

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

113/2

GEOGRAPHY 2

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Wednesday 15 May, 2002 a.m.

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions, choosing **two (2)** questions from section A and **three (3)** questions from **section B**. You must answer **one (1)** question from each part of section B.
3. Each question carries 20 marks.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. Using U.S.A as an example, examine the role of coal to the current “Global Energy crisis”. What are the limitations facing coal production?

Coal has played a major role in the global energy sector by providing a stable and affordable source of power for industries, electricity generation, and heating. In the U.S.A, coal has historically been a backbone of industrialization and continues to contribute significantly to energy supply.

One role of coal is ensuring energy security. It is locally available in large reserves, reducing dependency on imported energy sources and helping stabilize national energy supply.

Coal also supports industrial growth, particularly in heavy industries such as steel and cement manufacturing, which require high energy input.

However, coal production faces limitations such as environmental pollution. Coal mining and combustion release large amounts of greenhouse gases, contributing to climate change and global warming.

Another limitation is the high health risk associated with coal mining, as workers are exposed to accidents, lung diseases, and poor working conditions.

Coal production is also limited by competition from alternative energy sources such as natural gas, hydroelectric power, and renewable energy, which are cleaner and increasingly cost-effective.

Thus, while coal continues to play an important role in addressing energy demand, its limitations make it less sustainable in the long run.

2. Analyse the major threats facing the fishing sector in East African countries. Suggest possible ways to safeguard the sector.

One major threat facing the fishing sector in East Africa is overfishing. Unsustainable fishing practices have led to the depletion of fish stocks in lakes and rivers, particularly in Lake Victoria.

Another threat is water pollution caused by industrial waste, agricultural chemicals, and domestic sewage, which destroy aquatic ecosystems and reduce fish populations.

Illegal fishing methods such as the use of explosives, poisons, and undersized nets also endanger fish breeding grounds and disrupt natural regeneration.

Climate change further poses a threat by altering water temperatures and rainfall patterns, which affect fish habitats and breeding cycles.

To safeguard the sector, governments should enforce strict fishing regulations, including seasonal bans and limits on fishing equipment.

There is also a need to promote aquaculture (fish farming) as an alternative source of fish, reducing pressure on natural water bodies.

Regional cooperation among East African countries can help regulate shared water resources, while investment in pollution control can protect aquatic ecosystems.

3. With specific examples, discuss the contribution of Steel Rolling Industries in either Uganda or Tanzania and highlight the major drawbacks facing the Industry.

In Tanzania, steel rolling industries contribute significantly to economic development by providing construction materials such as bars, rods, and sheets used in infrastructure projects. This supports the growth of housing, transport, and industrial sectors.

The industry also creates employment opportunities for thousands of workers, both directly in the factories and indirectly in distribution and construction.

Furthermore, steel rolling reduces dependency on imports by producing steel products locally, thereby saving foreign exchange and promoting self-reliance.

However, the industry faces drawbacks such as high production costs due to unreliable electricity supply, which forces companies to rely on expensive alternatives like diesel generators.

Another drawback is the shortage of raw materials. Tanzania has limited domestic iron ore extraction, leading to high importation costs of raw inputs.

Environmental pollution from steel plants also poses a challenge, with air emissions and waste products affecting surrounding communities.

4. “Apart from the mining of gold and diamonds, farming is by far the most important occupation in South Africa.” Justify this statement and state the handicaps facing the farming sector.

Farming is the most important occupation in South Africa because it employs a large portion of the population, especially in rural areas, providing livelihoods for millions of households.

Agriculture also supports the country’s food security by producing crops like maize, sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables, as well as livestock products like beef and dairy.

The farming sector contributes to export earnings through cash crops such as wine, citrus fruits, and wool, making it vital for the national economy.

However, the sector faces handicaps such as land inequality, where large tracts of fertile land remain in the hands of a few commercial farmers, while small-scale farmers struggle with poor access to resources.

Another handicap is frequent droughts and water scarcity, which reduce crop yields and livestock productivity.

High production costs, lack of modern farming equipment, and limited access to credit also hinder smallholder farmers from maximizing their productivity.

5. Give an account of setbacks and prospects for tourism industry in East Africa.

The tourism industry in East Africa has faced setbacks such as political instability and insecurity. Conflicts, terrorism, and poor governance discourage international tourists from visiting the region.

Another setback is poor infrastructure, including inadequate airports, bad roads, and unreliable accommodation facilities, which limit the growth of tourism.

Environmental degradation, such as poaching and deforestation, also threatens wildlife and natural attractions that are the backbone of the industry.

However, the industry has great prospects due to East Africa's rich natural heritage, including national parks, game reserves, mountains, and beaches, which continue to attract global attention.

Investment in eco-tourism and cultural tourism presents opportunities for diversification and sustainability of the sector.

Furthermore, regional cooperation through organizations like the East African Community promotes joint marketing of the region as a single tourist destination, which can boost visitor numbers.

Thus, despite challenges, East Africa's tourism industry has promising prospects if investments and policies focus on sustainability and security.

6. (a) Classify population census.

One type of census is the **de facto census**, which counts people based on where they are found on the day of the census, regardless of whether they normally reside in that place or not. This method ensures that all people present in the country at that specific time are included.

Another type is the **de jure census**, which records people based on their usual place of residence, even if they are away at the time of the census. This helps to capture the long-term population structure of an area.

There is also the **household-based census**, where individuals are counted according to the households they belong to. This type of census provides detailed demographic information, including family size and composition.

Additionally, a **population register census** involves continuous recording of vital statistics like births, deaths, and migrations, which is then compiled into census data periodically.

(b) Show the significance of population census to a nation.

A population census is significant because it provides reliable demographic data such as population size, age, sex, and distribution. This information is essential for planning national development.

It also helps governments allocate resources equitably. For example, funds for education, health, and infrastructure can be distributed based on population numbers in each region.

Population census assists in policy-making and decision-making. Accurate data enables governments to design effective social and economic programs.

It is also important in political representation, as census data is used to determine the number of constituencies and the distribution of parliamentary seats.

Furthermore, census data is vital for researchers, investors, and development partners, as it provides insights into labor supply, market potential, and population growth trends.

7. Give a detailed account on the causes and effects of the ageing population.

One cause of ageing population is increased life expectancy due to improved healthcare, better nutrition, and advances in medical technology. People live longer, resulting in a higher proportion of elderly individuals.

Another cause is declining birth rates. In many countries, couples are having fewer children, leading to a shrinking young population and a growing elderly population.

Migration also contributes, as younger people migrate to urban areas or abroad for opportunities, leaving behind ageing populations in rural areas.

The effects include increased dependency ratio, as fewer young workers have to support a larger elderly population through taxes and social welfare programs.

Another effect is pressure on healthcare systems, since older people are more prone to chronic diseases, requiring more medical attention and higher healthcare costs.

Additionally, ageing populations can slow down economic growth due to reduced labor force participation and lower productivity.

8. “The formation of African Unity is the solution to Africa’s economic problems.” Discuss.

The formation of African Unity can solve Africa’s economic problems by fostering regional integration and cooperation. Unity allows African countries to pool resources, strengthen markets, and negotiate better trade deals.

It promotes intra-African trade, which reduces dependency on external markets and encourages industrialization within the continent. This can help address poverty and unemployment.

Unity also enhances political stability and security, creating a favorable environment for investment and development.

However, challenges exist, such as political rivalries, corruption, and uneven development levels, which can hinder true economic integration.

Despite these challenges, African Unity remains a key solution by encouraging collective bargaining power, infrastructure development, and sustainable use of resources.

9. Basing on the aims stipulated by the 1967 treaty of Rome Article II, assess the success and failure of European Union.

One success of the European Union has been the establishment of a common market, which allows free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor across member states, boosting trade and economic growth.

The EU has also succeeded in promoting peace and stability in Europe. Formerly conflict-prone nations now cooperate within a shared political and economic framework.

Another success is the creation of the Euro as a single currency, which has facilitated cross-border trade and investment, though not without challenges.

However, the EU has faced failures such as inequality among member states. Wealthier countries benefit more, while poorer states struggle to compete.

The Brexit crisis highlighted the weaknesses of integration, showing that national interests can override unity. Moreover, disagreements on issues like migration and economic policies continue to test the strength of the union.

10. “Environmental problems in developed countries are the results of high standard of luxury life while for the developing countries are the function of poverty”. Discuss.

In developed countries, environmental problems arise mainly from high consumption lifestyles. People consume more energy, drive more cars, and generate large amounts of waste, leading to high levels of pollution.

Industrialization in developed nations also produces greenhouse gas emissions, contributing significantly to global warming and climate change.

In developing countries, poverty drives environmental problems. Poor communities rely heavily on natural resources for survival, leading to deforestation, overgrazing, and soil degradation.

Lack of modern technology in developing countries means that people depend on firewood and charcoal for cooking, increasing deforestation and air pollution.

Thus, while luxury lifestyles harm the environment in developed nations, poverty and lack of alternatives are the main causes in developing countries.

11. Climatic conditions can sometimes be hazardous. Examine this statement with reference to Africa South of the Sahara.

Climatic conditions in Africa south of the Sahara are hazardous because of frequent droughts. Countries like Ethiopia and Somalia experience prolonged droughts, leading to famine, water scarcity, and livestock deaths.

Floods are also common in countries like Mozambique and Sudan, destroying homes, displacing people, and causing loss of life.

Another hazard is desertification, particularly in the Sahel region, where fertile land is being lost to desert due to overgrazing, deforestation, and erratic rainfall.

Climatic conditions also bring cyclones and storms, especially in coastal areas like Madagascar and Mozambique, which damage infrastructure and agriculture.

These hazards have serious socio-economic impacts, including food insecurity, poverty, and forced migration. Therefore, climatic conditions in Africa south of the Sahara pose severe threats to human survival and development.