

**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**

***Friday, March 18, 2005 a.m.***

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**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(a) “The objectives of river basin development projects in the world are homogeneous.” Discuss.

The objectives of river basin development projects are homogeneous because they are mainly aimed at utilizing water resources for multiple purposes. These projects often focus on irrigation to boost agricultural productivity, ensuring food security, and improving rural livelihoods.

Another common objective is hydroelectric power generation. Many river basin projects are designed to harness the potential of rivers to provide electricity, which is essential for industrial growth and improving living standards.

Flood control is also a universal goal. By constructing dams and reservoirs, river basin projects reduce the risks of floods that can destroy lives, property, and farmland.

Navigation is another shared objective, as river basin development helps to improve transportation routes for goods and people, enhancing trade and communication across regions.

Lastly, environmental conservation is a central aim. These projects seek to regulate water flow, prevent soil erosion, and protect aquatic ecosystems, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources.

1(b) To what extent is the river basin development in Tanzania achieved? Use Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA) as a case study.

The Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA) was established to manage and utilize the vast water resources of the Rufiji River. One achievement is the promotion of irrigation schemes that support food and cash crop production in surrounding regions. This has contributed to food security and local economic growth.

Another achievement is the harnessing of hydroelectric potential. The ongoing Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (Stiegler’s Gorge) under the Rufiji Basin is expected to provide significant electricity supply to the country, reducing dependence on non-renewable energy sources.

However, the extent of achievement is limited by financial and technological constraints. Many planned projects under RUBADA were delayed due to inadequate funding and weak institutional capacity.

There have also been challenges in resettlement and environmental concerns, as communities have been displaced and ecosystems threatened by large-scale projects like dams.

Overall, river basin development under RUBADA has recorded some successes, particularly in energy and irrigation, but it has not yet fully realized its objectives due to socio-economic and environmental challenges.

2. “Tanzania has many mineral deposits, yet there is a high importation of some minerals particularly iron ore.” Justify this statement.

Tanzania is endowed with a variety of mineral resources including gold, diamonds, tanzanite, coal, and natural gas. However, the country still imports significant amounts of minerals such as iron ore, which highlights a contradiction.

One reason is the limited exploitation of available mineral deposits. Tanzania has iron deposits, but they are underdeveloped due to lack of investment, poor technology, and inadequate infrastructure for large-scale mining.

Another reason is the absence of heavy industries to process locally available minerals. Without steel industries, the raw minerals remain unutilized, forcing the country to rely on imported finished products like steel and iron sheets.

Additionally, policy and management issues have slowed down the mining sector. Bureaucracy, corruption, and insufficient capital discourage investment in the development of certain minerals, including iron ore.

Therefore, despite the abundance of minerals, Tanzania continues to import some of them because of underutilization, lack of industrial capacity, and weak policies supporting mineral exploitation.

3. “Nuclear energy can be a blessing as well as a curse.” Comment.

Nuclear energy is a blessing because it provides a powerful and efficient source of electricity. Unlike fossil fuels, nuclear energy can generate large amounts of power with minimal greenhouse gas emissions, making it environmentally friendly.

It also promotes technological advancement. Countries that invest in nuclear power develop skilled manpower, advanced research facilities, and modern infrastructure that stimulate national development.

However, nuclear energy can also be a curse due to safety risks. Accidents such as those in Chernobyl and Fukushima caused long-term radiation exposure, loss of lives, and massive environmental destruction.

Nuclear power also poses the danger of misuse in weapons production. The same technology used for peaceful purposes can be diverted into making nuclear bombs, which threaten global peace and security.

Moreover, nuclear waste remains highly radioactive for thousands of years, creating disposal challenges that future generations must face.

Thus, nuclear energy is both a blessing and a curse, depending on how responsibly it is managed and utilized.

4. The crop production sector is not well developed in spite of being a backbone of the economy of Tanzania. Discuss.

The crop production sector in Tanzania remains underdeveloped despite being the backbone of the economy because it relies heavily on traditional farming methods. Most farmers use hand hoes, depend on rainfall, and lack access to modern inputs like fertilizers and improved seeds.

Another factor is poor infrastructure. Inadequate storage facilities, poor rural roads, and unreliable markets limit the ability of farmers to sell their produce efficiently and at fair prices.

The sector also suffers from limited investment and financial support. Many farmers lack access to credit and capital, which prevents them from expanding production or adopting mechanized farming.

Pests and diseases further reduce productivity, as farmers often cannot afford pesticides or lack knowledge of modern pest control methods.

Additionally, unpredictable climatic conditions such as droughts and floods severely affect crop yields, making the sector vulnerable to external shocks.

Therefore, although agriculture is central to Tanzania's economy, it remains poorly developed due to traditional practices, weak infrastructure, limited financing, and climate-related challenges.

5. Comment on the influence of geographical and non-geographical factors on the development of the tourist industry in Switzerland.

One geographical factor that has influenced tourism in Switzerland is its scenic physical landscape. The Swiss Alps, lakes, and snow-capped mountains attract millions of tourists for skiing, hiking, and sightseeing.

The favorable climate also plays a role. Switzerland has both winter and summer tourism seasons, making it a year-round destination for visitors from around the world.

Non-geographical factors also contribute significantly. Switzerland's political stability and strong economy provide security and confidence for tourists.

Another factor is the excellent infrastructure, including efficient transport systems, quality hotels, and reliable communication networks that make tourism more comfortable and attractive.

Furthermore, Switzerland has invested heavily in marketing and branding itself as a premium tourist destination. This, combined with its rich culture, international events, and high-quality services, has boosted its reputation globally.

Therefore, both geographical and non-geographical factors work together to make Switzerland one of the leading tourist destinations in the world.

6. Show how Tanzania has achieved manpower mobilization since independence.

Since independence, Tanzania has achieved manpower mobilization through the introduction of universal education policies. The government expanded primary and secondary schools across the country, allowing more citizens to access education and gain skills needed for national development.

Another achievement was the establishment of higher learning institutions such as the University of Dar es Salaam and vocational colleges. These institutions produced professionals in fields like medicine, engineering, law, and education, ensuring a skilled workforce for different sectors.

The government also mobilized manpower through the implementation of the Arusha Declaration, which emphasized self-reliance. Citizens were encouraged to work in agriculture and community development projects, which increased productivity and participation in the economy.

Health and social services were also expanded to improve the well-being of workers. This ensured that the labor force remained healthy and productive, capable of contributing effectively to development.

In addition, Tanzania encouraged manpower mobilization by sending students abroad for training in specialized fields. These graduates returned with skills that strengthened various sectors of the economy.

7. Africa is said to be underpopulated. Discuss.

Africa is said to be underpopulated because, compared to its vast natural resources, the continent has a relatively low population density. Large areas of land remain unutilized for agriculture, settlement, or industrial purposes.

The low level of industrialization contributes to underpopulation. Unlike highly industrialized continents that attract dense populations, Africa's limited industries mean fewer opportunities for employment, leading to sparsely populated areas.

Poor infrastructure and inadequate social services also discourage population concentration. Many regions remain inaccessible, with limited healthcare, schools, and transport systems, preventing effective utilization of land and resources.

High mortality rates due to diseases, malnutrition, and poor healthcare further contribute to underpopulation. The loss of lives reduces the continent's ability to reach a population size that matches its resource potential.

Lastly, political instability and conflicts in some countries displace people and reduce population growth in affected regions, worsening the challenge of underpopulation.

8. "Not most of the objectives of the economic integration are not realised." Discuss.

Many objectives of economic integration are not realized because of political differences among member states. Countries often prioritize national interests over regional goals, leading to weak commitment in implementing integration policies.

Another reason is the existence of poor infrastructure linking member states. Weak transport and communication networks make trade and economic cooperation difficult, limiting the benefits of integration.

Economic disparities among countries also hinder integration. Wealthier nations tend to dominate trade and investment, while poorer countries remain marginalized, creating inequality within the union.

Bureaucracy and corruption further delay the implementation of integration agreements. This reduces trust among members and slows down progress in achieving shared goals.

In addition, conflicts and insecurity in some regions discourage investment and cooperation, undermining the effectiveness of economic integration.

9. Discuss the importance of European Union to the economic and social development of East Africa.

The European Union (EU) is important to East Africa because it provides a major market for agricultural products like coffee, tea, flowers, and fruits. This trade relationship helps generate foreign exchange for East African countries.

The EU also provides development aid and financial assistance to East Africa. These funds support infrastructure projects, education, and healthcare, contributing to social and economic progress.

Through partnerships, the EU supports regional integration initiatives in East Africa, encouraging cooperation among countries and helping to build stronger economic blocs such as the East African Community (EAC).

The EU also offers technical expertise and training programs. This helps East Africans to acquire new skills and adopt modern technologies in different sectors like agriculture, health, and education.

Furthermore, the EU promotes democratic governance and human rights in East Africa. By supporting good governance, stability, and peace, it creates an environment conducive for investment and development.

10. Industrialization is the main cause of global warming. Discuss.

Industrialization is the main cause of global warming because it relies heavily on the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas. These fuels release large amounts of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that traps heat in the atmosphere.

Another way industrialization contributes is through deforestation. Industries clear forests for raw materials, settlements, or infrastructure, reducing the Earth's ability to absorb carbon dioxide and worsening global warming.

Industrial processes also release harmful gases and chemicals like methane and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). These gases are more effective at trapping heat than carbon dioxide, accelerating global warming.

The rapid growth of transportation systems associated with industrialization further increases emissions. Cars, planes, and ships release greenhouse gases that add to the warming effect.

Additionally, industrialization leads to large-scale waste production. Industrial waste, including plastics and chemicals, contributes to pollution, which disrupts ecosystems and intensifies the effects of global warming.

#### 11. What is the relationship between the current population explosion and the global climatic changes.

The population explosion increases the demand for resources such as food, water, and energy. This demand accelerates deforestation, overgrazing, and land degradation, which contribute to global climatic changes.

More people lead to higher energy consumption, much of which comes from burning fossil fuels. This increases greenhouse gas emissions, which are the main cause of global warming and climate change.

Population growth also results in urbanization and industrial expansion. Cities produce large amounts of waste and air pollution, both of which negatively affect the climate.

Increased agricultural activities to feed the growing population contribute to climate change. Livestock farming, for example, produces methane gas, while fertilizers release nitrous oxide, both of which are potent greenhouse gases.

Finally, population pressure reduces resilience to climate change. As people occupy marginal lands vulnerable to droughts or floods, they face higher risks of climatic disasters, which worsens the global climate crisis.