

**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: 2011**

**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. Fuel wood will continue to remain Tanzania's source of energy for decades to come. Evaluate this statement.

Fuel wood remains the dominant source of energy in Tanzania due to its availability and affordability. Many rural households rely on firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating because they cannot afford alternative energy sources such as electricity and gas. The high cost of modern energy solutions makes fuel wood the most accessible option for low-income families.

Limited electricity coverage in rural areas contributes to continued dependence on fuel wood. Despite government efforts to expand the national grid, many villages lack electricity, forcing residents to use traditional biomass energy. The slow expansion of renewable energy sources means that rural communities will continue relying on wood fuel.

Cultural habits and cooking preferences also play a role in sustaining fuel wood use. Many Tanzanians prefer cooking with charcoal or firewood because they believe it enhances the flavor of food. This cultural attachment to fuel wood makes it difficult for alternative energy sources to replace it completely.

Deforestation and environmental concerns pose a major challenge to the sustainability of fuel wood. As the population grows, demand for firewood and charcoal increases, leading to large-scale deforestation. Unless alternative sources of energy are promoted, fuel wood dependency will continue, further damaging Tanzania's forests.

Government policies and energy alternatives will determine whether fuel wood remains the primary source of energy. If investment in renewable energy, such as solar and biogas, increases, fuel wood usage could decline. However, without major interventions, Tanzania's reliance on wood fuel is likely to continue for decades.

2. "Agriculture can lead to a total environmental degradation if not carefully managed." Discuss.

Deforestation is a major consequence of unsustainable agricultural practices. Farmers clear forests to create more farmland, leading to habitat destruction, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of the water cycle. In Tanzania, the expansion of farmland in regions such as Morogoro and Iringa has contributed to forest loss.

Soil erosion and land degradation occur when farmers do not use proper land management techniques. Overgrazing, monocropping, and excessive tilling weaken soil structure, making it vulnerable to erosion. In areas like Shinyanga, poor agricultural practices have led to desertification and declining soil fertility.

Water pollution results from the excessive use of pesticides, fertilizers, and chemicals in agriculture. These pollutants wash into rivers and lakes, affecting aquatic ecosystems and human health. Lake Victoria, for example, has suffered from agricultural runoff, leading to algae blooms and reduced fish populations.

Loss of biodiversity happens when natural ecosystems are converted into farmland. Wetlands, grasslands, and forests are destroyed, threatening the survival of plant and animal species. Large-scale farming in regions such as Kilombero Valley has led to the displacement of wildlife.

Climate change is intensified by agricultural activities that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. Livestock farming produces methane, while burning crop residues releases carbon dioxide. Unsustainable farming practices also reduce carbon sequestration, making climate change worse.

To prevent environmental degradation, sustainable agricultural practices such as agroforestry, crop rotation, and organic farming should be encouraged. Policies that promote reforestation and soil conservation can help mitigate the negative impacts of agriculture.

### 3. Examine five (5) limiting factors facing pastoral farming in tropical regions.

Drought and water scarcity make pastoral farming challenging in tropical regions. Frequent droughts reduce the availability of water and pasture for livestock, leading to high animal mortality rates. In Tanzania's semi-arid regions such as Dodoma and Singida, pastoralists struggle to find sufficient water for their herds.

Diseases and pests threaten livestock health and reduce productivity. In tropical climates, diseases such as East Coast Fever and Trypanosomiasis (caused by tsetse flies) weaken animals and lead to high mortality rates. Pastoralists often lack access to veterinary services, making disease outbreaks difficult to control.

Land degradation and overgrazing occur when livestock populations exceed the carrying capacity of the land. Overgrazing reduces vegetation cover, leading to soil erosion and desertification. This problem is common in Maasai pastoralist communities, where large herds compete for limited grazing land.

Conflicts over land and resources arise between pastoralists and farmers. As population growth increases the demand for agricultural land, pastoralists face restrictions on grazing areas, leading to clashes with farming communities. In regions like Morogoro and Manyara, disputes over land use have resulted in violence.

Lack of government support and infrastructure limits the development of pastoral farming. Many pastoralist areas lack roads, markets, and veterinary services, making it difficult for herders to sell their livestock or access healthcare for their animals. Without proper support, pastoralists struggle to improve productivity.

4. Show how the tourism industry has contributed to the economic development of Tanzania since her independence.

Foreign exchange earnings from tourism contribute significantly to Tanzania's economy. The country earns billions of dollars annually from international tourists visiting attractions such as Serengeti National Park, Mount Kilimanjaro, and Zanzibar. These earnings help stabilize the national economy and fund development projects.

Job creation in the tourism sector provides employment for thousands of Tanzanians. Tour guides, hotel workers, transport operators, and park rangers benefit from tourism-related jobs. The hospitality industry also employs many people, boosting income levels across the country.

Infrastructure development has been stimulated by the growth of tourism. Roads, airports, and hotels have been improved to accommodate visitors. The expansion of Julius Nyerere International Airport and the development of high-end lodges in national parks have enhanced Tanzania's tourism capacity.

Preservation of natural and cultural heritage has been supported by tourism revenue. National parks, historical sites, and conservation programs receive funding from tourism activities. The protection of Ngorongoro Conservation Area and the restoration of cultural sites like Kilwa Kisiwani demonstrate tourism's role in heritage conservation.

Diversification of the economy has been achieved through tourism. Instead of relying solely on agriculture and mining, Tanzania benefits from tourism as an additional economic pillar. This reduces dependency on volatile commodity prices and strengthens economic resilience.

Community development programs are funded by tourism revenue. Many lodges and tour companies invest in local education, healthcare, and infrastructure projects. For example, some safari lodges in Serengeti fund local schools and healthcare services, improving the well-being of surrounding communities.

Encouragement of foreign investment in Tanzania's tourism sector has increased business opportunities. International hotel chains, airlines, and tour companies have invested in Tanzania, bringing capital and expertise that boost the industry's growth.

Improvement of Tanzania's global reputation has been enhanced by tourism. As a top safari destination, Tanzania receives international recognition, attracting investors and fostering diplomatic relations with other countries.

5. Analyze the conditions which influence the development of Hydro-Electric Power (HEP) production in a given area.

Availability of water sources is essential for HEP production. Large rivers, lakes, and reservoirs provide the necessary water flow to generate electricity. In Tanzania, the Rufiji River is a key resource for the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project.

Topography and elevation influence the efficiency of hydropower stations. Steep gradients and waterfalls enhance water flow, increasing energy generation. In regions like Kariba in Zambia and Mtera in Tanzania, the natural landscape supports effective hydropower production.

Climate and rainfall patterns determine the sustainability of HEP production. Areas with consistent rainfall ensure a continuous water supply for power generation. However, in dry regions, seasonal variations may affect electricity output, leading to unreliable supply.

Investment and funding are necessary for the construction and maintenance of HEP plants. Hydropower projects require significant financial resources, often provided by governments, foreign investors, or international development banks.

Demand for electricity influences the development of HEP projects. Regions with growing industrial and domestic energy needs prioritize hydropower investment. Urban centers like Dar es Salaam and Arusha rely on stable electricity from hydropower sources.

Environmental and social factors impact HEP development. Large dams may require the relocation of communities and affect ecosystems. Careful planning is needed to balance energy needs with environmental conservation.

Technological advancements improve HEP efficiency. Modern turbines, dam designs, and smart grid systems enhance electricity production and distribution. Countries investing in innovative technology can maximize hydropower potential.

Government policies and regulations play a crucial role in HEP development. Supportive policies, including incentives for renewable energy, encourage investment in hydropower projects. In Tanzania, policies promoting green energy have facilitated hydropower expansion.

By considering these conditions, countries can effectively develop and expand their hydropower capacity, ensuring sustainable and reliable electricity supply.

6. “Physical factors are immensely responsible for internal migration.” Discuss.

Climatic conditions greatly influence internal migration. Areas that experience extreme weather conditions, such as droughts or floods, push people to migrate to regions with more favorable climates. In Tanzania, people from dry regions like Dodoma and Singida migrate to areas with better rainfall, such as Mbeya and Kilimanjaro, to improve their living conditions.

Availability of water resources is a crucial factor in migration. People move to areas with reliable water supplies for domestic use, agriculture, and livestock. For example, communities in semi-arid regions often migrate towards river valleys or lake shores where water is more accessible.

Soil fertility and agricultural potential determine where people choose to settle. Many rural migrants move to fertile areas where they can engage in farming. In Tanzania, regions such as Morogoro and Ruvuma attract settlers due to their fertile soils that support commercial and subsistence agriculture.

Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides force people to migrate. Coastal regions of Tanzania, like Dar es Salaam and Tanga, often experience flooding, leading residents to relocate to higher ground. Similarly, volcanic activity around Mount Kilimanjaro has historically influenced settlement patterns.

Topography and accessibility influence migration patterns. Mountainous areas with steep slopes and rugged terrain tend to have lower population densities, while flat and accessible areas attract more people. Many Tanzanians migrate to lowland areas where transport networks and urban centers are well developed. Presence of minerals and natural resources attracts migration. Areas rich in gold, diamonds, and other minerals, such as Geita and Shinyanga, experience an influx of people seeking employment in mining activities. However, these areas often face environmental and social challenges due to high population growth.

Urbanization and infrastructure development encourage migration. People move to urban areas where roads, hospitals, schools, and communication networks are well established. Cities such as Arusha, Dar es Salaam, and Mwanza attract migrants due to their economic and social opportunities.

Forest resources and logging activities influence internal migration. Some people migrate to forested areas to engage in timber harvesting, charcoal production, or conservation projects. However, this often leads to deforestation and environmental degradation.

While physical factors play a significant role in internal migration, they often interact with economic, social, and political factors to influence population movements within a country.

7. “A rapidly growing population can be an asset or liability.” Analyze this statement.

A rapidly growing population as an asset:

A growing population expands the labor force, which can boost industrial and economic development. If properly managed, a large working-age population provides human resources for manufacturing, services, and agricultural sectors, increasing productivity.

Innovation and creativity are often driven by a large, youthful population. Countries with a growing population have more potential for technological advancements, entrepreneurship, and business expansion. For example, nations like India and China have leveraged their population growth to become global leaders in technology and business.

A large population creates a bigger domestic market for goods and services. With more consumers, businesses can thrive, increasing national income and economic stability. This is particularly beneficial for industries such as food production, housing, and telecommunications.

Population growth encourages investment in infrastructure and development. Governments and private investors are more likely to invest in transportation, healthcare, and education to support a growing population, leading to overall national development.

A rapidly growing population as a liability:

Strain on resources is a major challenge of rapid population growth. Overpopulation increases demand for food, water, land, and energy, leading to shortages and environmental degradation. Many African countries struggle to provide enough resources for their fast-growing populations.

High unemployment rates result when the labor market cannot absorb the growing workforce. In Tanzania, many young people remain jobless despite having education and skills, leading to frustration and social unrest.

Pressure on public services such as healthcare and education increases with a growing population. Overcrowded hospitals, schools, and transportation systems reduce the quality of life for citizens. Many urban areas in developing countries experience shortages of essential services due to population growth.

Environmental degradation occurs when a growing population leads to deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution. Uncontrolled urban expansion destroys natural habitats, increasing the risk of climate change and natural disasters.

The impact of population growth depends on how well a country manages its resources, economy, and policies. If properly planned, a growing population can be an asset, but if mismanaged, it can become a major burden.

## 8. Give an account of the objectives and achievements of the European Union (EU).

Objectives of the European Union:

The EU was established to promote economic integration among European countries by creating a single market for goods, services, capital, and labor. This allows member states to trade freely without restrictions, boosting economic growth.

Maintaining peace and stability in Europe was a key reason for the formation of the EU. After World War II, European nations sought to prevent conflicts by establishing a united political and economic system.

The EU aims to strengthen democracy and human rights by ensuring that member states uphold democratic principles, justice, and individual freedoms. It sets legal standards for human rights and governance.

Environmental sustainability is another objective of the EU. The organization promotes policies to combat climate change, reduce pollution, and encourage renewable energy use among its member states.

The EU seeks to enhance global competitiveness by creating policies that improve research, innovation, and industrial development. By fostering economic cooperation, the EU ensures that Europe remains a major player in global trade.

Achievements of the European Union:

The EU has successfully eliminated trade barriers among member states, allowing businesses to operate across borders without tariffs. This has increased trade and economic growth within Europe.

The creation of the euro currency has simplified trade and investment across the Eurozone. The euro has made financial transactions easier and strengthened the economic stability of participating countries.

The EU has played a crucial role in maintaining peace among European nations. Since its formation, there have been no major conflicts between member states, demonstrating the success of political and economic cooperation.

Significant progress has been made in environmental protection through EU policies on climate change, pollution control, and renewable energy. The EU has set ambitious targets for carbon emission reductions and green energy investment.

9. “Regional economic integrations in Africa are plagued by several bottlenecks.” Examine the problems facing ECOWAS.

Political instability within some ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) member countries disrupts economic integration. Civil wars, military coups, and weak governance reduce investor confidence and slow down regional trade efforts.

Poor infrastructure is a major challenge for ECOWAS. Many West African countries lack proper road networks, railways, and ports, making trade and transportation expensive and inefficient. The lack of connectivity hinders economic growth in the region.

Economic disparities among member states create difficulties in policy coordination. Wealthier nations like Nigeria dominate the economic landscape, while poorer countries struggle to meet integration standards, leading to unequal benefits within ECOWAS.

Bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption slow down the implementation of regional policies. Many ECOWAS countries face challenges in enforcing trade agreements and harmonizing policies, delaying economic integration efforts.



Security threats such as terrorism, piracy, and border conflicts affect trade and movement of goods and people. The presence of extremist groups in some West African nations creates instability, discouraging investment and economic cooperation.

10. Examine four major problems facing wildlife management in Tanzania and suggest solutions.

Poaching and illegal hunting threaten wildlife populations, especially elephants and rhinos. Criminal networks engage in the illegal wildlife trade, reducing biodiversity and affecting tourism. Stronger anti-poaching laws and increased ranger patrols can help combat this issue.

Human-wildlife conflicts arise when animals destroy crops or attack livestock. Farmers living near national parks often kill wild animals to protect their livelihoods. Creating buffer zones and offering compensation schemes can help reduce conflicts.

Deforestation and habitat destruction caused by agriculture and settlements reduce wildlife habitats. Conservation programs promoting reforestation and land-use planning can help preserve natural ecosystems.

Lack of funding for conservation efforts limits anti-poaching activities and park management. Increased government and international funding can help improve conservation infrastructure and protect Tanzania's wildlife.

By addressing these challenges, Tanzania can ensure the long-term survival of its wildlife while benefiting from sustainable tourism.