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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

Year: 2006

Instructions

1. This paper consists of seven questions.
2. Answer a total of five questions, question number 1 is compulsory.

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1. What is eco-tourism? Examine the possibilities of developing tourism in the “Southern Tourist Circuit” in Tanzania.

Eco-tourism refers to a responsible form of tourism that focuses on conserving the environment and improving the well-being of local communities. It promotes sustainable travel practices that minimize environmental impact while supporting local cultures and economies. Eco-tourism involves activities such as wildlife viewing, cultural experiences, hiking, and conservation programs.

The Southern Tourist Circuit in Tanzania, which includes destinations such as Ruaha National Park, Selous Game Reserve (now Nyerere National Park), Udzungwa Mountains National Park, and Mikumi National Park, has great potential for tourism development. One major possibility is the abundance of wildlife and biodiversity. These parks host diverse species, including elephants, lions, and hippos, offering unique safari experiences similar to the Northern Circuit.

Infrastructure development can boost tourism in the Southern Circuit. Unlike the Northern Circuit (Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Kilimanjaro), the Southern Circuit has fewer roads, lodges, and transport facilities. Expanding road networks, airstrips, and accommodations can attract more visitors.

Eco-tourism potential is high due to the remote and untouched nature of the Southern Circuit. Tourists seeking exclusive and less crowded safari experiences may prefer visiting these parks over the heavily trafficked Serengeti and Ngorongoro.

Community-based tourism initiatives can enhance development. Local communities around the parks can be involved in cultural tourism, guiding, and handicraft sales, generating income and promoting conservation.

By improving infrastructure, marketing, and eco-friendly policies, Tanzania can fully develop the Southern Circuit into a world-class tourist destination, complementing the Northern Circuit.

2. (a) Explain why inland water transport is important in Africa south of the Sahara.

Inland water transport is essential for cheap and efficient movement of goods and people. Rivers and lakes provide a natural transportation system that is more affordable than road and air transport, especially in regions with poor road networks. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Congo River serves as a major transport route.

Facilitation of trade is a key advantage. Waterways link different regions, allowing goods such as agricultural produce, minerals, and manufactured products to reach markets. The Nile River in Sudan and Egypt enables trade between rural and urban centers.

Support for fishing and agriculture is another benefit. Many communities depend on inland water bodies such as Lake Victoria for fishing, irrigation, and food supply, contributing to food security and economic development.

Tourism and recreation opportunities provided by inland water transport attract visitors to destinations such as Lake Malawi and the Okavango Delta. Boat cruises and fishing tours generate income for local businesses.

Environmental benefits include reduced carbon emissions compared to road and air transport. Boats and ferries produce less pollution, making them an eco-friendly mode of transportation.

However, challenges such as seasonal water level fluctuations, poor infrastructure, and safety concerns limit the full potential of inland water transport in Africa.

(b) Explain the significance of River Rhine to the economic development of Europe.

The River Rhine is a vital economic artery in Europe, serving as one of the most important inland waterways for trade and industry.

Industrial transportation is highly dependent on the Rhine. The river facilitates the movement of raw materials such as coal, iron, and chemicals to industrial centers in Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Major industries along the Rhine benefit from its efficient transport network.

The river supports hydroelectric power generation. Several dams along the Rhine produce renewable energy, supplying electricity to households and industries, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Tourism and recreation along the Rhine contribute to the economy. The Rhine Valley is famous for its vineyards, medieval castles, and cultural heritage, attracting millions of tourists each year. Cruise ships and riverboats generate significant revenue for local businesses.

Agriculture in the Rhine Basin benefits from irrigation and fertile soils. Farmers in Germany and the Netherlands use water from the Rhine for crop cultivation, ensuring food production stability.

The river enhances European trade and integration. The Rhine connects landlocked countries to major seaports, such as Rotterdam, facilitating international trade and strengthening economic cooperation within the European Union.

3. Citing examples from Russia, describe the dangers of nuclear power energy production.

Nuclear power is a major energy source, but it comes with significant dangers, as seen in Russia and other parts of the world.

Nuclear accidents can have catastrophic consequences. The Chernobyl disaster in 1986 is the most infamous nuclear accident, where an explosion at the plant released massive radiation. The event led to immediate deaths, long-term health issues, and contamination of large areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia.

Radiation exposure poses severe health risks. Prolonged exposure to nuclear radiation can cause cancer, genetic mutations, and other illnesses. Many workers and residents around Chernobyl suffered from radiation-induced diseases.

Waste disposal challenges create environmental risks. Nuclear plants produce radioactive waste that remains hazardous for thousands of years. Russia, like many nuclear-powered nations, struggles with safely storing and managing this waste. Improper disposal can lead to contamination of water and soil.

Nuclear power plants are potential targets for attacks. In times of war or terrorism, nuclear facilities can become security risks. Russia and other nuclear nations must protect their plants from cyberattacks, sabotage, or military threats.

Despite these dangers, Russia continues to invest in nuclear energy due to its efficiency and low greenhouse gas emissions. However, strict safety measures and improved technology are necessary to minimize risks.

4. To what extent is phosphate mining the basis of the development of the economy of Morocco?

Phosphate mining is a fundamental pillar of Morocco's economy, as the country holds the world's largest phosphate reserves.

Export earnings from phosphates contribute significantly to Morocco's GDP. Phosphates are used in fertilizers, and Morocco is a leading global supplier, generating foreign exchange and economic growth.

Job creation in the mining sector benefits thousands of Moroccans. The phosphate industry provides employment in extraction, processing, and transportation, supporting livelihoods and reducing poverty.

Industrial development is driven by phosphate processing plants. Morocco has established fertilizer factories that add value to raw phosphate, increasing profits and strengthening its manufacturing sector.

Infrastructure and transport systems have improved due to phosphate mining. The government has invested in ports, roads, and railways to facilitate phosphate exports, benefiting other industries as well.

However, phosphate dependency is a risk. If global phosphate demand declines, Morocco's economy could suffer. Additionally, environmental concerns such as land degradation and water pollution pose sustainability challenges.

Overall, phosphate mining is a key driver of Morocco's economic development, but diversification is necessary to ensure long-term stability.

5. Locate and describe the important fishing grounds in Africa.

The Atlantic Ocean fisheries off West Africa are among the richest in Africa. Countries like Senegal, Ghana, and Mauritania rely on these waters for commercial fishing, exporting tuna, sardines, and shrimp.

The Indian Ocean fisheries along East Africa provide fish for countries like Tanzania, Kenya, and Mozambique. The warm waters support tuna, lobster, and prawn fishing, contributing to local economies.

Lake Victoria is the largest inland fishing ground in Africa. Shared by Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya, it supplies millions of people with tilapia and Nile perch, supporting both subsistence and commercial fishing.

Lake Tanganyika, shared by Tanzania, DR Congo, Burundi, and Zambia, is a vital fishing ground for sardines and tilapia. The lake sustains thousands of fishermen and fish processors.

The Nile River fisheries in Egypt and Sudan provide freshwater fish, supporting food security and local markets in the region.

The Benguela Current fisheries off Namibia and Angola are highly productive, known for anchovies, hake, and mackerel. These fisheries are key to the economies of Southern African coastal nations.

Sustainable management of these fishing grounds is essential to prevent overfishing and protect aquatic ecosystems for future generations.

6. (a) Explain how China is responding to the problem of rapid population growth.

China has implemented several strategies to manage its rapid population growth and reduce pressure on resources and public services.

One of the most well-known measures was the One-Child Policy, which was introduced in 1979 to limit family sizes and slow down population growth. Families were restricted to having only one child, with some exceptions for ethnic minorities and rural households. This policy significantly reduced birth rates over the decades.

In recent years, China has shifted its approach by introducing the Two-Child Policy in 2016 and later the Three-Child Policy in 2021 to address declining birth rates and an aging population. These adjustments aim to balance population growth with economic and social needs.

The government has also focused on economic development and urbanization, which naturally reduce birth rates. As more people move to cities and focus on careers, they tend to have fewer children due to the high cost of living and limited housing space.

Education and awareness programs have played a role in fertility regulation. By promoting family planning, reproductive health services, and gender equality, China has helped families make informed decisions about childbirth.

China has also invested in improving healthcare and life expectancy, which indirectly controls population growth. With lower child mortality rates and better healthcare services, families feel less need to have many children for economic security.

Although China has successfully controlled its population growth, the country now faces challenges such as an aging workforce and labor shortages, prompting new policies to encourage childbirth while maintaining economic stability.

(b) What are the effects of the "one couple-one child" policy in China?

The One-Child Policy had both positive and negative consequences on Chinese society and the economy.

One major effect was the significant reduction in birth rates, which helped slow down population growth and ease pressure on resources such as land, food, and housing. The policy contributed to China's rapid economic development by reducing dependency ratios and increasing savings and investments.

However, the policy led to an aging population, as fewer young people were born to support the elderly. This has created challenges for China's social security and healthcare systems, as a shrinking workforce struggles to sustain an increasing number of retirees.

Another consequence was gender imbalance, as cultural preferences for male children led to high rates of female infanticide and sex-selective abortions. This has resulted in a surplus of men in China, leading to social issues such as difficulties in marriage and labor shortages in some sectors.

The policy also caused psychological and social pressures on single children, often called "Little Emperors," who grew up without siblings. Many faced high expectations from parents to succeed academically and professionally, leading to stress and mental health challenges.

Economically, the decline in birth rates has led to labor shortages, affecting industries that rely on young workers. As a result, China has had to adjust its population policies to encourage more births and ensure long-term economic stability.

7. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Optimum Population

Optimum population refers to the ideal number of people in a country or region relative to its available resources and level of technological development. If a country has an optimum population, it can efficiently use its resources to achieve high living standards. If the population exceeds this level, it results in overpopulation, leading to resource depletion and unemployment. If the population is too low, it leads to underpopulation, where resources remain underutilized, and economic growth is slow.

(b) Mortality Rate

Mortality rate refers to the number of deaths in a population over a given period, usually expressed as deaths per 1,000 people per year. High mortality rates are often associated with poor healthcare, malnutrition, and disease outbreaks, while low mortality rates indicate improved medical services and living standards.

(c) Age-Sex Structure

The age-sex structure of a population describes the distribution of people based on age and gender. It is typically represented in a population pyramid, showing the proportion of young, working-age, and elderly individuals. This structure influences labor supply, economic productivity, and social policies.

(d) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced within a country over a specific period. It is used to measure a nation's economic performance and development level. A high GDP indicates a strong economy, while a low GDP suggests economic struggles.

8. What lessons can Africa's economic integration learn from the European Union (EU) regarding policy formulation and economic prosperity?

African economic integration can benefit from several lessons learned from the EU's success in regional cooperation.

One key lesson is the importance of strong institutions. The EU has well-established institutions, such as the European Commission and the European Central Bank, that ensure smooth policy implementation and economic stability. African regional blocs, such as ECOWAS and the EAC, need stronger governance structures to enhance economic integration.

Harmonization of trade policies is another crucial lesson. The EU has a common market with standardized regulations and trade policies, making business operations easier across member states. Africa can improve economic integration by eliminating trade barriers and standardizing taxation and customs policies.

Infrastructure development has played a major role in the EU's success. The region has a well-connected transportation network that facilitates trade and movement of labor. African integration efforts should prioritize infrastructure projects, such as roads, railways, and energy grids, to enhance connectivity.

Currency stability is another key factor. The introduction of the Euro reduced transaction costs and exchange rate fluctuations. While Africa is not ready for a common currency, regional blocs should work towards monetary stability and financial cooperation.

Finally, political cooperation and stability have been vital for EU integration. African nations need to strengthen diplomatic ties and resolve conflicts peacefully to create a conducive environment for economic growth and integration.

9. (a) Examine the problems facing economic cooperation in Africa.

Several challenges hinder economic cooperation among African countries.

One major issue is poor infrastructure, including roads, railways, and ports. Weak transportation networks make trade expensive and inefficient, limiting the benefits of regional economic integration.

Political instability and conflicts in some African nations disrupt economic activities and discourage investment. Civil wars, coups, and terrorism create uncertainties that slow down regional economic progress.

Differences in economic development levels create imbalances among member states. Some countries, such as South Africa, dominate trade, while less developed nations struggle to compete, leading to unequal benefits from economic agreements.

Corruption and weak institutions reduce the effectiveness of economic integration. Poor governance and mismanagement of funds prevent regional organizations from implementing policies that benefit all members.

(b) Suggest possible solutions to the problems.

To address these challenges, African countries should invest in infrastructure development, focusing on regional transport networks, energy projects, and digital connectivity to enhance trade efficiency.

Strengthening political stability and security is crucial. African nations need to work together to prevent conflicts and promote good governance to create a stable economic environment.

Harmonizing trade policies and regulations can improve cooperation. Standardized tariffs, simplified customs procedures, and common trade laws will make regional integration more effective.

Combating corruption and improving transparency in economic governance will encourage investor confidence and ensure that economic agreements benefit all member states fairly.

10. Examine the causes and results of greenhouse effects. What could be the possible remedies for the increasing greenhouse effects?

The greenhouse effect occurs when certain gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, leading to global warming.

Causes of the greenhouse effect include burning fossil fuels, deforestation, industrial emissions, and excessive use of chemical fertilizers. These activities increase greenhouse gas concentrations, leading to climate change.

Effects of the greenhouse effect include rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, melting ice caps, rising sea levels, and disruptions in agriculture. These changes threaten food security, water availability, and human settlements.

Possible remedies include promoting renewable energy sources like solar and wind power, afforestation programs to absorb carbon dioxide, enforcing industrial emission regulations, and encouraging sustainable farming practices.

11. Account for the environmental and socio-economic problems caused by the construction of multipurpose dams in Africa.

Multipurpose dams provide water for irrigation, electricity, and flood control but also cause several challenges.

Environmental problems include habitat destruction, reduced biodiversity, and altered river ecosystems. Dams like the Aswan High Dam in Egypt have led to reduced fish populations and soil fertility loss downstream.

Socio-economic problems include displacement of communities, high construction costs, and conflicts over water resources. The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam has created tensions between Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt.

To minimize these issues, proper environmental assessments and fair water-sharing agreements should be implemented before dam construction projects proceed.