manure in Mutundwe village north of Nyanama Trading Centre has helped to improve soil fertility.
- Contour ploughing on Mutundwe hill has helped in controlling soil erosion.
- Afforestation in Mutundwe hill has helped in increasing the green vegetation cover.

Negative effects include

- Lumbering in Mutundwe forest north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of vegetation cover
- Industrialization at Nyanama boat factory north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to environmental pollution from the wood dust which has affected human health.
- Settlement on Mutundwe hill north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of Mutundwe forest leading to loss of vegetation cover
- The construction of Nyanama -Mutundwe road in the north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of Nyanama forest leading to destruction of vegetation cover.
- Stone quarrying on Mutundwe hill north of Nyanama Trading Centre has led to destruction of landscape by creating depressions.

**17. Explain the problems faced by the people using the Trading Centre.**

NB. Explain how a problem leads to a problem.

- Poor sanitation leading to diseases like cholera and dysentery which have affected human life.
- Remoteness of the area of Nyanama Trading centre with poorly developed roads has discouraged movement of goods by Nyanama traders to the Trading centre.
- Perishability of the goods which lead to losses.
- Price fluctuation due to over production has discouraged traders in Nyanama trading centre to produce more goods.
- Rugged terrain for example due to Mutundwe hill has discouraged the construction of roads to deliver goods to the market centres.
- Siltation of Nyanama River has led to reduction in breeding grounds for fish leading to low fish catch.
- Insecurity due to pirates in Nyanama swamp and robbers in Nyanama Trading centre who destabilise peace.

**18. Describe the recommendations you made to the people using the Trading Centre.**

NB. Give solutions to showing problem and solution

- We advised the traders at Nyanama Trading Centre to carry out market research to expand the market for goods.
- We advised the police force at Nyanama police station to carry out more operations to promote security in Nyanama trading centre.
- We advised traders at Nyanama Trading Centre to improve on goods preservation methods to reduce losses.

- We advised traders at Nyanama market to ensure proper disposal of garbage to solve the problems resulting from poor sanitation.
- We advised the residents of Nyanama village to boil water for drinking to prevent water borne diseases like Cholera.