

**EFFECTS OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
CASE STUDY OF NEBBI TOWN COUNCIL**

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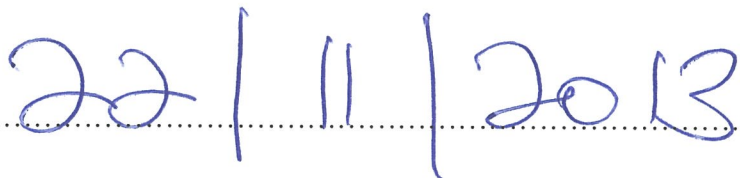
DECLARATION

I PACUTO CLAVIO hereby declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted for any award to any institution of learning before.

Sign 

PACUTO CLAVIO

BDS/10018/81/DU

Date..... 

APPROVAL

I hereby do certify that this research under the title effects of rapid population growth on socio- economic development, case of Nebbi town council has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of social science, Kampala International University.

Sign.....

MR. ANYAMA CHARLES

SUPERVISOR

Date.....

DEDICATION

This Research report is dedicated to all those who have been of help to me throughout these three years my sisters especially Jayne Pacuto Avur and All brothers, and my supervisor Mr. Anyama Charles who saw me roll throughout these years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

With utmost spirit of gratitude, I would like to express thanks to those who offered me moral support especially my friends and fellow course mates like, Alan, Jacob, and Betty.

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I would also like to acknowledge the support of the respondents that led to the success of this work especially the members from selected households, local council officials, religious leaders, the district population officials, and the district health officials.

In general, I would like to also recognize the contributions of the staff of Kampala international university especially the liberally team, faculty of social science and the catholic community of Kampala international university that imparted good morals in me that led me to the success of this work.

ABSTRACT

The topic effect of rapid population growth on socio- economic development, the case of Nebbi Town Council (NTC) has been chosen basing on a certain objectives.

These objectives include the following:

To examine the factors responsible for rapid population growth in the world, Africa, Uganda and Nebbi Town council as case being studied:

Investigate the measures that can be put in place to control population growth; and To establish the opinion or the attitude of people in the world, Africa, Uganda and Nebbi Town Council as the case study.

The issue in the literature is directed towards finding out the causes and effects of rapid population growth on the economy of the world, Africa, Uganda and Nebbi Town Council. It is also directed towards finding the causes and effects of rapid population growth on the social life of people at international, regional and local levels.

The research design that specifies how data has been collected and analyzed includes the use of both primary and secondary data. The methods of data collections included the use of instruments like questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussion. Both primary and secondary sources of data were used.

The sample size had respondents from five different categories with a total of 100 people who participated in giving out information that were collected. Random sampling technique was used to pick the respondents that were needed to give the various information. The sample was taken from the area of study i.e. Nebbi Town Council.

To analyze the data, the researcher proceeded to carry out coding of the various respondents given to particular questions that lacked coding frames.

The researcher then came out with the finding that there are several effects of rapid population growth on socio-economic development especially in Nebbi Town Council, which includes land fragmentation of the already existing plots among the many family members, over population on land, congestion leading to high crime rate ad poverty and easy spread of diseases among locals.

The researcher also discovered that there are numerous factors that are responsible for the rapid population growth. Among those are religion, inadequate health facilities, cultural factors and cost of family planning services.

Basing on the finding of the study the following recommendation was put forward among others:

Establishment of health facilities to make family planning service available to the people, sensitization of the people so that they can become aware about the negative issues associated to rapid population growth, introduction to public private partnership education and training of health service provider so that the issue of human resource to help in providing family planning service is taken care of.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The study was undertaken to investigate the effects of rapid population growth on socio-economic development, with Nebbi Town Council as the case study. Nebbi Town Council is an administrative unit within Nebbi District Local government, located in the North Western part of Uganda, commonly refer to as West Nile Region.

For many years, development economists and social scientists at various gatherings have debated the seriousness of the effects of rapid population growth on socio-economic development globally. This debate was first more vocal at the conference held in Bucharest in 1974 which summarized the consequences of rapid population growth as follows: environmental degradation, forest encroachment, soil erosion, declining fish and animal stocks, urban congestion.

The report of 2002 national population census showed that population of Uganda is rapidly growing at the rate of..... .This has a negative implication for the economy since rapid population growth leads to environmental degradation in the form of de-a forestation, soil degradation and depletion of other natural resources like fish resulting into poor poverty eradication. According to Poverty Eradication Action Plan(PEAP) 2004, Uganda continues to be severely affected by natural and manmade disasters and conflicts as the result of high population growth . In Nebbi Town Council, the effect of rapid population growth has led to urban congestion, high rates of crime like robbery, shortage of land for Agriculture, overcrowding in schools and health infrastructures among, poor access to clean water and over deforestation due to demand for fuel for cooking and construction of houses. All these problems need solutions to be found to overcome and reverse the trend.

This study seeks to assess the impacts of rapid population growth on socio-economic development in the Nebbi Town Council.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Uganda's population in 1948 was five million people and in 1959 the population rose by 1.5 million people (UBOS population secretariat) and today the population has grown to 35 millions people

The rapid population growth is one of the most important factors affecting national development of Uganda.

It affects the capacity of the country to offer adequate employment to its citizens, maintain food security, increases expenditure on public services, cope up with rapid urbanization trends, create sustainable environment and maintain political security.

Nebbi Town being a town like any other urban places is not an exception of the above mentioned problems.

Although a lot of advocacy and sensitization is being given to the people on how they can maintain small family sizes, but still the population is increasing at an alarming rate.

However, the question to ask is to what extent the increase in population affects socio-economic development in Uganda.

This study therefore seeks to make contribution to seek solutions to this enormous problems affecting Nebbi Town Council, Uganda, Africa and the world at large.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to examine the imp of rapid population growth on socio-economic development.

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE.

To examine factors responsible for rapid population growth, its effects and the measures to be taken to control population growth.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

1. To examine the factors responsible for rapid population growth in Nebbi Town Council.

2. To assess the effects of population growth on socio-economic development of Nebbi Town council.

3. To investigate the measures that can be taken to control population growth.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the factors responsible for rapid population growth?

2. How has rapid population growth affected the socio- economic activities?

3. What has been done to control rapid population growth?

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This part explains how the study can be useful to various stake holders who might have interest in the research.

1.5.1 TO THE GOVERNMENT

It is hoped that the findings may inform policy makers not only at ministerial level but the entire government on the need to carry out appropriate policy reforms and there implementation so as to foster sound population management

1.5.2 TO NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS.

It is also hoped that the findings may be used by other stakeholders like Non Governmental Organizations to develop appropriate strategies on how to sensitize people on population controls in Uganda

1.5.3 TO OTHER RESEARCHERS

It is hoped that the findings may add more knowledge and information available on management/control of the population growth for sustainable socio- economic development.

This information may be used as a point of reference for other similar studies.

1.5.4 TO THE RESEARCHER

The study will be used as a base for further study in future on related topics

1.5.5 TO THE LOCAL POPULATION

The study can help the local population to become aware of the negative consequences of rapid population growth, hence reduce on their family sizes with the help of various family planning methods available in the various health units.

The study can further make the people of Nebbi Town Council aware that population growth can be controlled and it can make them aware of the different methods of family planning like the use of inject plan etc.

1.6. Justification of the Study

This research comes at a time when the government of Uganda is facing an increasing population growth with adverse effects on its natural resources like forestry, wetland and, depletion of natural resource. The pressure on the natural resources used for socio –economic activities is enormous, it is therefore important to understand the problem in order to use the resources in the most sustainable way.

. 1.7. OPERATIONAL DEFINATIONS

Here, key terms of have been defined to make them understandable for any person who may want to use this work.

1.7.1 RAPID POPULATION GROWTH.

This refers to the faster rate and condition of having more people being produced than can live on the earth in comfort, happiness and health and still leave the world a fit place for future generations (Charles Pearson)

1.7.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

This refers to the growth in the standard of living of people as brought about by availability of the different economic and social structures an economy (Charles Pearson)

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION.

This chapter presents review of relevant literature on population growth and its effect on socio-economic development. The review will look at the works of other researchers to understand and establish the relationship between rapid population growth and how it affects socio economic developments is. This will be based on the theoretical framework designed to guide the study on the premise that rapid population growth has negative effect on socio-economic developments.

2.1.0.CAUSES OF POPULATION GROWTH.

In the 1800s, there were approximately one billion people in the world, in 2009, the world population has reached nearly five billion. The increase in population growth is attributed to a numbers factors among which are the following:

2.1.1.Food production distribution

There has been a remarkable increase of food production in the last 150 years, the farmers to have been able increase food production geometrically in some places. In the United States, agricultural practices have improved in the last two centuries and much of the world experienced agricultural success, notably in the last 50 years.

In more recent years, the technology has produced a broader variety of agricultural technologies like new kinds of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and more sophisticated

machinery. The use of technologies have made possible for rapid expansion of agriculture in the united state and other developed and developing countries. The use of pesticides for example it was expected to increase between 400 to 600% in the last 25 years of the twentieth century this would means increase in food productivity, hence encouraging population growth

2.1.2.Improvement in public health

People have concerns about daily survival basic needs like: food, water and housing. Fast access to safe drinking water was related to the low incidence of epidemic diseases such as cholera and child mortality. Less than 50% of the population had access to safe drinking water before 1990. By 1990, access to safe drinking water had increased by 75%.

Today the numbers of people with access to safe water are projected to increase in number of countries both developed and developing. These are approaching the limits of sustainable water based on their own renewable resources. (Charles Pearson)

2.1.3.Conquest of diseases

The biggest population story of the last hundred years has been the conquest of disease. Scientist have learned a great deal about the ways to prevent and cure many types diseases. Thus, millions of people who would have died of diseases a century ago are more likely to reach old age. The most effective tools in conquest of diseases have been improved knowledge about nutrition, vaccinations, better public health practices and the development of new medicines. In the late 80s, a baby born in Iceland was 32 times more likely to live to the age of one year as a baby born in Afghanistan. The major reason for this large difference in survival rate is nutrition. When young children get enough of the right kinds of food, they are likely to live to be adults.

The second most important factor is vaccinations, as far back as 1800; scientists developed and encouraged the use of vaccines to protect people against infectious disease. Use of vaccines has reduced the rate of killer diseases like influenza, smallpox, polio and rubella in developed countries.

Thirdly, better public health practices like the germ theory of diseases, discovered by Louis Pasteur in the 1870s, clearly demonstrated that a person's health was a community problem. Sewage dumped into a public water supply could cause disease throughout the community

with this understanding; the science of public health was born, resulting into public health measures like waste treatment, water purification, vaccination, and nutritional education are well developed in many countries. (Charles Pearson)

2.1.4.Culture.

The population of our ancestors a few years ago was confined to Africa;

By the time our ancestors invented culture the information started passing from one generation to another. The transmission of knowledge about hunting, gathering and preparation of food and identification of enemies helped in the expansion of Agriculture and growth of population.

The development of Agriculture resulted into decline of death rate. It is guessed that the food supply led to better nutrition, greater resistance to diseases, increased longevity of life and hence growth in population (Malthus, Adam Smith “wealth of nation”)

2.1.5. Fertility

This is a source of population growth because the number of births indicates whether a population is in a growing pattern (Hinde 1998). If a fertility rate, say the total fertility rate (T.F.R), is about 2.0, this indicates that on average a woman has more than two children in her lifetime. If the total fertility rate (T.F.R) is above 2.1, it means that the woman on average has above replacement fertility, allowing the population to grow via fertility. Indicating a positive correlation, the higher the fertility rate the bigger the population growth rate.

2.1.6. Migration

Globally with increase of civilization there has been an increase in migration without limit to boundaries in search for better opportunity has resulting into free human movements thus causing increase in population.

The drastic changes in the population sizes of developing countries is also brought about by migration arising from conflicts and wars in neighboring countries causing movement of refugees across borders, hence leading to population increase into the recipient countries.

2.2.0 EFFECTS OF POPULATION GROWTH.

There are a number of effects rapid population growth can bear on socio-economic development of a Continent, Country, District or Town. These effects may be positive or negative on economic, social or political activities, leading to socio-economic growth and development or vice versa.

2.2.1 ECONOMICALLY

Rising population exerts pressure on land due to over and repetitive use for agriculture land to produce food enough to meet the growing population. As a result the environmental resources in developing countries, are there by negatively affected or threatened by depletion with uneven income distribution and no future growth potential.

Population growth also leads to encroachment onto reserved lands like forests, parks, leading to environmental degradation in the form of deforestation, soil erosion and declining animal and fish stocks.

Environmental degradation hence detracts the pace of economic development by imposing high costs on developing countries through health related expenses and reduced productivity (Thomas Robert Malthus essay on population and principles of political economy). The poorest 20% of the world's population is the group that will bear the biggest effects of environmental degradation due to population pressures on marginal land.

2.2.2. Natural Resource

Uganda depends heavily on its natural resources for economic growth and development as well as provision of income of the poor. Therefore, the continued unsustainable use of its resources due to growing population clearly undermines the success of poverty eradication programme as contained in the poverty eradication action plan (PEAP) objectives.

The rapid population growth coupled with freehold tenancy policy on land predisposes rural areas to land fragmentation due to increased intensity of land used to generate and maintain income levels and which subsequently lowers productivities of farm holdings.

More so, the rate of population growth is not only a phenomenon, but also has a broad impact on the society and lives of the people. For instance, researchers have found the relationships between population growth and economic growth are inverse (Barlow 1994; Blanchet 1992; Coate 1986).

Robin Barlow 1994 has argued that in a relatively short period of time an increase in fertility tends to have a negative effect on the economy, while in the long run the opposite relationship is true.

Population growth can also lead to a rise in demand for food; hence increase in food prices that will automatically give rise to inflation without a breathing space in an economy as is the situation in Uganda published in local media prints regularly.

Problems of instability in food prices are particularly difficult for some developing countries with high population growth rates and low technological changes in Agriculture (Mellor 1982). In addition, rapid population growth tends to impact the interactions between human beings and their environment resources, which limits the amount of arable agricultural land and tends to worsen the situation of food supply resulting into malnutrition (Shaw 1976).

2.2.2 SOCIALLY

The pressure to provide adequate housing facilities increase as the population growth. It is projected that more than half of the developing world's population living in urban areas by the end of this century. Population growth outstrips the capacity to provide housing and services for others.

In some countries, finding a place to live in is hard, especially for women. Some women and children are forced to live in the poorest community where they are open to exploitation and abuse. The poor people lack access to enough land and income to meet their basic needs (Hirsch 1976). Increase in Urban Population in developing countries is likely not to match with growth and development in basic physical infrastructure such as housing, social amenities and management skills. This has created a situation of overcrowding, slums development, spread of squatter settlements and substandard housing, traffic jam and poor sanitation management with the adverse effects on health and welfare of the people.

Uganda's population swells to a worrying point. Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, the director population secretariat in the new vision of Wednesday 15th September, 2011 said "at this rate, Uganda's population is projected to double to around 54.8 million people by 2050. This growth rate is among the highest in the world although presently Kenyans out numbers Uganda. By the year 2050, Uganda will be the most populated country in Africa. A big population per se is not a problem however, without planning; this might result into high population of idle, unemployed and poor people. It would then be a fertile ground for crime

and turmoil as well as high number of dependents straining the resources earned by a few working class” (New Vision)

More cautious or circumspect assessments of the future extrapolate emerging problems. Such problems include supporting the necessary scale of transfer payments to the aged as their numbers multiply, the green house effects, the atmospheric warming condition caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases ;and create ramifying changes in the environment, affecting crop production, disease vectors, natural ecosystems, sea levels, and weather patterns. Green gas emissions are linked to population growth as industrialization.

Furthermore, a high rate of population is likely to increase population density in certain geographic areas, particularly urban settings. As a result overcrowding unemployment and poverty are likely to lead to social problems in some localities (Sibly and hone 2002). From a micro perspective, the population growth rate also has significant influence on an individual’s life. Researchers have found that population pressures tend to affect individual’s social reactions. They either force individual to withdraw from social life as methods of escape or protection due to social overload (Baum and Koman 1976; Evans et al 2000), or they provoke competition for resources, which tends to amplify people’s aggressive behaviors (Calhoun 1962; Horenz 1967).

The latter reaction is often used to explain deviant social behaviors in overly crowded areas (Regoeczi 2002). Residential overcrowding has also been found to have an effect on individual well-being and family relations. Children in crowded households have sometimes been observed to have difficulties in behavioral adjustment at school, to perform poorly in academic settings and to have vulnerable relationships with their parents (Evans et al 1998).Highly populated households have been shown to increase marital instability and result in the more frequent disciplining of children (fuller et al 1993).Previous research has also noted that the impacts of overcrowding on individuals often vary among different sub groups. High density homes with mothers, children, or low-status individuals are more likely to be problematic compared to other subgroups, and they tend to report more health complaints than other subgroups (Baldasare 1981). All the above effects of high population density on individuals are considered a largely mediated by psychological stress (filter et al 1993, p.410) individuals, however, are not only passively affected by the condition of crowdedness, they can also be adaptive to the social context. Residential overcrowding has

been considered a well-known feature of the immigrant experience in the United States, especially in southern California.

2.2.3 POLITICALLY

Globally, the drastic changes in population size among countries are a result of political conflict due to poor governance notably in Africa often creates refugees influx across borders. Combined with persisting economic disadvantages have created fertile ground for international conflict.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION.

This chapter describes the procedures that were used in conducting the study. It presents the research designs, study population, sample size, sample frame work, sampling technique, methods of data collection, procedure of data collection, data management and analysis, among other important procedures necessary for gathering and analyzing information, data processing, ethical considerations and limitations to the study.

3.1.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The study used case study research design in order to focus on small number of the respondents and be able to collect and analyze in detail data about population growth and its effects in Nebbi Town Council in Uganda and draw conclusion with the period of the study.

Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed in collecting data to answer research questions concerning the current financial management practices in the government. The qualitative data was used to describe why the management of public funds

is not effective. It allowed the researcher to collect accurate and adequate information from the respondents.

3.2.0 STUDY AREA

Nebbi Town Council is found in Nebbi District Local Government which is located in the southernmost part of the north western region of Uganda commonly referred to as the west Nile. The Town cover a total area of about 6 square km and it boards Zombo district and Arua District respectively.

The population of Nebbi Town Council due to daily migration of people from village to another and from Democratic republic of Congo has an estimated population of an average of twelve thousand (12,000) people.

3.3.0 SAMPLE FRAME WORK:

The sample framework used was the population of the town Council of Nebbi Town Council which was 12,000 people

It was not possible to make all of them respondents for the study given the time of the study ,so the researcher used a sample representing single element of the population from which to draw conclusion.

3.4.0 SAMPLE SIZE

The study sample size was based on the rule of the thumb for estimating the sample size determined using Roscoe (1975), which states that a sample size range between 30 and 500 is appropriate for most studies. A sample size of 100 respondents was used from a population unit of 12,000 people. These stratified and spread as follows: 80 selected households, 05 Local council officials, 03 Religious leaders, 10 Health officials, 02 District population

officers. Sampling was conducted using judgmental sampling since the sample was stratified. This sample was selected basing on their knowledge, experience and duration of living and working within the Town Council thus considered having the relevant information needed for this study.

Table 1: Showing sample size.

CATEGORIES	SEX		AGE GROUP
	Males	Females	
Selected house holds	30	50	18-50
Local council officials	3	2	25-45
Religious leaders	2	1	30-50
Health officials	4	6	25-50
Population officials	2		35-60
Sub total	41	59	
Grand total	100		

Source: Researcher made

3.5.0 SAMPLE TECHNIQUES

The selection of the sample from the study population was done using proportionate stratified sampling technique. The population was divided into relevant and significant stratum basing on one or a number of attributes; and from each stratum, the simple random sampling was used to determine the actual sample size. The purpose of stratified random sampling was to ensure that significant sub-groups of the population were represented into the sample from each level of management.

The sample of the study was selected from five population group w living and working in Nebbi Town Council. For the strata of selected household, Religious and Local council officials the proportion of those whose who head household was selected while for the strata

of Health officials and Population official purposive sampling was to involve those due to the work they perform in the district. Each stratum was further sub divided on gender basis into male and female to reflect the heterogeneous population structure.

3.6.0 SAMPLE PROCEDURE

This refers to the process of acquiring the sample (respondents) from a bigger population. Since it was virtually impossible to study every individual in the population, sample had to be got to include the needed respondents. The procedure for doing that included a process that had several stages. These stages included defining the population of concern, specifying the sample frame (set of items or events possible to measure), specifying sample methods for selecting items from the frame, determining the sample size to be included, implementing the sample plan, sampling and data collection and data which were collected.

3.7.0. METHODS FOR DATA COLLECTION.

Data collection was mainly carried out using three methods namely; questionnaire interviewing, and Group discussion,. Structured interview technique was mainly the basis of data collection as this aided the researcher in gathering adequate information and encouraged in depth analysis of financial management. Document study was also employed in assessing the rate of the population growth.

3.8.0 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The study involved the use of viable and reliable tools of data collection. Three types of research instruments were employed and these included:

3.8.1 Questionnaires

A semi structured questionnaire was used to obtain information to address specific research questions. Pre formulated set of questions on questionnaire forms were sent out to respondents to complete with their responses. The choice of this instrument was justifiable by

the cost involved in using it and its being convenient to the respondents who could find own time to answer the questions. These were used to collect primary data from respondents who are literate and are able to read and write the questions

3.8.2 Interviews

Interview guides were administration were it was not possible to use self guided questionnaires, this called for conducting interviews with key informants, In-depth interviews were administered to respondents seeking for considerate views and opinions to substantiate on the study. This was administered with the help of an interview guide in which a set of pre-determined questions were asked of the respondents. This was conducted to in the selected household sub group who could not complete questionnaires due to their being illiterates.

3.8.3. Group Discussion

This was used to acquire information from all the different sub groups of respondents, organizing them into groups of ten (10) persons mixed in of different educational levels in order to create balance and get various views and ideas from the various respondents. After the researcher organized the respondents in groups to discuss the matter in question; and the research recorded all the issue agreed and disagreed on at the meetings.

3.8.4. Documentary review

This was used to aid the researcher make conclusion on the finding obtained from the above instruments used above to help build on the information already available.

3.9.0 SOURCES OF DATA

The sources of data use for the study were both primary and secondary sources.

3.9.1. PRIMARY DATA.

This provided first hand data collected from various respondents using the data instruments discussed above: questionnaires, interviews and group discussions these generated most of the data used in the study.

3.9.2 SECONDARY DATA

This was collected from the review and consultation of existing materials on the population growth. Written materials were used to obtain information from relating to topic to help the researcher draw appropriate conclusion.

3.10. DATA MANAGEMENT

3.10.1 DATA PROCESSING

After data collection from the source, it was carefully reviewed and cleaned at the end of field activity day. The researcher went through all pieces of work for any gap filling and correction that deemed necessary. For clarity purposes, the interviewer contacted the respondents again if need be.

3.10.2 DATA ANALYSIS

The data was arranged, scrutinized, edited, word processed to eliminate errors and ensure accuracy of data collected to avoid misinterpretation of the information. Further, data was reduced into frequencies and percentages as unit of measurements

For safety purposes of the collected data, the researcher stored the information both in hard and soft copies in safe locations as multiple copies would help in times of recovery if the information got misplaced.

3.11.0 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

I obtained a letter of introduction from the faculty of social science of Kampala international university seeking permission to carry out research in Nebbi Town Council (Nebbi district). This was then endorsed by the local authorities within the town council and the district at large. in the course of the study I used this to identify myself to the respondents before

engaging them in the research and then explained the purpose of research to them to avoid suspicion. After every session I thanked my respondents for their cooperation

3.12.0 LIMITATIONS

The limitation associated with the studies included the following:

- Some of the respondents were not able to fluently use English this limited their understanding and appreciation of certain words and concepts .The Use major the interview guide to enable clarification of terms that were not well understood.
- Concealment of data, some of the respondents were not co operative and responsive in providing in timely manner

This was overcome by issuing questionnaire to a big sample unit or those who felt uncomfortable with a particular method of collecting the data ,the researcher had to be flexible and adjusted to a more suitable .

- Cultural practice also proved to be a hindrance for example some respondents feared to mention certain words like sex or mixing and discussing willing with opposite for fear of being misunderstood due to cultural set up of the Alur community.
- Influence politician giving out money created financial gain expectation.
- Transportation to reach far area also limited the study.

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CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings extracted during the study. It contains information gathered from the field, tabular presentations, graphs and pie- charts. The information is presented according to socio- demographic characteristics and research questions in chapter one.

The population growth survey carried Nebbi Town Council -Nebbi District shows that the public sector especially ministry of health is doing a lot of control the population of the area, but culture and other social influences are retarding governments effort in reducing the rate of population growth.

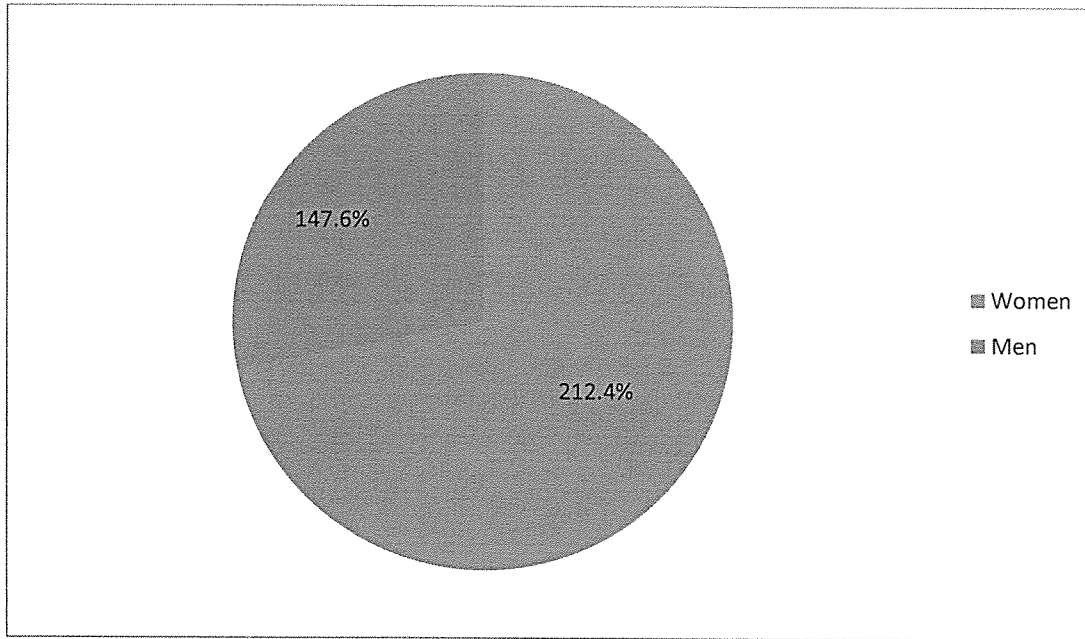
4.1.0 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

These are the features that were considered in the process of collecting data. The socio-demographic characteristics that were considered while collecting data included sex, age, level of education, occupation and religion.

4.1.1 Sex

Both males and females were involved in the study with females being more than males. There were a lot of 59 females in the study against 41 males. The reason as to why the number of females was many is because they are the ones who bear children and form the bigger portion of the population.

Figure 1: Showing percentage coverage of men and women involved in the study



Source: Field data (2013)

4.1.2 Age

People of different age groups of both male and female who have attained the age of producing children whether living together or not as husbands and wives were involved in the study. From each house hold either the man or wife was chosen but not both. The different age groups involved people in between 25-60 years of age. The different age groups were selected to ensure that different ideas from both the young parents and old parents could be got for the purpose of accuracy and representative view of the population.

Table 1: Showing the different age groups that were involved in the study.

Age groups	Number of respondents
18-30	30
31-40	60

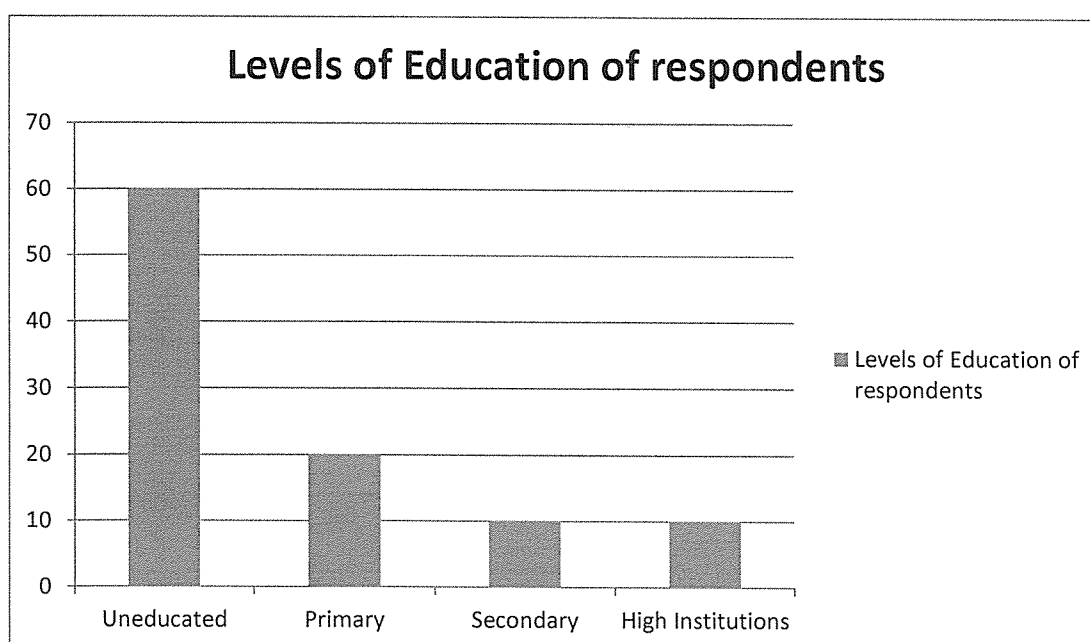
41-50	10
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Source: Field data (2013)

4.1.3 Level of education

The study involved people with various levels of education and some others who did not go to school at all. The district population officials and district health officials who were involved in the study were people who had at least obtained university education, the religious leaders involved were those attended the highest level of religious education, local council officials were people who studied up to secondary school level and lastly members from selected households had people with different levels of education ranging from those who never went to school and those who attained some level of education.

Figure 3: Showing levels of education of respondents



4.1.4 Occupation

Majority of the people who were involved in the study are employed in the Agricultural sector. A greater percentage of the respondents are involved in agriculture as a means of earning their livelihood. Meanwhile those who are formally employed on the public sector are quite few, and this included the category of the district population officials and the district health officials. Otherwise, all in all, the population of those employed in the public sector was quite small compared to those employed in the agricultural sector irrespective of educational levels and standards.

Table 2: Showing the Occupation of the various respondents

Agriculture	80
Local council officials	5
Religious leaders	3
Population officials	2
Health officials	10
Total	100

Source: (researcher made)

4.1.5 Religion

Respondents were drawn from three major religions of Catholic, Protestant, and Islam. Religious leaders were drawn from the three various religions such that to obtain a representative opinions about marriage and the reasons for rapid population growth could be discovered. It was discovered that Islam as a religion allows a man to marry many wives up to four women and this could be one of the reasons for rapid population growth. Meanwhile catholic and Protestants do not allow a man to many but only one woman but can produce with her as many children as possible so long as the woman is still in good health and has not reached her menopause.

By the time our ancestors invented culture the information started passing from one generation to another. The transmission of knowledge about hunting, gathering and preparation of food and identification of enemies helped in the expansion of Agriculture and growth of population.

Table 3: Showing the various religions that were involved in the study.

Religion	No. of respondents
Catholic	1
Protestant	1
Islam	1

Source: Field data (2013)

4.2.0. FINDING FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR RAPID POPULATION GROWTH.

In the 1800's there was approximately one billion people in the world. Today the population of the world is rapidly increasing due to some factors which includes among others the following;

4.2.1 Social Factors.

Improvement in public health

The biggest population story of the last hundred years has been the conquest of disease. Scientists have learned a great deal about the ways to prevent and cure many types of diseases. Thus, millions of people who would have died of diseases a century ago are more likely to reach old age. The most effective tools in conquest of diseases have been improved knowledge about nutrition, vaccinations, better public health practices and the development of new medicines. This has greatly reduced mortality rate especially among the children.

Today the numbers of people with access to safe water are projected to have increased in both developed and developing countries.(Charles Pearson). Access to safe drinking water has

increased thereby leading to the good health of the people and control of water born diseases like bilharzias.

Health practioners and scientists have learned great deal about the ways to prevent, control and cure many types of diseases. Thus, millions of people who would have died of disease earlier century ago now live longer.

Table 4: showing that improvement in public health management has resulted in to rapid population growth

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	15	15
Agree	70	70
Disagree	10	10
strongly disagree	5	05
Total	100	100

Source: Primary data

Migration

Globally with increase of civilization there has been an increase in migration without limit to boundaries both nationally and internationally, due to a number of factors. The Reponses obtained from respondents confirms most people presently living in Nebbi Town Council have either moved from their rural areas in to the town and the neighboring DRC in search for better services and peaceful environment.

Table 5. Showing that migration causes rapid population growth

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	85	75
To some extent	15	25
Total	100	100

Source: Field data (2011)

From the statistics in the table 1 above, we can note that at least all the respondents to a great extent agree that migration is one the factor contributing to rapid population growth.

Culture.

The population of our ancestors a few years was confirmed. but this has greatly changed. From the time of our ancestors there have been evolution of culture, and e information passing from one generation to another, with strong belief that culture is something to be guarded resulting into our ancestors desiring believed in polygamous marriage in order to producer many children as source of defense. This cultural mind set lead to population increase.

The responses received from the different categories of respondents strongly agree with assertion.

Table 6: shows that cultural practices/attitudes results into rapid population growth

Strength	Frequency	Percent
Yes	90	98.8
No	10	1.2
Total	100	100.

Source: Primary data

Religion.

Both Christians and Muslims do believe in producing many children because it is in the bible that Christians have been advised to get married in the church and produce as many children as they can to fill the earth, While the Islamic sharia law promotes polygamy by allowing as Muslims to marry to more than one wife. All these leads to population growth

Most of the people (households) were found to be people who so much leans onto their religions especially Christianity who the rule of no contraceptive us in family planning. This perception was conferment from the responses receive with 75% agreeing with the statement.

Table 7: Shows that religion beliefs influence population growth

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	75	75

Not sure	8	8
To some extent	17	17
Total	100	100

Source: Primary data

4.2.2 ECONOMIC FACTORS

Food production distribution.

In more recent years, with improvement in agro technologies food production has largely improved. The ability of farmers to increase food production in some places has led to proper feeding due improved nutrition thereby enhancing the survival of human beings. With more food availability people are peaceful and encouraged to produce more children because they are sure of feeding them well

Unemployment due Pressure on Natural resources

Environment degradation and climatic change condition in Uganda could due to the land tenancy has contributed to less meaningful employment because the people who could engage in agricultural business for eight hours are in most cases doing 2-3hours ;this is under employment.

The finding was that when people are redundant without useful economic employment this leads to engagement in unplanned sex which result into producing children not planned for evidence into number of the rise in single mothers.

Table 8: shows that unemployment causes rapid population growth

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	23	23
Agree	66	66
Strongly disagree	9	09
Disagree	2	02
Total	100	100

Source: Primary data

Trade

This involves the movement of human beings, goods and services from one place to another. Some people prefer to establish their businesses permanently in some places, meanwhile others prefer to and from movement from one place to another. The response was that this eventually leads to population increase in an area especially in cases where people move to set up permanent businesses.

Table 9: showing that trade results into rapid population growth

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	76	76
No	22	22
Not sure	2	2
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary data

4.3.0. EFFECTS OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

4.3.1. Lowers Productivity

Pressures on land have increasingly taxed the available environmental resources in developing countries, hence negatively affecting sufficiency, income distribution and future growth. In Nebbi population growth has lead to encroachment on reserved lands such as forests and parks, leading to environmental degrading. Environmental degrading detracts the pace of economic development as it lowers productivity.

Table 10 : Decrease in productivity due to environmental degradation as a result of rapid population growth.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	97	97
No	3	3
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary data

4.3.2 Creates Inflation

Population growth can also lead to rising demand for food against an inadequate supply; hence increase in food prices that will automatically result into inflation in the economy, this is common occurrence in Nebbi district and Uganda at large as frequently reported in Bank of Uganda Quarterly Reports and local Newspapers. Most occurrences of three digit inflation have been due to rise in food prices.

Table 11: show that inflation is caused by rapid population due to rise food price.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98.4	98.4
No	1.6	1.6
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary data

Inadequate Social facilities.

Rapid population growth exerts a lot of pressure on social amenities, Infrastructures and housing. Notably the increase population Nebbi has resulted in to creation of slums and building un authorized structure with the urban centre to provide additional housing for the urban dwellers who cannot afford decent accommodation. Creation of slum certainly comes with all its social related evil like pollution and crimes among others.

Table 12: shows that rapid population creates inadequacy of social facilities

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	100
No	0	0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary data

Access to social Services

Rapid population creates a huge burden on social services as it does on natural resources. Increase in Urban Population in developing countries is likely not to match with growth and development in basic social services such as education, health and social protection. This study established that there is excessive crowding at access points of health centre, primary school even in places of worships.

Table 13: shows that rapid population growth exerts pressure on social services

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	23	23
Agree	66	66
Strongly disagree	9	09
Disagree	2	02
Total	100	100

Source: Primary data

Conflicts

According to Dr. Jotham Musinguzi, the director population secretariat in the new vision of Wednesday 15th September, 2011 Uganda's population is projected to double to around 54.8 million people by 2050. This gives a highest in the world, although presently Kenyans out numbers Uganda's population. This is a replica of the rate at which population of Nebbi is also growing. One of the obvious effects is potential conflict for factors of production as population erodes into them, if the population is not planned to stop the current trend there will be increase crime and turmoil, as well as high number of dependents straining the

resources of the few who are engaged in meaningful employment. Currently there is a rise in conflicts as the result of scramble for the natural resource especially land.

Table 14: shows that rapid population leads to Conflicts

Response	Frequency	Percent
Strongly agree	23	23
Agree	66	66
Strongly disagree	9	09
Disagree	2	02
Total	100	100

Source: Primary data

Environmental degradation.

Generally rapid population growth results in to gross environmental degradation and their related problems Such problems the green house effects, the atmospheric warming condition caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide and other gases;and create changes in the climate ,increase in disease crop disease vectors, natural ecosystems, sea levels, and weather patterns .

Table 15: shows that one of the effects of rapid population is environmental degradation.

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98.4	98.4
No	1.6	1.6
Total	100	100.0

Source: Primary data

4.4.0 COMMUNITY ATTITUDE ON RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

The study establish different have different attitude on population growth:

The group that reached at least secondary level of education believed that rapid population growth has a lot of negative effectives on socio-economic development and therefore they believed it should be controlled in order to meet human demands of the available resources.

Meanwhile the uneducated and the religious leaders believe that children are gift from God, so human beings have to produce as many as possible to fill the earth.

The Christians, think that so long as a man marries one woman in the church, they can produce as many as they want in compliance with the instruction from God in the holy book.

Those who believe in culture think that children are source of wealth especially the female ones and the boys are believed to be source of security in one's home.

4.5.0 POSSIBLE MEASURE TO CONTROL RAPID POPULATION GROWTH.

According to the outcome of the study, some measures identified that can help control rapid population growth in Nebbi and Uganda ranges from health programme, advocacy and education.

4.5.1 Use of Contraceptives

According to the respondents, both the educated and uneducated sampled, most prefer the use of contraception as the most effective control measure of birth to checks on the growth of population. During the study, majority of the sampled population (65%) preferred condoms as the most widely and easily used methods of birth control. The use of contraceptive should therefore be encouraged.

4.5.2 Education and advocacy

There should be increase in education, information and communication planned and provide under community development activities on population control .This will empower women who suffer domestic violent sexual that leads to un planned reproductive of children. Sex education in schools should stars early and continues throughout all levels of education

4.5.3 Improving health workers conditions of service

Improve on community Health care through investment in community health programme, infrastructure and human resource to support birth control programme. A conducive work environment including good remuneration to health workers wins their commitment to support the programme.

4.6 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, this chapter generally included the presentation, analysis and discussions of the information extracted in the study. In this, socio-demographic characteristics like sex, age, level of education, occupation and religion were all involved in this chapter. Others like factors responsible of rapid population, effects of rapid population community attitude towards rapid population growth and possible measures to control rapid population growth have been discussed in this same chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION.

This chapter majorly deals with summary of the major findings, recommendations and conclusions. The major findings here comes from the factor are responsible for rapid population negative effects that rapid population growth has on socio-economic development and the possible solutions/ measures that can be put in place to reduce the rate of population growth. Furthermore, this same chapter has got recommendations to the various stake holders on what can be done to help reduce the rate of rapid population growth. These various stake holders among others includes the governments, civil society organizations, the local community and the international community and then finally winds up with the general recommendation pus even indicating areas that calls for further studies.

5.1 SUMMARY

This part will summarize the major findings of the study which will include the causes of rapid population growth and the effects of rapid population growth and the possible solutions to rapid population growth.

In summary, rapid population growth was found to be caused mainly by improvement in public health and conquest of diseases like cholera, migration of people (refugees) due to heavy fights in some countries, culture which allows for polygamous marriage, religion which allows believers to fill the earth, food production distribution, trade which attracts investors sometimes to relocate to some other areas (countries) and the cultural believe that children especially girls are a sources of wealth and the boys for providing security for one's home.

5.2 DISCUSSION

Rapid population growth was also found as having negative effects on economic, social and political lives of people in an area (country). For example, it was found that rapid population growth leads to rising pressures on land, it impacts on the interaction between human beings and their environment, it increases pressure to provide adequate housing facilities, it leads to

traffic jam, poor sanitation, it leads to competition for the available resources and it also leads to interactional migration from poor to prosperous countries hence creating fault lines for interaction conflicts.

It was also found that possible solutions to rapid population growth could be the use of contraceptives, empowerment of women since majority of them are voiceless and powerless in sexual matters, improving health benefits to health working morale and revision of culture was also found to be one of the useful tools in reducing population growth rate.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

This part contains what the researcher feels the government and other stake holders can do to help reduce the rate of population growth. It contains recommendations to the government, civil society organizations, local community, international community and general recommendations.

5.3.1 TO GOVERNMENT

The government should introduce the system of public private partnership whereby the government collaborates with private health facilities clinics and others by extending both financial and technical support in the field of family planning services. This will help to improve the quality of services provide since private facilities are closely monitored by their proprietors.

Educating and training of more health service providers. This is a serious problem which calls for the immediate attention of the government to implement. From the study, it was discovered that there are few health service providers especially on the part of family planning. More so, the government should establish more health facilities especially in rural areas where people cannot easily access health services.

5.3.2 TO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

Looking at the rate at which population is growth in Nebbi Town Council, Uganda, Africa and the world at large, the civil society organizations as most of them are known for starting projects that aim at promoting development, should take an effort to sensitize the masses about the negative effects of population growth and advantages that are associated with

smaller family sizes. Lessening income inequalities and expanding educational opportunities especially for women by giving them scholarship , addressing gender issues of women by empowering and emancipating them through opportunities for higher education and the capacity to make informed decision that can positively influence reproductive health in addition, the civil society organizations like place, Profam and Bailor Uganda that provide health services to the people in the area should extend their services deep in to the villages such that such services are also provided to the grass root people.

5.3.3 TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

The local community should be in position to save themselves by applying positive checks by practicing preventive checks. However, by preventive checks I don't mean modern or artificial method of conception but chastity before marriage, late marriage and live a monogamous life after marriage.

People in the community should try as much as possible to maintain smaller family sizes such that they can be able provide for the few children God has blessed them with. Maintaining smaller the family sizes well also help to reduce the pressures on the environmental resources available to the community hence reading to sustainability.

5.3.4 TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The recommendation that can be directed to the international community is that since conflicts is the major source/ cause of migration across boarders which even leads to rising in the population size of a country, the various international bodies like the red cross, united nations should always be fast in responding to issues of conflicts by bringing the aggrieved parties on stop movements across boarders due to conflicts.

Since fertility is one of the factors for rapid population growth, international bodies that provide health services like the world health organizations should increase the amount of money, materials and experts that they normally give in terms of donations and loans to developing countries. Partnership among these international bodies to help provide health (reproductive health) services to countries like Uganda and other developing countries can help to spread issues of reproductive health services even deep into the villages where these kinds of services are not existing.

5.3.5 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Sensitization to the public. The public has to be given enough in terms of sensitization. The people have to know the negative consequence of rapid population growth and benefits that can be got when a house hold has few people as family members. This has to be done any stake holder be it the government, the civil society organizations or the various international bodies. Family planning services have to be extended to where they are needed especially in the rural areas where people produce almost yearly. Enough finding have to be made available such that all these activities are easily carried; funds can come from the government or any of the Non- governmental organizations that wishes to help in fight against rapid population growth.

5.4.0 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the various stake holders which include those to whom recommendations have been made should take those recommendations as serious as they are important in helping to reduce rapid population growth and its associated negative effects. Otherwise failure to follow those recommendations, the population of the area will continue to grow to the extent that no socio-economic development will be seen in Nebbi Town Council, Uganda and Africa at large

5.5 AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

According to the study, areas for further research include research on the most appropriate family planning contraceptives. This is because most of the respondents confessed that some of these contraceptives have got negative effects on them especially the female respondents. Another area that may require research is religion and culture as being responsible for rapid population growth. Culture and religion are two different things that believers in them people to produce many children which lead to rapid population growth.

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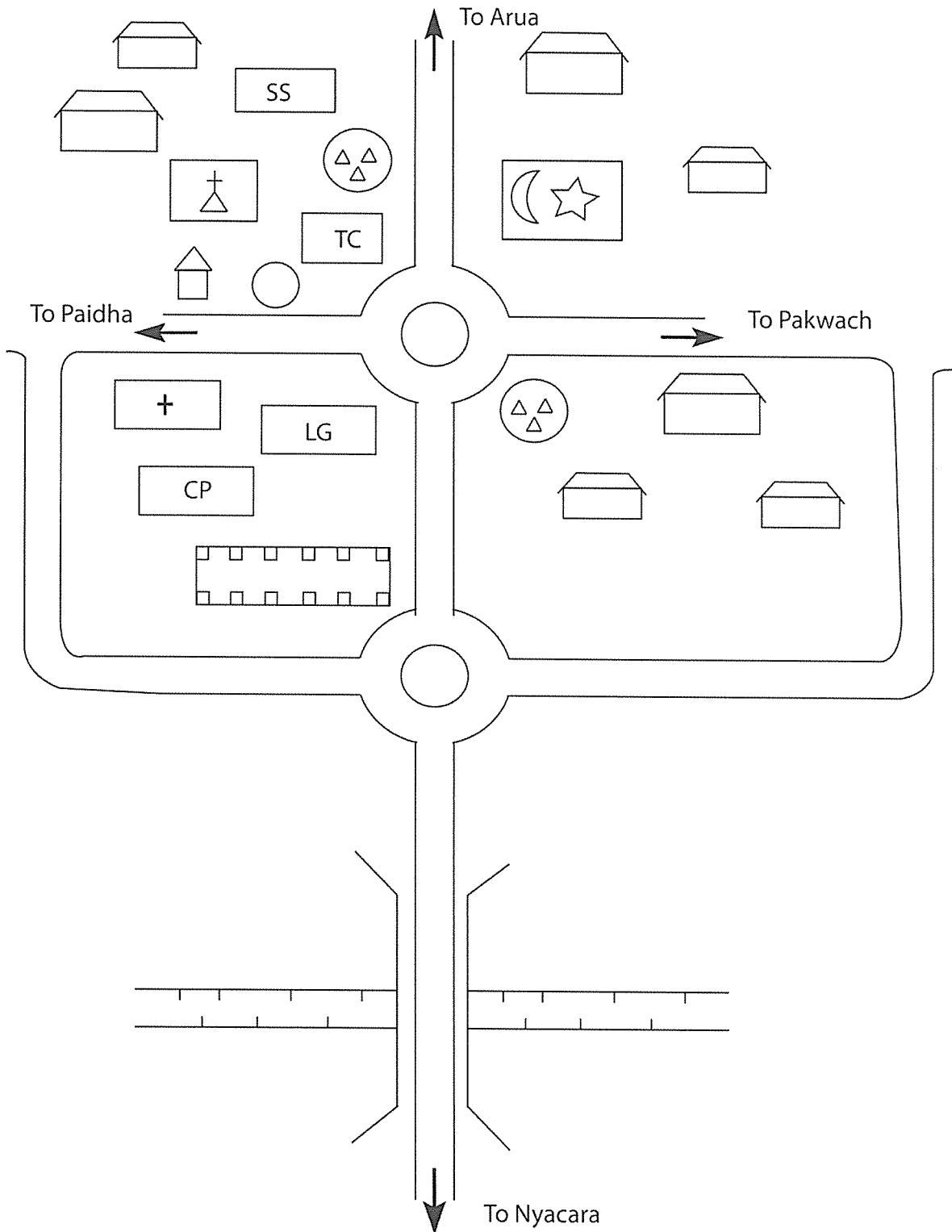
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE RESEARCH

ITEM	QUANTITY	RATE USHS	TOTAL AMOUNT USHS
Transport			70,000
communication			40,000
Ream of papers	3	16,000	48,000
Flash disk	1	15,000	15,000
Pens	5	500	2,500
Typing and printing			70,000
Binding			30,000
Total			275,000

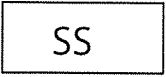
APPENDIX II: MAP OF NEBBITOWN COUNCIL



KEY



Mosque



Nebbi Town Secondary School



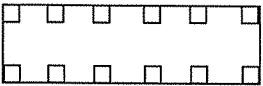
Nebbi Town Council Offices



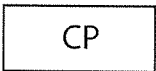
Recreational Centres



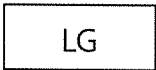
Residential



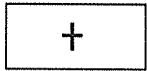
Main Market



Car Park



Local Government Offices



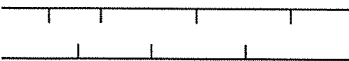
Nebbi Hospital



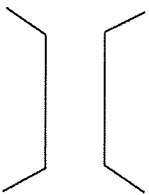
Centerinary Bank



Nebbi Cathedral Catholic Church



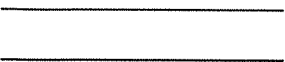
River Nyacara



Nyacara Bridge



Stanbic Bank



Roads

QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondents,

I am PACUTO CLAVIO, a student of Kampala international University carrying out an academic research on the topic “EFFECTS OF RADIP POPULATION GROWTH ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”, a case of Nebbi Town Council you have been selected to participate in the study and you are therefore requested to provide an appropriate answer either by ticking the best option or give explanations where applicable.

NB: the answers provided will only be used for academic purposes and will be treated without most confidence

PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. SEX (a) Male (b) Female
2. AGE (a) 21-30 (b) 31 - 40
 (c) 41 -50 (d) 51-60
 (e) 61+
3. LEVEL OF EDUCATION (a) Not sure (b) Primary
 (c) Secondary (d) College university
4. Occupation (a) Female (b) Business
 (c) Teacher (d) Doctor
 (f) Others (specify).....
- 5 Religion
 (a) Catholic (b)Protestant
 (b) Islam (d) Others (specify).....

FACTORS CAUSES OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH

1 .Do you you think that improvement in health management has caused rapid population growth? Yes..... or No.....

2. Do you think migration causes population growth? Yes..... or No.....

3.Cultural practices/attitudes promotes population growth Yes..... or No.....

4.Religious belief influences population growth?

a) Yes..... or No..... b) To some extent.....

5 Do you think unemployment leads t o population growth?

Yes..... or No.....

6 Does trade encourage population growth ?

a) Yes..... or No..... b) To some extent.....

EFFECTS OF RAPID POPULATION GROWTH ON SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Rapid population growth lowers productivity. Yesor No.....

2 .Inflation can be caused by rapid population growth,do you agree?

Strongly agree.....AgreeStronglydisagree.... .disagree.....

3 .Rapid population growth creates inadequacy in social facilities.

Yesor No.....

4 .Rapid population exerts pressure on social services. Yesor No.....

5 .Population growth causes conflicts. Yesor No.....

6 .Generally population growth results into environment degradation.
Yesor No.....