

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

Year: 2008

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. Give reasons that have made river basins in China develop into more productive states.

Availability of water resources has made river basins in China highly productive. The Yangtze and Yellow Rivers provide a consistent water supply for agriculture, industry, and hydroelectric power generation, supporting economic activities in regions like Shanghai and Wuhan.

Fertile alluvial soils along the river basins enable high agricultural productivity. The floodplains of the Yangtze River, for example, support rice farming, which is a staple food in China. These fertile lands contribute to food security and rural development.

Development of irrigation systems has maximized the agricultural potential of river basins. China has invested in modern irrigation techniques such as drip and canal irrigation, ensuring year-round farming even in dry seasons.

Hydroelectric power generation from major river dams, such as the Three Gorges Dam, provides electricity to industries and urban areas. This has fueled industrialization and urbanization, making river basin regions economically powerful.

Transport and trade opportunities have flourished due to navigable rivers. The Yangtze River serves as an important trade route, allowing goods and raw materials to be transported easily between inland cities and coastal ports, boosting commerce and exports.

Urbanization and industrialization along river basins have attracted investments in manufacturing, technology, and service industries. Cities such as Chongqing and Nanjing have grown into economic hubs due to their strategic locations near rivers.

Government policies and economic reforms have supported the development of river basins. Special economic zones (SEZs) established along river ports have attracted foreign direct investment (FDI) and enhanced infrastructure development.

Flood control measures and environmental management have minimized the risks of flooding and soil erosion. The Chinese government has invested in levees, reservoirs, and afforestation projects to protect agricultural lands and settlements.

2. Give an account for poor development of the iron and steel industry in Africa.

Lack of advanced technology has hindered the growth of the iron and steel sector in Africa. Most countries rely on outdated machinery and inefficient production processes, making them less competitive in the global market.

Inadequate capital investment limits the expansion of the industry. Establishing steel manufacturing plants requires significant financial resources, and many African countries lack the funds or foreign investment to develop large-scale iron and steel industries.

Poor infrastructure affects the transportation of raw materials and finished products. Inadequate road networks, railways, and ports increase production costs, making locally produced steel more expensive than imported alternatives.

Shortage of skilled labor in metallurgy and engineering reduces efficiency in steel production. Many African countries lack training institutions that specialize in advanced steel manufacturing, leading to a reliance on imported expertise.

High energy costs make steel production expensive. Steel industries require large amounts of electricity, but many African countries face power shortages and high electricity tariffs, making production unsustainable.

Dependence on raw material exports weakens the local industry. Many African nations export their iron ore to countries like China and India instead of processing it locally, missing out on the economic benefits of value addition.

Unstable policies and corruption discourage long-term investments. Government instability, frequent policy changes, and bureaucratic inefficiencies make it difficult for investors to commit to large-scale steel production projects.

Limited local demand for steel reduces production incentives. In many African countries, the construction and manufacturing sectors are not developed enough to sustain high steel consumption, leading to reduced investment in steel production.

3. (a) What factors have made fish farming more developed in Kenya than in other East African countries?

Government support and policies in Kenya have promoted fish farming through funding, training, and subsidies. The Kenyan government has established aquaculture programs to encourage commercial fish farming.

Presence of established research institutions such as the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) has improved fish farming techniques through research and development. These institutions provide farmers with training on modern aquaculture practices.

Availability of high-quality fish feed has enhanced productivity. Kenya has local fish feed manufacturers that provide affordable and nutritious feed, reducing the costs of importing fish feed from other countries.

Better access to fish farming inputs such as improved fish breeds, pond liners, and water quality management tools has given Kenya an advantage over neighboring countries. Many fish farmers have access to quality fingerlings from hatcheries.

Higher market demand and consumer preference for fish in Kenya encourage farmers to expand production. The demand for fish in urban areas such as Nairobi and Mombasa has led to increased investment in fish farming.

Investment in fish processing and value addition has boosted the industry. Kenya has developed fish processing plants that produce fillets, dried fish, and fish oil, increasing the profitability of aquaculture.

(b) How can Tanzania improve her fish farming processes?

Investing in modern aquaculture technologies such as cage farming and recirculating aquaculture systems can increase fish yields and ensure sustainability.

Strengthening government policies and incentives by providing subsidies, training, and access to credit can encourage more farmers to engage in fish farming.

Expanding fish feed production by establishing local feed processing industries will reduce dependency on imported fish feeds, making aquaculture more affordable.

Enhancing research and development through collaboration with universities and research institutions will improve fish breeding, disease control, and farming methods.

Developing better fish marketing and distribution networks will help fish farmers access larger markets, ensuring profitability and reducing post-harvest losses.

4. Describe the rationale for forest conservation in Gabon.

Biodiversity protection is a key reason for forest conservation in Gabon. The country has diverse ecosystems that provide habitat for endangered species such as gorillas, elephants, and panthers.

Climate regulation is supported by forests, which absorb carbon dioxide and reduce the effects of climate change. Gabon's forests act as a carbon sink, mitigating global warming.

Sustainable economic development through eco-tourism and controlled logging generates revenue while preserving forest resources. Gabon has designated national parks and reserves to promote conservation-based tourism.

Soil and water conservation is enhanced by forests, preventing erosion, maintaining river flows, and protecting water catchment areas that supply clean drinking water.

Cultural significance of forests in Gabon makes conservation important. Many indigenous communities depend on forests for medicine, food, and spiritual practices, necessitating their protection.

5. Outline the main factors which favor dairy farming in Kenya.

Suitable climate conditions in regions such as Rift Valley and Central Kenya provide moderate temperatures and rainfall, which are ideal for dairy farming.

Fertile soils and good pasture availability allow for high-quality fodder production, ensuring that dairy cows receive proper nutrition for maximum milk production.

Government support through subsidies, veterinary services, and extension programs has strengthened dairy farming, making it one of the leading agricultural activities in Kenya.

Presence of dairy cooperatives such as the Kenya Dairy Board and Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC) provides organized marketing and processing services, helping farmers earn better incomes.

Good infrastructure and market access ensure that milk is easily transported to processing plants and consumers. The presence of well-developed roads and cold storage facilities reduces post-harvest losses.

Availability of high-yield dairy breeds such as Friesian and Ayrshire cows increases milk production, making the dairy sector more profitable.

Technological advancements in milk processing allow for the production of dairy products such as cheese, yogurt, and powdered milk, expanding market opportunities.

6. Census is very important for a country's economy. Taking Tanzania as an example, explain the significance of census.

Population planning and resource allocation is one of the key benefits of census data. The government uses census statistics to determine the number of schools, hospitals, and infrastructure projects needed in different regions. In Tanzania, census results help the government plan for social services in rapidly growing areas such as Dar es Salaam.

Economic development planning is enhanced through census data, which provides information about labor force participation, unemployment rates, and household incomes. This helps policymakers create job opportunities and design programs to boost productivity in key sectors like agriculture and manufacturing.

Electoral representation and governance depend on census figures to allocate parliamentary seats and determine voting districts. In Tanzania, accurate census data ensures fair political representation and balanced distribution of government resources.

Public health planning relies on census data to identify population health trends, disease prevalence, and healthcare service needs. The Tanzanian government uses census results to plan vaccination campaigns, maternal health programs, and hospital expansions.

Investment and business decision-making benefit from census data, as companies use demographic statistics to identify potential markets and labor availability. Investors in Tanzania rely on census data to determine where to establish businesses, factories, and retail outlets.

Monitoring progress towards national and global development goals is possible through census data, which tracks population growth, education levels, and poverty reduction. Tanzania uses census figures to assess its progress in meeting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Vision 2025 objectives.

7. Discuss the factors that contribute to overpopulation in Tanzania and its associated problems.

High birth rates due to cultural and religious beliefs contribute to overpopulation. Many Tanzanian families prefer having many children due to social norms and traditional values that associate large families with wealth and security.

Limited access to family planning services in rural areas leads to high fertility rates. Many Tanzanians, particularly in remote villages, lack education on contraception and reproductive health, resulting in unplanned pregnancies.

Declining mortality rates due to improved healthcare have increased Tanzania's population. Advancements in medical technology, vaccinations, and nutrition have reduced infant and maternal mortality, allowing more people to live longer.

Early marriages and teenage pregnancies contribute to rapid population growth. Many girls in Tanzania marry and have children at a young age, increasing birth rates and limiting their access to education and employment opportunities.

Rural-urban migration and high population density in cities have led to overcrowding and strain on urban resources. Cities like Dar es Salaam face housing shortages, traffic congestion, and insufficient public services due to rapid population growth.

Unemployment and poverty are major consequences of overpopulation. With more people competing for limited job opportunities, many Tanzanians struggle to find stable employment, leading to increased crime and social unrest.

Environmental degradation results from deforestation, land overuse, and pollution caused by overpopulation. As more land is cleared for settlements and agriculture, Tanzania faces challenges such as soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and climate change effects.

8. The quest for African development can be achieved through regional integration. Discuss.

Trade expansion and economic growth are major benefits of regional integration. African countries that eliminate trade barriers and tariffs experience increased commerce, allowing businesses to access larger markets and boost production. Organizations like the East African Community (EAC) have helped member states expand their economies through trade agreements.

Infrastructure development is promoted through regional cooperation. African governments collaborate on projects such as highways, railways, and energy grids that improve connectivity and facilitate business operations. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) aims to enhance infrastructure investment across the continent.

Strengthening political and economic stability through integration helps African nations work together to resolve conflicts and create a unified economic front. Organizations like ECOWAS have played a role in promoting regional peace and security.

Labor mobility and job creation improve when African countries ease movement restrictions. Skilled workers can migrate to areas with better job opportunities, reducing unemployment and boosting economic productivity.

Technological and knowledge transfer is enhanced through integration. Countries with advanced industries, such as South Africa and Egypt, can share expertise with less developed nations, promoting innovation and industrial growth.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) increases when African countries present themselves as unified economic blocs. Investors are more likely to engage in business in stable, integrated regions with harmonized trade policies and business regulations.

However, challenges such as poor infrastructure, political instability, and economic disparities among African nations slow down the effectiveness of regional integration. Stronger commitments to economic policies and governance reforms are necessary to achieve full integration benefits.

9. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of economic integration.

Advantages of economic integration:

Increased trade and market access allow businesses to expand beyond national borders, increasing sales and production efficiency. Integrated markets create more opportunities for economic growth.

Lower costs of goods and services benefit consumers due to the elimination of tariffs and import duties. Prices become more competitive, increasing affordability for ordinary citizens.

Greater investment opportunities arise as regional integration attracts foreign and local investors. Integrated economies offer a larger customer base, making them attractive to multinational companies.

Political cooperation and stability improve as countries work together on common economic policies. This reduces the likelihood of conflicts and promotes regional peace.

Disadvantages of economic integration:

Economic disparities among member states create challenges. Wealthier countries may dominate trade and investments, leaving poorer nations at a disadvantage.

Loss of national sovereignty occurs when countries must follow regional trade regulations and policies, limiting their ability to make independent economic decisions.

Job losses in some sectors can happen when competition increases. Less competitive industries may collapse due to exposure to stronger businesses from other member states.

Dependence on regional markets can make economies vulnerable to external shocks. If one country faces an economic crisis, the effects may spread to other members of the integration.

10. Explain how the coastal ecosystem in Tanzania is threatened by human activities and explain ways to remedy the situation.

Overfishing and illegal fishing practices are depleting fish stocks along the Tanzanian coast. The use of destructive fishing methods, such as dynamite fishing, damages coral reefs and disrupts marine ecosystems.

Coastal pollution from industrial and domestic waste harms marine life. Factories, hotels, and urban centers discharge untreated waste into the ocean, causing water contamination and affecting fish populations.

Deforestation of mangroves and coastal vegetation reduces natural barriers that protect against coastal erosion. Mangrove forests are often cleared for construction or firewood, leading to habitat destruction.

Unregulated tourism activities contribute to environmental degradation. Coastal developments, such as hotels and resorts, disrupt natural ecosystems and contribute to pollution.

Ways to remedy the situation:

Enforcing sustainable fishing regulations can help protect marine biodiversity. Implementing fishing quotas, banning harmful fishing methods, and promoting aquaculture will ensure long-term fish stock sustainability. Improving waste management systems in coastal cities will reduce pollution. Governments should invest in sewage treatment facilities and encourage recycling programs to prevent waste from entering the ocean.

Reforestation and conservation of mangroves will protect coastal habitats. Establishing protected areas and promoting community-led afforestation projects can help restore ecosystems.

Promoting eco-friendly tourism will minimize environmental damage. Encouraging sustainable tourism practices, such as waste management and limiting construction near sensitive coastal areas, can preserve biodiversity.

11. With examples from East Africa, show how severe meteorological problems can retard economic development.

Droughts and water shortages severely affect agriculture, leading to food insecurity and economic losses. In Kenya and Ethiopia, prolonged droughts have reduced crop yields and increased dependence on food aid.

Flooding damages infrastructure and disrupts trade. Heavy rains in Tanzania and Uganda often cause road washouts and property damage, increasing government spending on disaster recovery instead of economic development.

Cyclones and strong winds destroy homes, businesses, and farmland. Coastal regions in East Africa, such as Zanzibar and Mombasa, face occasional cyclones that lead to loss of life and economic disruption.

Temperature extremes impact health and productivity. Heatwaves reduce labor efficiency, especially in industries that rely on outdoor activities, such as construction and farming. High temperatures also increase the spread of diseases like malaria, affecting workforce productivity.

To mitigate meteorological problems, governments should invest in climate resilience programs, improve disaster preparedness, and promote sustainable agricultural practices.