

EFFECTS OF POPULATION INCREASE ON THE SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; A CASE STUDY OF
NANSANA TOWN COUNCIL WAKISO DISTRICT

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UNIVERSITY


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DECLARATION

I **MUKWAYA ROBERT** here by declare that this research report is my own work and has never been submitted for a similar award in any other institution of higher learning

SIGNITURE

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30TH-JULY-2009

APPROVAL

This is to acknowledge that I have read this dissertation entitled '**effects of population increase on social and economic development; A case study of Nansana Town council Wakiso District**' and it is now ready for submission at Kampala international university,
Faculty of Education under my approval.

SIGNITURE

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NAME

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MR OCHAN JOSEPH

DATE

;

02/10/2009

.....

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved family, the lecturer of faculty of Education
Kampala international University and to all my class mates and friends in the
Faculty of Education.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and fore most I would like to thank GOD the creator of the world for keeping me healthier and alive for all the time

There are a number of wonderful and precious people who have contributed to countless way to my writing of this research. My gratitude goes to my mum for her Wouderful support in the entire study.

I wish also to extend my sincere thanks to my supervisor Mr. OCHAN JOSEPH for his parental guidance, patience and tolerance showed to me during this study.

I also wish to acknowledge the compassion and encouragement that I constantly received from my friends; Tumugabire, Jennifer, Fred and the entire class I will always appreciate your love and support without you I could have done it alone.

My heartfelt deep appreciation goes to my Mum, dad and the entire family who tirelessly supported me physically, spiritually, financially and parental love that they rendered through this course GOD bless them so muchAMEN.

Special thanks goes to my respondents who managed to give me the information which used in my research study May the Almighty bless you.

IAM VERY GREATFUL TO WHAT GOD HAS DONE FOR ME

“TO THE GLORY BE TO GOD”

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

WWW	World Wide Websites
MDCS	More Developed Countries
LDCS	Low Developed Countries
UN	United Nations
UPE	Universal Primary Education
SID	Society International Deployment

ABSTRACT

This study examined the “**effects of population increase on the social and economic development: a case study of Nansana Town Council Wakiso District**” specific objectives were used to investigate the effects and to establish the remedies to the problems.

The study was qualitative and quantitative. Data were collected using interview and observation techniques in all over 50 respondents .observations were done by looking at family size, housing standards of living, health facilities and employment opportunities

The secondary data were got through library; the data collected showed that the respondents had different perception on the effects of population increase to include poverty, high dependence burden, unemployment high crime rates among others and on the possible remedies to solve the problem. The study recommends among others allocating enough resources sensitization of people ensure budgetary plan assisting people to know that rapid population is dangerous to a small country like Uganda

Parents to are called upon to pay attention to the needs of their children especially younger girls so that they are not taken up by wealthier men

The study there fore concludes that population will continue to increase tremendously despite all, measures put in place unless the above issues are seriously addressed.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the back ground of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives which guided the study, research questions scope of the study, significance of the study and the limitations to the study.

1.1 Back ground

Since the creation of man there has always been increase in the population in the society .it is this rapid increase that life has been affected Dr. Abhende (2001).

Corson (1990) had earlier classified population by characteristic such as mortality (marriage and divorce) public works, the labor force and family planning.

Debate continue as to how, when and why the population is accumulating some attribute it to unemployment, poverty and high fertility rate others have blamed the government for not sensitizing the people.

Once the population seems to have exploded yet the emergency of contraceptives population will dramatically increase despite all the possible measures are in place to curb down the high rates still worsen

The recent analysis reveals that from 1960 to 1980s grew up fro 9 millions to about 12.6m from 1980 to 1991 from about 12.6 to 16.7m from to 24.7m, 2005 population stands at about 31m people but however it has not traced the cause of this, it probably cause of this is early marriages, high fertility rates and good health. This scare the global population was detected at an increasing rate.

A study report by (S.D) 2009 indicates that there is a gap especially 10-26 years the ministry of population secretariat organized the study. Uganda is spotted as one of

the countries in East Africa where there's a threat of growing population despite the past records of the war in the North that had caused a decline

It was alleged that the situation attracted attention of researchers into the field of population, the effects of population increase in Nansana Town council. The above problems and continuous increase of population rate despite of the already existing remedies it prompted the researcher to carry out research on "effects of increasing population on the social and economic development among the residents of Nansana town Council Wakiso District".

1.2 Statement of the problem

The available data indicate that the population size of 1980 up to 1990 was not such a big problem as it's growing at a rate of 3.2% per year urban population is drawing increase attention in Uganda as citizen observes that high population if uncontrolled is causing inconveniences and food shortages . although the authorities apply all the means of reducing the situation seems to worsen each day with each house hold consuming 23&OK calories per day C&SIID (2009) women are ascetical determinants in advancing population the rate of fertility as each woman produces 7 children during her life time .This population growth is unsustainable because it is not producing quality economic growth rate of 10%this means that due to their productive role can be passed on ton the next generation. There fore this study hence seeks to explore the challenges faced by people living in Nansana Town council.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the effects population increase on the low social and economic development of the people in Nansana town Council Wakiso District

1.4 Objective of the study

The objectives of this study were to

- i. To establish the effects of population increase on unemployment
- ii. To establish the effects of population increase on people's standards of living.
- iii. To establish the role played by the government in controlling population in Nansana Town council Wakiso District.

1.5 Research question

The study was guided by the following research questions

- i. What are the effects of population increase on unemployment?
- ii. What are the effects of population increase on people's standards of living?
- iii. What has been the government's role in controlling the population increase?

1.6 Scope of the study

The study was basically concerned with the effects of population increase on the social and economic development to the people of Nansana Town Council Wakiso District. The study was conducted in four zones namely East one and Two, West one and Two between December 2008 and June 2009 using cross sectional survey research design. Data was done using 4 main method and they include: self administered questionnaire was applied with open ended questions with the aim of getting in depth information, then the interview guide techniques.

1.7 Significance of the study

It is hoped that the study will be useful to the researcher as it satisfy the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Arts with education at Kampala International University; the study will also provide foundation for further research. The findings of this study will provide information to clarify the effects of

population and its related problems; this will help the ministry of planning and economic development to effectively plan and allocate resources in the country.

The study will help in improving to date factual information academicians and researchers. it will also help the residents of the area to prevent and control the effects by reducing on their families and individual expenses.

1.8 Limitations

The study will have been conducted in whole of Nansana Town Council, However, Time and financial constraints as well as resources dictated a small sample. The localization of the study to Wakiso District could limit its generalization to other parts of Uganda nevertheless; the study provided a basis for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the literature review related to the research objectives of the study which were to find out the effects of population increase and its remedial

Definition of population, the term applies to the collection of interbreeding organisms of a particular species. However according to Corson WH 1990 observed that in sociology population is a collection of human beings, individuals within a population and share a particular characteristics of interest and in addition often show differences in morphological, physiological, life history or behavioral characteristics.

Meanwhile Tayebwa BM Bernard 2007 describes population as the number of human beings living in a given area at a given area at a point of time.

After observing the above definition the researcher justifies the term population as the number of people in a particular area or country.

2.1. Definition of Population increase

According to Garland T JR and SC Adolph (1991) observes that it is the change in population over time and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals in a population living per unit time for measurement they further notified that technically can refer to any species but almost always refers to human and informally for the more specific demographic term.

Meanwhile simple models which include the Malthusian growth model and the logic which states that population exceeding the carrying capacity of an area or environment is over populated.

2.2 Effects of population increase on unemployment

Tayebwa2007 observes unemployment resulting from low investment also over exploitation and soil; exhaustion high demand for food and lead to social and political problems arising from competition for opportunities and food riots.

The research fully agrees that with the above literature and because of congestion in urban areas results into diseases and high crime rates, inflation and low standards of living.

Further observes that poverty is a major concern of human kind because it reduces human being to a low level of existence poor people lack access to enough land and income to meet basic needs, lack of basic needs .this results into physical weakness and poor health decreases the ability to work and put them deeper into poverty.

According to Dr Ash Abhende asserts that the level of African Education system capitalized with illiteracy by the majority over a few minority this has come to a negative perception of people in regard to job availability this is in line with the projected report (2009) which detects that east African population which stands at 120 million people will mean while reaching 190 millions by 2030 however the biggest percentage will come from Uganda because the nation's growth rate is 3.2% per a 19th September 200num which is the highest in the world the information officer at the population secretariat Mr. Mannington Burunde says "Uganda's population which currently stands at 31 millions will reach a staggering 130 in 2050.

This is justified by the housing census which included population, housing, agriculture micro and small enterprises and community level model enumeration carried out between September 23rd and 19th September 2000

With this result there fore the researcher concludes that the implications will be poverty, food shortage and high ratio of dependence burden.

2.3 Effects of population increase on people's standards of living

According to the institute for food and development policy 2008 it indicates that rapid population growth has a variety of consequences, population grows fastest in the poorest countries over population and poverty have long been associated with increased death and disease people are tightly packed into un sanitary housing which are inordinately vulnerable to natural diseases and health problems

Tayebwa BM 2007 asserts that the consequences of an increasing population depends on the increase in various age groups and sex composition he observes that heavy dependence burden especially when there is an increase in the young and the old people also it causes low saving rate because of excessive consumption this leads to low investment low capital accumulation and low incomes.

He further observes that it leads to increased illiteracy due to shortage of education facilities illiteracy results into increased demand for children which leads to further increased in population illiteracy results into income inequalities.

Further Ehrlich p (1990) observed that the biggest population story of the last hundred years has been the conquest of diseases, but however, the deal about prevention has fallen thus, millions of people who could live more centuries die of diseases this is a short fall to old age as a result of limited knowledge about nutrition, vaccination and better public health practices and development of new medicine

The researcher agrees with this regress in medical science that it has a great effect on population increase of most countries of the world nearly every where death rate have increased at the same time birth rates at least in LDC's male remained high.

Robert Appleton (1913) intensifies the role of a range of in affecting population increase probably most understood for instance clothes obvious technology and clothes in addition to medical care affect family size he remarked that "a large family remains insecure in future".

Scadolph (1991) observes that the population problem consist of a multiple effects and these are intimately interrelated both with population growth and each other the ultimate objectives of socio-economic development are to improve for the entire population quality life if the population growth rate increase steeply in a country this may overtake the rate of national income, resulting in low per capita income. The country and its people become poorer and standards of living declaim the total national income and the per capita income would be affected a variety of ways. The social implications for education, health, housing, food, environment and natural resources.

2.4 Government strategies

According to Liege (1973) assert that once we recognize the fact that over population is problem and that increasing standards of living will add to our resource use and pollution management challenges, its tempting to start thinking that diseases, poverty and premature death are unfortunate but necessary as long as they happen to some one else of course we must resist any such temptation and work towards better solutions.

GAR land T and SC Adolph (1991) argue that government has to enforce h plans and strategies that can developed to increase public understanding of how rapid population growth limit chances of meeting basic needs.

Further more the spirit of individual for example women and men will be a key to successful collective vision about health care , family planning and women's education and community level build a basis for action.

More so he also observed that then creation of action plans cad help to meet challenges to find co-operative solution, free equal access to health care and education are desirable in their own right and will also reduce unwanted pregnancies.

Tayebwa 2007 however asserts that the government should reduce the demand for children by manipulating incentives and disintives for example reducing children's

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the procedures and methods followed in undertaking this

Study for instance research design, area of study, study population sampling techniques and data analysis.

3.1 Research design.

The researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative research methods, the research was based on cross-survey design, it preferably because it would collect data of study population which is too large to observe. Quantitative methods of research capture the social life of the people in all of its complexity. Denizen Lincoln (1998) quantitative methods are therefore based on the systematic and vigorous use of every day ways of knowing, observing, participating, listening and talking in a natural setting.

3.2 Area and population of study.

The study was conducted in Nansana Wakiso District; it was limited to Nansana East One and Two, West one and two. The targeted populations were the residents of Nansana and the local authorities because they are the direct beneficiaries of the services to assess the role played by the government in preventing population increase in Nansana and the whole area.

allowances and bursaries for those who have big families, legalizing abortion to reduce unwanted pregnancies and campaign to discourage polygamy.

Population over the past hundred years result from a difference between the rate of birth and death and the government is increasingly with drawing from providing social services both which are required to provide basic life needs to the poor people and disadvantaged groups.

According to the SID report (2009) observed that sensitization to the people is essential to learn the meaning of having planned families and wants law makers to teach their people manageable family size.

There fore the researcher fully agrees that the government should create a lot of efforts to improving in the people's standards of living, a multiple approaches should be employed due to the combination of a range of factors.

3.3 Sample selection and size.

The respondents were drawn from the residents and the local authorities of Nansana the respondents of the study, they fifty respondents which were selected using simple random selection technique.

3.4 Data collection procedure

The collection of data was done using four main methods and they include; self administered questionnaire which were applied with open ended questions with the aim of getting in depth information, then the interview guide was applied for flexibility collecting information about the study. Focus group discussion was also used to collect data to those who could not read and write this enabled the researcher to get detailed and thorough issues related to the study, observation as a method was used particularly for the purpose of gathering data, and the data were also collected using secondary and primary techniques. Secondary data were collected by reviewing the literature related to the study from various libraries such as Kampala International University. Primary data were got through interview and observation. Interviews were the main source of qualitative data, the interviews purposively conducted with fifty respondents. The researcher also used observation techniques to observe variables that could impact job the problem of population increase, these included way of peoples welfare, housing and job optunities available to the people.

3.5 Data analysis

Data were analyzed qualitatively; the qualitative analysis involved the description of the observed phenomena out which conclusions were drawn. Thus analysis was used to establish the magnitude of the increasing population

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion of the findings in relation to the objectives of the study. This study investigated the effects of population increase on unemployment, people's standards of living and government remedies in the economic development of Nansana Town Council Wakiso District.

4.1 Bio data of respondents

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Response rate} &= \frac{\text{actual response}}{\text{Planned No of response}} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{50}{100} \times 100 \\ &= 50\% \end{aligned}$$

The number of respondents representing 50% considered an adequate size of sample suffices and researcher continued and carried out the research.

Table 4.1.1 Show the number of respondents who were only 50 respondents as Shown in the table below.

Questions	Female	Percentages (%)	Males	Percentages(%)	total
A	10	20	13	26	23
B	05	10	02	4	07
C	10	20	10	20	20
TOTAL	25	50	25	50	50

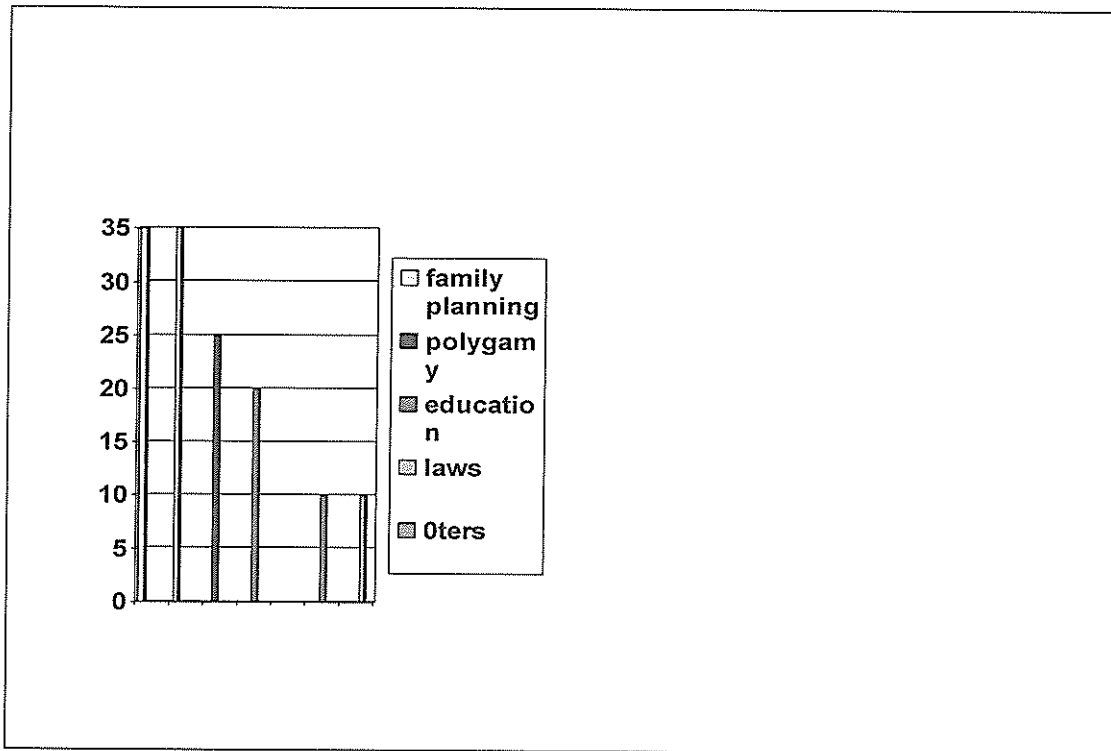
SOURCE; primary data (2009)

Table 4.1.1 above represents the turn up of respondents in percentages question (A) the number male turn up were 13 representing 26% greater than that of female who were 20% ,however question (B) had the lowest turn up with a total of 10% and 4% of female to male respectively, question (C) had an equal turn up of 20% representing a total of 40% for male and female the overall number of respondents were 50 representing a total of 50% this considered an adequate size of sample suffice.

RESPONDENTS ANALYSIS

Researchers' response as to the effects of population increase on unemployment **figure 4.1.1** illustrates the effects of population increase and unemployment

Figure 4.1.1 showing response about the effects of population increase on unemployment the study indicates that unemployment and underemployment are very high interviews observed that most people are limited to job opportunities available nevertheless; it is obvious that something must be done regarding population increase versus unemployment.



SOURCE; *primary data (2009)*

Figure 4.1.1 shows that 30.0% all the respondents said that the most effect of population increase on unemployment is poverty, however 26% out of the total turn up and said that food shortage results from population increase, 24% had their views about early marriage, 20% showed up that high dependence burden is an outcome. So this therefore indicates that poverty had resulted from population increase.

4.1.1 Early marriage

It was found out that in most areas of Nabweru, Masitowa and others the number of girls in each family had produced at an early stage between (16-19 years), which was so high as compared to other areas of Nansana West Two, a resident in Nansana East observed that there are so many people who are poor and hardly meet individual basic needs because of limited job opportunities. They were therefore forced to marry, it could therefore be concluded that with this effect over stretched families and ended up with larger families.

4.1.2 It results into poverty

It was also found out that in some areas visited that poverty persisted in few areas where limited jobs were available due to low or no education qualification. Only few Diploma and Bachelor holder, the majorities were semi educated and others had joined the unprofessional work from other fields after failing to get employment in their respective professions thus, could not perfect income generating activities, illiteracy, unemployment equals to poverty.

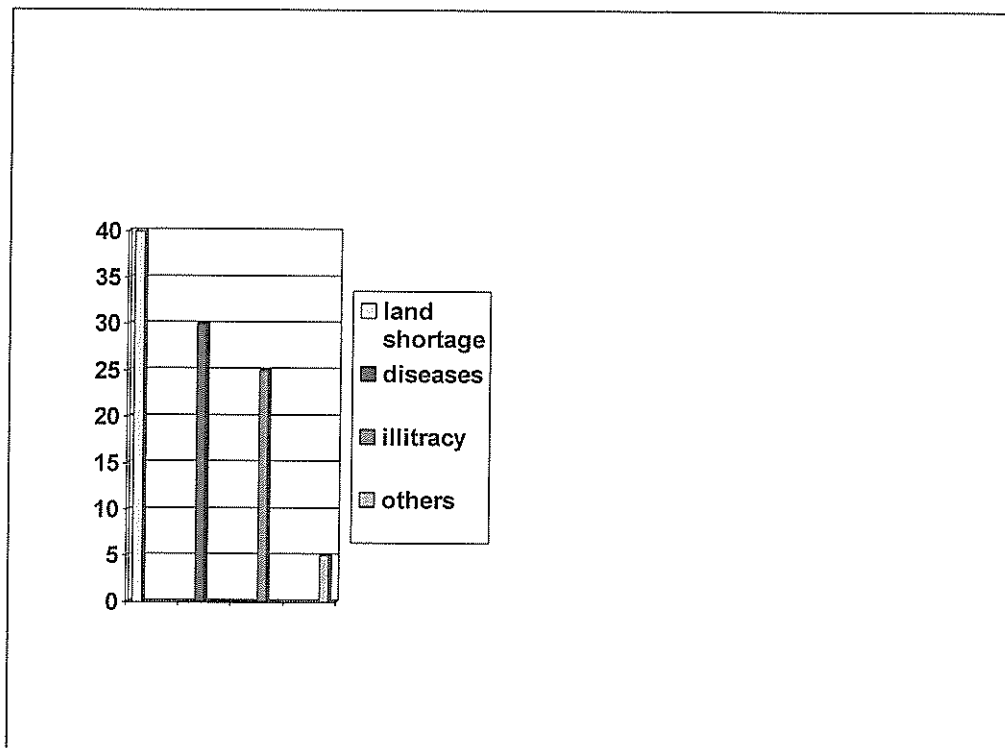
4.1.3 Population increase leads to food shortages.

Findings indicate that population increase has drastic effect on food supply most people were worried of population and could not believe the number this is because most of the populated families are left without food and could not find a meal however, it was observed in some families to have only one meals per day. And this can not be ruled out as being an effect resulting from population increase.

4.1.4 Population increase leads to high dependence burden

Findings observe that unemployment and underemployment resulting from low investment also other witness over exploitation of natural resources into air and water pollution leading to anti-social and political problems arise from competition for opportunities and food riots.

4.2.1 Effects of population increase on people's standards of living



SOURCE; *primary data (2009)*

Figure 4.2.1 shows that 40% all the respondents said that the most effect of population increase land shortage, however 25% out of the total turn up and said that illiteracy results from population increase, 30% had their views about diseases and high crime rates .so this therefore indicate that land shortage had a drastic effect on population increase.

4.2 Increased population leads to high levels of illiteracy

Most people were worried of population increase and could not believe the number this because of the fact that the majority of the populated families are illiterate and could not find jobs others observed that most of the young girls did not complete the minimum level of education thus prompted them to marry at a tender age however, it was observed in some educated families to have few children this has come a negative effect on the perception of people.

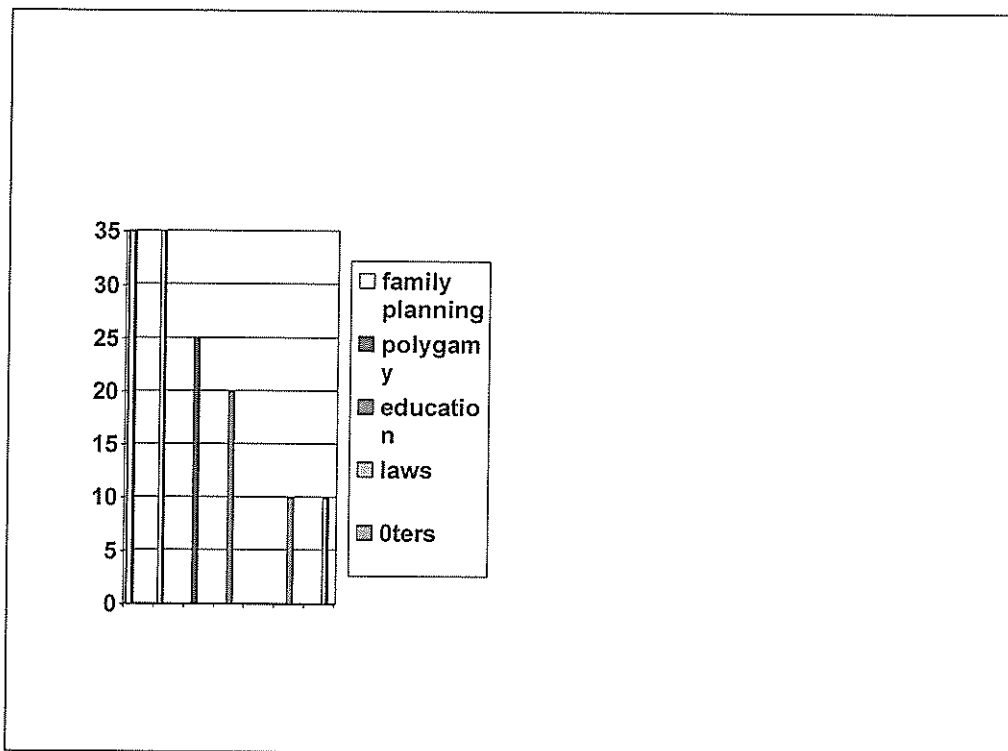
4.2.1 It leads to land shortages

According to the findings the major effect population increase is land shortage, the researcher found out that there is high shortage of land there were large families in a small piece land this could not satisfy the number per each home others cited that because of the fact that people are over congested the number of younger children are produced each day it is there fore not a surprise that land will continue to be an abstract to many families.

4.2.2 It leads to high spread of diseases and high crime rates

The findings indicates that in most areas visited diseases are at high display especially in slummy areas of Nansana West One only a few uncontested nevertheless, the majorities were very congested and others had poor housing structures comprising of law offenders who turn against the resident during night. This there fore can not be ruled out as an effect of population increase on people's standards of living.

Figure 4.3.1 the government strategies.



SOURCE; primary data (2009)

Figure 4.3.1 shows that 35% all the respondents said that the most strategic means is by use of family planning methods, however 25% out of the total turn up and said that polygamy should be discouraged, 20% had their views about abortion, 10% of the turn up had similar view on education and implementation of laws all geared towards curbing down rapid population increase .so this therefore indicate that the government should act an upper hand towards prevention.

4.3 The government strategies

According to the findings, the government should create efforts to improve in people's standards of living; a multiple approaches would have to be employed. The findings indicate that rapid population has greatly affected the people' because of a combination of a range of factors.

4.3.1 Using family planning methods

Families should be given periodic seminars and workshops on new pedagogies of family planning so as to improve on the population increase. From the findings there were families who lacked the relevant information, some people who were interviewed noted that some of their local lacked pedagogies to effectively use contraceptives it is therefore clear that there's need for sensitization.

4.3.2 Educating the people

The findings indicate that people lack training on a dairy basis most of the people and local authorities interviewed agree that more seminars should be given to the people high population can improve; it is therefore obvious that sensitization and training should be taken very serious by the government.

4.3.3 Legalizing abortion

The study also reveals that younger girls produce unwanted babies who are undernourished with low weight among others, people interviewed noted that they could not thoroughly concentrate on their work because of unwanted pregnancies, they contained that they could live far better if the authorities can improve on the existing laws and legalize abortion.

4.3.4 Put in place laws to reduce marriage

Further the study indicates that there is need to review the existing laws interviews held observed that the laws in place do not permit abortion this is leads to a wide congestion with too much unnecessary children, parents too noted that they were having a lot of unwanted babies hence contributing to their high failure however, a local government officer in Nansana Town Council looks a different view when he reasoned that the failure rate was a consequences of laziness by both parents.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that something must be done regarding the population increase.

4.3.5 Campaign to discourage polygamy

From the finding it was observed that most people have more than two wives so there is need to advocate for “one man one wife” the findings indicate that in areas around Moslem community have huge family numbers but however, in some families monogamy was practiced this implies that something should be done regarding population increase.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

5.1 Introductions

This chapter presents the summary recommendation and conclusion of the study on Effects of population increase on the social and economic development it focused on the effects of population increase on unemployment, peoples standards of living and remedies to the people of Nansana Town Council Wakiso District.

5.2 Conclusion

This chapter investigated the effects of population increase on social and economic development in Nansana Town council Wakiso District. District was used as a sample for generalization of the effects of population increase in Uganda. The study examined why population increase tremendously despite all government effort to curb down the problem. Further the study suggested the remedies to the problem of population increase.

The study specifically thought to find out the effects of population increase in Nansana Town Council Wakiso District and also to find out the remedies to the problems accruing from population increase the study established that the major effect on of population increase on unemployment is early marriage, food shortage, and poverty and high dependence burden.

Apart from that there were other effects on the people's standards of living such as illiteracy, shortage of land, diseases and high crime rates among others. All resulting into low standards of living among the people.

In view of this findings study concludes that there is need for the government to increase standards of living, need to start thinking that diseases, poverty are

interrelated. There's need to enforce action plans and strategies that can be developed to increase public awareness to meeting their basic needs and empowerment to individuals for example women and men, give free equal access to health care and education legalize abortion to reduce unwanted pregnancies and campaign to discourage polygamy. All participatory program of population control should be encouraged some people to become actively involved through participation.

5.3 Recommendations

It has been argued in this document that the major effect of population increase is poverty and land shortage, people are over congested over a small piece of land and it becomes hard for them to get enough land for accommodation and also access to good health facilities to curb down premature death among people.

It is against the above background that recommendations below are made;

- The government should assist the people to perceive the fact that uncontrolled population is dangerous to the lives of people which needs special attention.
- The government should set up a network system that has a direct and much access to people for example church organization clubs and association in order to assist them with knowledge in order to effectively and efficiently.
- More over the ministry of planning and economic development should allocate enough resources to help people who are actively affected; this will ensure that services are done efficiently and effectively.
- The government and private institutions should ensure that they increase sensitization and seminars.

- Church and cultural leaders should each play its role towards mobilization and multiple approaches to population increase because they have a direct influence to the people and this will help to avert the situation.
- Parents are called upon to pay more attention to the needs of their children especially younger girls so that they are not taken up by wealth men.
- The government should ensure that all her budgetary plans are implemented and achieved in a financial year.

Recommendation for further research to be carried out why is population more in towns than villages.

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APPENDIX A
LETTER INTRODUCING QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire has been designed to gather information about the effects of increasing population on the social and economic development in Nansana Town Council Wakiso District. And it is meant to facilitate an academic research in partial fulfillment of requirement for award of a Bachelor of Arts with Education at Kampala International University. The information collection will assist in making recommendation for improvement of services delivery in our society.

The researcher will there fore be grateful if you spare just a few moment of time to respond to the questions frankly and honestly. Please feel free to contact the researcher undersigned in case of any inquiry and accept my sincere appreciation for your variable time and participation.

Yours sincerely

MUKWAYA ROBERT

RESEARCH STUDENT AT KIU

+256-773383454

SECTION A

BACK GROUND INFORMATION

(Tick where appropriate)

Sex

Female.....male.....

Marital status

Single.....married.....Divorced.....Widow

Religious affiliation

Catholics.....protestants.....Moslem.....others.....

(a) The effect of population increase on unemployment

1. Leads to early marriages

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

2. Income inequality

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

3. Poverty

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

4. Food shortage

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

5. High dependence burden

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

SECTION B

(b) Effects of population increase on peoples standards of living

1. Illiteracy

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

2. land shortage

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

3. Diseases

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

4. High crime rates

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

SECTION C

GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES.

1. Use of family planning methods

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

2. Educating people

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

3. Legalizing abortion

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

4. Put in place laws to reduce early marriages

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

5. Campaign to discourage polygamy

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

6. Reducing the demand for children

Agree strongly agree disagree strongly disagree

APPENDIX B

**INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DURATION OF DISCUSSION
(60-80 MINUTES)**

My name is MUKWAYA ROBERT, a student at Kampala International University am collecting data in relation to the effects of population increase in Nansana Town Council Wakiso District, I request for your co-operation and I promise not to take much of your time. Please note that we do not mention people's name to ensure privacy and confidentiality.

TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE

(a) MALE FEMALE

Age bracket (years)	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19 and above	

TABLE 1

The effects of population increase on unemployment

NO	RESPONDENT'S QUESTION	YES	NO	%
1	Early marriages			
2	Income inequality			
3	Poverty			
4	Food shortages			
5	High dependence burden			

TABLE TWO

The effects of population increase on people's standards of living

No	RESPONDENT'S QUESTION	YES	NO	%
1	Illiteracy			
2	Land shortage			
3	Diseases			
4	High crime rates			

TABLE THREE

Government strategies

No	RESPONDENT'S QUESTION	YES	NO	%
1	Use of family planning			
2	Educating people			
3	Legalizing abortion			
4	Put in place laws			
5	Campaign to discourage polygamy			
6	Reducing demand for children			

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX C
RESEARCH WORK PLAN

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	OUTCOME
PROPOSAL WRITTING		APPROVED PROPOSAL
FIELD STUDY		COUPLED FIELD WOK
SECOND DRAFT		SECOND DRAFT FOR CORRECTION
FINAL DRAFT		FINAL COPY HANDED TO THE FACULTY.

APPENDIX D
RESEARCH BUDGET

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST (shillings)
Ream of duplicating paper	4	40,000
Flash disk	1	40,000
Printing		70,000
Binding		24,000
Typing		70,000
Transport		100,000
Telephone		20,000
Internet		50,000
Photocopying		90,000
Total		<u>504, 000</u>