

**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: 2009**

**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. Explain the roles played by transport and communication in the economy of a given country.

Transport and communication are essential for facilitating trade and commerce. A well-developed transport system allows goods to be moved efficiently from producers to consumers, reducing costs and increasing market reach. In Tanzania, improved road networks and port facilities in Dar es Salaam have enhanced both domestic and international trade.

Transport enhances industrial growth by enabling the movement of raw materials to factories and finished goods to markets. Industries require reliable road, rail, and air transport to ensure a steady supply chain. For example, the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) project in Tanzania aims to improve the transportation of goods, boosting industrialization efforts.

Communication plays a crucial role in modern business operations. Mobile phones, the internet, and postal services allow businesses to coordinate supply chains, manage transactions, and reach customers more efficiently. The rise of mobile banking services such as M-Pesa has facilitated financial transactions, particularly in rural areas.

The development of transport and communication infrastructure creates job opportunities. Road construction projects, airline services, and telecommunication companies provide employment to thousands of people. Additionally, better communication services have enabled the growth of online businesses, allowing people to work remotely.

Tourism relies heavily on efficient transport and communication networks. Tourists need reliable airlines, roads, and communication services to plan and navigate their trips. Tanzania's improvements in air travel and internet connectivity have attracted more visitors to destinations such as Serengeti and Zanzibar.

2. Discuss the negative impacts caused by the failure of African governments to exploit available energy resources.

Energy shortages hinder industrialization and economic growth. Without reliable energy supplies, industries struggle to operate efficiently, leading to reduced productivity and high operational costs. Many African countries experience frequent power outages, discouraging both local and foreign investment in manufacturing sectors.

The failure to develop energy resources increases dependence on imported fuels, leading to high energy costs. Many African countries import petroleum products, which drain foreign reserves and make electricity and transportation more expensive. This affects the affordability of goods and services, slowing economic progress.

Lack of energy infrastructure limits rural development. Many villages in Africa remain without access to electricity, preventing the growth of small businesses and essential services such as healthcare and

education. In Tanzania, limited rural electrification affects agricultural processing industries, forcing farmers to sell raw produce at low prices.

Environmental degradation results from over-reliance on traditional biomass fuels such as firewood and charcoal. Due to limited electricity access, many African households depend on wood fuel, leading to deforestation and soil erosion. This contributes to climate change and reduces agricultural productivity.

Social and economic inequality widens when energy resources are not fully utilized. Urban areas often receive better energy services, while rural communities are left behind. This disparity limits opportunities for rural populations, increasing poverty and migration to overcrowded cities.

### 3. Give an account of the factors for the location of automobile industries in Germany.

Germany's automobile industry is strategically located near abundant raw materials. The country has access to high-quality steel, aluminum, and other essential components needed for car manufacturing. This reduces transportation costs and enhances production efficiency.

A highly skilled workforce contributes to the success of Germany's automobile industry. The country has a strong education system, with technical schools and engineering programs that produce top automotive engineers and technicians. Companies such as Volkswagen and BMW benefit from this expertise.

Advanced research and technology development have positioned Germany as a leader in the global automobile sector. The country invests heavily in innovation, producing cutting-edge automotive designs and fuel-efficient engines. Research centers collaborate with universities and industry leaders to drive technological progress.

Efficient transport and logistics networks support the automobile industry. Germany has well-developed highways, railways, and ports that facilitate the movement of raw materials and finished vehicles. The proximity to major European markets also enables quick exports, boosting the industry's competitiveness.

Strong government policies and industrial incentives encourage automobile manufacturing. The German government provides subsidies, tax incentives, and infrastructure development to support the automotive sector. Environmental policies promoting electric vehicles have also stimulated industry growth.

### 4. To what extent is power responsible for the low level of industrial development in Tropical Africa?

Power shortages limit industrial expansion by causing frequent production disruptions. Many factories in Tropical Africa rely on backup generators due to unreliable electricity grids, increasing operational costs and reducing competitiveness. Countries like Nigeria experience severe power outages that hinder business growth.

High electricity costs discourage investment in manufacturing and processing industries. In many African nations, electricity tariffs are among the highest in the world, making it expensive for companies to operate large-scale production facilities. This forces businesses to relocate to regions with cheaper energy.

Limited access to power in rural areas prevents the development of agro-processing industries. Farmers in Tropical Africa often lack electricity to process and store their products, leading to post-harvest losses. With reliable electricity, industries such as dairy processing and grain milling could thrive.

Dependence on outdated energy infrastructure results in inefficiencies and energy wastage. Many African power plants operate with old equipment, leading to frequent breakdowns and reduced energy output. Investment in modern energy infrastructure could improve industrial capacity.

While power is a major factor affecting industrialization, other issues such as poor infrastructure, corruption, and limited access to capital also contribute to slow industrial growth. Addressing energy challenges alongside policy reforms can help stimulate economic development.

#### 5. Discuss the role of St. Lawrence Basin in the economy of Canada and USA.

The St. Lawrence Basin is a crucial trade and transportation corridor between Canada and the USA. The St. Lawrence Seaway connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, allowing the movement of goods and raw materials between North America and international markets. This enhances economic activities such as manufacturing and exports.

The basin supports agriculture and food production. The fertile lands surrounding the St. Lawrence River provide ideal conditions for farming. Both Canada and the USA produce and export wheat, corn, and dairy products from this region, contributing significantly to national economies.

Hydroelectric power generation is a key economic benefit of the St. Lawrence Basin. The region has several dams that produce renewable energy, supplying electricity to industries and households in both countries. This lowers energy costs and supports industrial growth.

The tourism industry benefits from the scenic landscapes, wildlife, and cultural heritage along the St. Lawrence River. Tourists visit historical sites, national parks, and recreational areas, generating revenue for local businesses and governments.

The region is home to major industrial hubs, including automobile and steel manufacturing. Cities such as Montreal and Toronto rely on the basin's resources and transport networks to support industries that contribute to economic growth.

The St. Lawrence Basin plays a strategic geopolitical role, strengthening economic ties between Canada and the USA. It facilitates cross-border trade and investment, promoting economic stability and regional cooperation.

By leveraging the natural and economic advantages of the St. Lawrence Basin, both countries continue to benefit from increased trade, energy production, and industrial growth.

6. Give explanatory notes on the following population characteristics.

(a) Age structure

Age structure refers to the distribution of a population based on age groups. It is usually represented in a population pyramid, which shows the proportion of young, working-age, and elderly individuals. A youthful population, such as in many African countries, indicates high birth rates and potential economic growth but also creates challenges like unemployment and high dependency ratios. Conversely, an aging population, like in Japan and Germany, leads to labor shortages and increased healthcare costs.

(b) Population dispersion

Population dispersion describes how people are spread across a geographical area. It can be even, where individuals are evenly distributed, clumped, where people concentrate in specific regions such as cities, or random, where there is no clear pattern of settlement. In Tanzania, population dispersion is clumped, with more people living in urban areas such as Dar es Salaam compared to remote rural regions.

(c) Population density

Population density is the number of people living per unit area, usually measured as people per square kilometer. High population density occurs in urban centers like Lagos and Nairobi, leading to overcrowding, high cost of living, and pressure on resources. Low population density is common in desert and forested areas, where harsh environmental conditions limit human settlement.

(d) Population size

Population size refers to the total number of people in a given country or region. It affects economic development, resource allocation, and government planning. A large population, if well-managed, provides a strong labor force, whereas a rapidly growing population without proper planning can lead to poverty and environmental degradation.

7. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of different types of census.

Advantages of Census

Provides accurate demographic data – A population census helps governments and organizations collect detailed information on age, gender, education, employment, and housing, which is useful for planning and policy-making.

Aids in resource allocation – Census data is used to allocate resources fairly. Governments distribute funds for healthcare, education, and infrastructure based on population needs in different regions.

Facilitates economic planning – By analyzing population trends, governments can forecast labor market demands, unemployment rates, and the need for social services, helping to create effective economic policies.

Assists in electoral planning – The number of representatives in parliaments and local governments is often determined by census data. Countries use census results to ensure fair representation in political decision-making.

#### Disadvantages of Census

Expensive and time-consuming – Conducting a national census requires substantial financial resources, personnel, and time. Poor countries struggle to conduct regular censuses due to budget constraints.

Challenges in data collection – Some regions, especially remote or conflict-prone areas, are difficult to access, leading to undercounting or inaccurate data. Language barriers and illiteracy can also affect the quality of responses.

Privacy concerns – Some individuals are reluctant to provide personal information due to fears of data misuse, government surveillance, or cultural beliefs. This can lead to incomplete or false information.

Political manipulation – In some countries, census results are manipulated for political gains, such as inflating population figures to gain more government funding or electoral influence.

#### 8. What are the objectives and features of the East African Community Customs Union?

##### Objectives of the East African Community (EAC) Customs Union

Facilitate free trade among member states – The customs union aims to eliminate trade barriers, such as import taxes and tariffs, allowing goods and services to move freely within the region.

Boost industrial growth – By removing restrictions on the movement of raw materials and finished products, the union encourages industrialization and competitiveness among member states like Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Promote economic integration – The customs union strengthens regional cooperation, making it easier for businesses to operate across borders and attract foreign investments.

Enhance revenue collection – By adopting a common external tariff (CET), EAC countries ensure that imports from non-member states are taxed uniformly, preventing tax evasion and unfair competition.

Encourage job creation – The removal of trade barriers fosters economic growth, leading to the expansion of businesses and the creation of more employment opportunities in sectors like manufacturing and agriculture.

##### Features of the EAC Customs Union

Elimination of internal tariffs – Goods produced within EAC member states can be traded freely without customs duties, reducing the cost of doing business.

Common external tariff (CET) – Imports from non-EAC countries are subject to a uniform tariff, ensuring fair competition for regional producers.

Trade dispute resolution mechanism – A structured system is in place to settle trade disputes among member states, ensuring smooth economic operations.

Simplified customs procedures – The union has introduced measures like electronic documentation and one-stop border posts to facilitate efficient cross-border trade.

9. “The economic integration in developing countries is in dilemma.” Discuss.

Developing countries face political instability, which weakens regional economic integration efforts. Frequent changes in government, civil wars, and corruption slow down policy implementation and discourage foreign investments in trade unions.

Differences in economic development levels create challenges in integration. Wealthier nations like South Africa dominate regional trade, while poorer countries struggle to compete, leading to economic imbalances.

Weak infrastructure limits the effectiveness of economic integration. Poor road networks, inefficient ports, and unreliable electricity make it difficult for goods and services to move freely within regional blocs.

High dependence on external markets affects trade unions in developing countries. Many African countries rely on exporting raw materials to Western nations rather than trading within their regional blocks, reducing the effectiveness of local economic integration.

Lack of uniform policies leads to trade disputes among member states. Different tax policies, customs procedures, and economic regulations create confusion and delays in regional trade agreements.

To overcome these challenges, developing countries must invest in infrastructure, establish stable governance, and promote intra-regional trade to strengthen economic integration.

10. Explain the causes and effects of desertification.

#### Causes of Desertification

Deforestation – The excessive cutting down of trees for fuel, agriculture, or construction leaves the land exposed to erosion, reducing soil fertility and leading to desertification.

Overgrazing – Livestock feeding on vegetation without allowing the land to recover depletes plant cover, making the soil vulnerable to erosion and desertification, as seen in the Sahel region of Africa.

Climate change – Rising global temperatures and unpredictable rainfall patterns reduce water availability, leading to the drying of lands and expansion of deserts.

Poor agricultural practices – Unsustainable farming methods, such as excessive tilling, monocropping, and overuse of chemical fertilizers, degrade soil quality and accelerate desertification.

#### Effects of Desertification

Reduced agricultural productivity – As fertile land turns into desert, food production declines, leading to hunger and malnutrition in affected regions.

Loss of biodiversity – Desertification destroys natural habitats, leading to the extinction of plant and animal species that rely on the ecosystem for survival.

Water shortages – Decreased vegetation cover leads to reduced groundwater recharge, lowering water availability for drinking, irrigation, and industry.

Forced migration and conflict – As land becomes unproductive, people are forced to migrate in search of better living conditions, leading to overcrowding in cities and competition over resources, which may result in conflicts.

11. “The technological advancement is a guarantee reliable solution against the alarming rate of environmental problems.” Discuss.

Advanced irrigation systems help combat desertification and drought by efficiently managing water use. Technologies such as drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting have improved agricultural productivity in arid regions.

Renewable energy sources reduce dependence on fossil fuels, decreasing carbon emissions and slowing climate change. Solar, wind, and hydroelectric power provide sustainable energy alternatives.

Waste management technologies enhance recycling and reduce pollution. Countries like Sweden have developed efficient recycling systems, reducing landfills and environmental contamination.

Smart agricultural techniques, such as precision farming and genetically modified crops, allow farmers to optimize yields while minimizing environmental damage.

While technological advancements provide solutions, their effectiveness depends on government policies, economic investment, and public awareness. Without proper implementation, environmental problems may persist despite technological progress.