

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: 2020

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. “Manpower mobilization is a way towards achieving tangible socio-economic development.” With reference to this statement, describe eight strategies that have been adopted by Tanzania to mobilize her manpower since independence.

Tanzania has invested in universal primary education (UPE) to ensure that every child has access to basic education. Since independence, the government has implemented policies such as the Education for Self-Reliance (ESR) initiative, which has increased literacy rates and provided skilled manpower for the workforce.

The country has established vocational training centers to equip youth with technical skills in fields such as mechanics, carpentry, and electrical engineering. Institutions such as the Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) play a crucial role in developing a skilled workforce that meets industry demands.

Higher education expansion has been a priority, with the establishment of universities such as the University of Dar es Salaam and the Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology. These institutions produce professionals in various fields, including science, engineering, and medicine.

Agricultural extension programs have been introduced to train farmers in modern farming techniques. Programs such as Kilimo Kwanza (Agriculture First) provide education on irrigation, pest control, and improved seed varieties, enhancing productivity and food security.

The government has encouraged industrialization to create employment opportunities. Investments in textile, manufacturing, and processing industries have increased job creation, reducing reliance on agriculture as the sole source of income.

Public sector employment programs have been expanded to absorb graduates and professionals into government institutions. The recruitment of teachers, doctors, and engineers in public service has strengthened manpower utilization.

Foreign partnerships and scholarships have been established to enhance skill development. The government collaborates with international institutions to send students abroad for specialized training in medicine, engineering, and information technology.

Entrepreneurship promotion has been encouraged through financial support and training programs. Initiatives such as the Youth Development Fund (YDF) provide loans and mentorship to young entrepreneurs, enabling them to create jobs and contribute to economic growth.

2. To what extent does the utilization of resources and improvement of science help to overcome overpopulation in developing countries? Explain by giving five points.

Efficient utilization of land resources allows for increased agricultural productivity, reducing food shortages and malnutrition. Improved irrigation systems and mechanized farming help support larger populations without excessive land expansion.

Advancements in medical science have improved healthcare, reducing infant mortality rates and increasing life expectancy. Access to vaccines, antibiotics, and reproductive health services helps manage population growth while improving overall well-being.

The use of renewable energy sources such as solar and hydroelectric power reduces environmental degradation caused by overpopulation. Countries that adopt clean energy reduce reliance on wood and fossil fuels, minimizing deforestation and air pollution.

Industrial and technological innovations create job opportunities outside traditional sectors, reducing rural-to-urban migration. The growth of technology-based industries, such as telecommunications and IT, allows people to work remotely, reducing congestion in major cities.

Family planning programs supported by scientific advancements help control population growth. The availability of contraceptives, reproductive health education, and awareness campaigns empowers individuals to make informed decisions about family size.

3. Examine four setbacks and four prosperities of the tourism industry in East Africa.

One major setback is political instability, which affects tourist confidence. Countries such as Kenya and Uganda have faced periods of violence and terrorism, deterring international visitors.

Poor infrastructure limits accessibility to tourist sites. Many national parks and historical sites in East Africa are located in remote areas with inadequate road networks and unreliable air transport.

Environmental degradation threatens the sustainability of tourism. Deforestation, poaching, and climate change impact biodiversity, reducing the appeal of safari destinations like the Serengeti and Maasai Mara.

Competition from other global destinations affects tourism in East Africa. Countries like South Africa and Thailand offer well-developed tourism services, attracting tourists who might otherwise visit East Africa.

Despite these setbacks, the industry has seen prosperity through increased foreign exchange earnings. Tourism remains one of the largest contributors to GDP in countries like Tanzania, Kenya, and Rwanda, generating revenue from wildlife safaris and cultural tourism.

It has created employment opportunities in hotels, tour operations, and transport services. Local communities benefit from jobs in lodges, restaurants, and craft markets, improving their livelihoods.

Tourism has led to infrastructure development, including improved roads, airports, and telecommunications. Areas such as Zanzibar and Arusha have modernized their facilities to accommodate tourists.

The industry promotes conservation efforts by generating funds for national parks and wildlife reserves. Entrance fees and tourism levies help fund anti-poaching initiatives and habitat protection projects.

4. “For decades since independence, Tanzania has adopted several strategies to modernize her manufacturing industry.” Support this statement by giving eight points.

Tanzania has established industrial zones and export processing zones (EPZs) to attract local and foreign investors. These zones provide tax incentives and infrastructure to support manufacturing growth.

The government has invested in energy production to support industries. The construction of hydroelectric dams and natural gas power plants ensures a stable electricity supply for manufacturing activities.

Industrialization policies such as the Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) have been implemented to promote manufacturing in various sectors, including textiles, cement, and food processing.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has been encouraged through trade agreements and incentives. Companies from China, India, and Europe have established factories in Tanzania, boosting industrial output.

The privatization of state-owned enterprises has improved efficiency in manufacturing. Previously underperforming industries have been revived through private sector management and investment.

Infrastructure development, including better roads, ports, and railways, has facilitated the transportation of raw materials and finished products. The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) enhances connectivity for industrial goods.

The government has promoted value addition to agricultural products. Processing industries for cashew nuts, coffee, and cotton have been developed to increase export value and create jobs.

Technical and vocational training programs have been introduced to equip the workforce with industrial skills. Institutions such as the Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology (DIT) offer courses in engineering and manufacturing.

5. Explain four economic importances of transportation through pipelines and indicate four challenges for construction of pipelines in East Africa.

Pipelines provide a cost-effective means of transporting oil and gas over long distances, reducing reliance on road and rail transport. This lowers transportation costs and improves fuel supply efficiency.

They enhance energy security by ensuring a steady flow of petroleum products to industries and households. Pipelines such as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) facilitate regional energy distribution.

Pipeline transportation reduces environmental risks associated with road and sea transport. It minimizes oil spills, fuel wastage, and vehicle emissions, making it an eco-friendly alternative.

It creates job opportunities during construction, maintenance, and operation phases. The establishment of new pipelines provides employment for engineers, technicians, and security personnel.

Challenges include high construction costs, as building pipelines requires significant investment in materials, land acquisition, and labor. Many East African countries face financial constraints in pipeline projects.

Political and legal disputes over pipeline routes delay project implementation. Conflicts between landowners, communities, and governments often slow down progress.

Pipeline vandalism and theft of fuel are common in some regions. Criminal activities targeting pipelines disrupt operations and lead to economic losses.

Geographical barriers such as mountains and rivers complicate pipeline construction. The rugged terrain in East Africa increases engineering challenges and project costs.

6. “Although nuclear energy is disastrous, it is still a prosperous source of energy in the world.” Argue for this statement in eight points.

Nuclear energy provides a reliable and consistent power supply, unlike solar and wind energy, which depend on weather conditions. It ensures uninterrupted electricity generation.

It has a high energy output, meaning small amounts of uranium produce large amounts of electricity. This makes nuclear power highly efficient compared to fossil fuels.

Nuclear energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions, making it an environmentally friendly alternative to coal and oil. Countries like France rely on nuclear power to meet carbon reduction goals.

It supports industrialization by providing stable power for factories, research institutions, and infrastructure projects. Many developed nations depend on nuclear plants for economic growth.

Nuclear technology contributes to medical advancements, including cancer treatment and medical imaging. Radiation therapy is widely used in hospitals worldwide.

Despite the risks, advancements in safety technology have improved nuclear plant security. New reactor designs minimize the chances of accidents like Chernobyl or Fukushima.

Nuclear energy reduces dependence on fossil fuels, increasing energy independence. Countries without oil or gas reserves can develop nuclear power as an alternative.

Nuclear-powered submarines and spacecraft have expanded military and space exploration capabilities. Nations with nuclear technology strengthen their defense and scientific research sectors.

7. Describe five negative impacts of the mining industry in developing countries and suggest three ways of mitigating them.

Mining activities cause environmental degradation due to deforestation, soil erosion, and destruction of ecosystems. In countries like Ghana and Tanzania, large-scale mining operations have cleared forests and altered natural landscapes, affecting biodiversity.

Water pollution is another major impact, as toxic chemicals such as mercury and cyanide used in gold mining contaminate rivers and lakes. In regions like the Geita gold mining area in Tanzania, nearby water bodies have been affected, posing risks to aquatic life and communities relying on these water sources.

Mining leads to displacement of local communities as land is taken for extraction purposes. Many indigenous people are forced to relocate, losing their homes, agricultural land, and cultural heritage, leading to economic and social hardships.

Health hazards among miners and surrounding communities arise from exposure to dust, toxic fumes, and heavy metals. In places like South Africa, where coal mining is common, many workers suffer from respiratory diseases such as silicosis due to prolonged exposure to harmful particles.

Mining contributes to social conflicts due to disputes over resource ownership and revenue distribution. In countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo, conflicts between mining companies, local populations, and illegal mining groups have led to violence and instability.

To mitigate these negative impacts, governments should enforce strict environmental regulations requiring mining companies to practice responsible extraction and rehabilitation of mined areas. Companies should be mandated to conduct reforestation and land restoration programs.

Improving mining safety standards by enforcing protective measures for workers, such as better ventilation systems, use of protective gear, and regular health checkups, can reduce occupational hazards and health risks.

Encouraging sustainable mining practices, such as community-based mining projects and responsible sourcing of minerals, can ensure that local communities benefit from mining activities. Revenue-sharing programs should be established to support local development projects like schools and healthcare facilities.

By implementing these measures, developing countries can minimize the negative effects of mining while maximizing its economic benefits.