

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: 2021

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. It is argued that population growth is a serious problem in developing countries. Support this argument by giving seven points.

Rapid population growth in developing countries leads to increased demand for social services such as education and healthcare. Governments struggle to provide enough schools, hospitals, and essential services, leading to overcrowded classrooms and poor medical care.

It causes high unemployment rates as job creation cannot keep up with the growing labor force. Many young people remain jobless or engage in low-paying informal work, increasing poverty levels.

Population growth contributes to food insecurity because agricultural production struggles to meet demand. In many developing nations, arable land is limited, and poor farming practices lead to reduced food supply, causing malnutrition and hunger.

It leads to environmental degradation as forests are cleared for settlement and agriculture. Deforestation, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity become major issues, affecting long-term sustainability.

Overpopulation strains housing and infrastructure, leading to the growth of informal settlements and slums. Cities such as Dar es Salaam and Nairobi experience severe housing shortages, forcing people to live in poor conditions with inadequate sanitation.

It increases pressure on natural resources such as water and energy. Overcrowded cities struggle with water shortages, frequent power outages, and insufficient sanitation facilities, leading to a decline in the quality of life.

High population growth worsens income inequality, as resources are concentrated in the hands of a few while the majority live in poverty. This creates social instability, leading to increased crime rates and political unrest.

2. Most African cities experience overpopulation, which affects people's lives. In four points, examine the negative effects of highly populated areas and suggest four measures to overcome the situation.

Overpopulation leads to traffic congestion, making movement within cities difficult and time-consuming. Roads become overcrowded with vehicles, increasing travel times and pollution, as seen in major cities like Lagos and Nairobi.

It causes poor sanitation and health risks due to limited access to clean water and waste disposal services. Slums and informal settlements lack proper drainage systems, increasing the spread of diseases like cholera and typhoid.

High population density leads to increased crime rates. Unemployment and poverty drive some people to engage in illegal activities such as theft and drug trafficking, creating security challenges in urban areas.

The demand for housing surpasses supply, leading to high rental costs and overcrowding. Many families are forced to live in single-room accommodations, which negatively impacts health and well-being.

To address overpopulation, governments should promote rural development by investing in agriculture, industries, and social services in rural areas to reduce migration to cities.

Improving family planning programs and reproductive health education can help control population growth by encouraging responsible parenthood and access to contraceptives.

Expanding infrastructure and urban planning initiatives will ensure the construction of new roads, housing projects, and water systems to accommodate the growing urban population.

Encouraging investment in alternative economic activities such as digital jobs and decentralized industries can create employment outside major cities, reducing pressure on urban centers.

3. Livestock keeping in Tanzania has a lot of effects on the people and the environment at large. Describe four negative impacts of livestock keeping on the environment and suggest four appropriate measures to overcome the problems.

Overgrazing by livestock leads to soil erosion and land degradation. When too many animals feed on the same pasture, the grass cover is destroyed, making the land infertile and unsuitable for agriculture.

Deforestation occurs as forests are cleared to create grazing land. This reduces biodiversity and contributes to climate change by increasing carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere.

Livestock keeping contributes to water pollution. Animal waste, fertilizers, and pesticides used in livestock farming contaminate rivers and lakes, affecting aquatic life and human health.

Methane emissions from livestock contribute to global warming. Cattle, goats, and sheep produce large amounts of methane gas, a greenhouse gas that accelerates climate change.

To mitigate these problems, adopting rotational grazing can help prevent overgrazing by allowing pastures to regenerate before animals return to graze.

Promoting afforestation and agroforestry can restore degraded lands and provide alternative fodder sources, reducing the need to clear forests for grazing.

Implementing waste management systems, such as biogas production from animal waste, can reduce water pollution while providing renewable energy for rural households.

Encouraging sustainable livestock farming practices, including zero-grazing and improved feeding techniques, can minimize environmental impact while increasing productivity.

4. Give an account of eight factors which led to the development of the timber industry in the Parana pine forests of Southern Brazil.

The Parana pine forests provide vast natural timber resources, ensuring a continuous supply of raw materials for the timber industry. The availability of high-quality wood has encouraged large-scale logging operations.

Favorable climatic conditions support fast tree growth, ensuring sustainable timber production. The warm and humid climate in Southern Brazil allows trees to mature quickly, reducing the time needed for harvesting.

Advanced logging technology and mechanized forestry practices have improved efficiency in timber extraction and processing. Modern sawmills and equipment increase productivity while minimizing waste.

The Brazilian government has invested in infrastructure such as roads, railways, and ports to facilitate the transportation of timber products to domestic and international markets.

Foreign investments and partnerships have played a role in expanding the timber industry. International companies have invested in Brazil's forestry sector, providing capital, technology, and expertise.

The demand for timber in domestic and global markets has driven industry growth. Parana pine timber is used in construction, furniture making, and paper production, ensuring steady sales.

Sustainable forest management policies and reforestation programs have been implemented to balance logging with conservation efforts. These initiatives help maintain long-term timber supply.

Availability of skilled labor in the forestry sector has boosted productivity. Trained workers and forestry engineers ensure efficient timber harvesting and processing.

5. "South Africa is endowed with geographical and non-geographical factors for the development of the tourism industry." Justify this statement by providing eight points.

South Africa has diverse landscapes, including mountains, deserts, beaches, and wildlife reserves. Attractions like Table Mountain and Kruger National Park draw millions of tourists annually.

The country has a rich cultural heritage, with unique traditions, music, and historical sites such as Robben Island. Tourists visit to experience indigenous cultures like the Zulu and Xhosa.

Well-developed infrastructure, including international airports and modern roads, facilitates easy access to tourist destinations. Johannesburg and Cape Town serve as major travel hubs.

The government has favorable tourism policies, offering incentives and marketing campaigns to promote the industry. "Visit South Africa" campaigns target international visitors.

South Africa's coastline provides opportunities for marine tourism, including diving, surfing, and whale watching. The Garden Route is a popular destination for nature lovers.

The country has a strong hospitality industry, with high-quality hotels, lodges, and safari resorts catering to tourists. International brands like Hilton and Marriott operate in major cities.

Wildlife conservation efforts, including national parks and private game reserves, protect biodiversity while attracting eco-tourism. Safari experiences in the Kruger National Park are world-famous.

South Africa hosts international events such as the FIFA World Cup and cultural festivals, boosting tourism and global recognition. These events increase visitor numbers and revenue.

6. The Tanzanian mineral sector has a high contribution to the generation of national income. However, the sector is encountered by several setbacks. Examine seven problems facing the gold mining industry.

Illegal mining, also known as "informal mining," is a major problem in the gold industry. Many small-scale miners operate without proper licenses, leading to loss of government revenue and environmental degradation. For instance, in regions like Geita and Mara, illegal miners use hazardous chemicals like mercury, which pollute water sources and pose health risks.

Environmental destruction caused by gold mining is another serious issue. Open-pit mining results in deforestation, soil erosion, and water contamination. Many mining areas, such as those in Shinyanga, have experienced loss of vegetation and destruction of ecosystems due to mining activities.

Fluctuations in global gold prices affect the profitability of mining operations. Since gold prices are determined by international markets, a sudden decline can lead to job losses, reduced investment, and financial instability in mining regions like Kahama and Tarime.

Poor infrastructure in some mining areas limits the efficiency of gold extraction and transportation. Many mining sites are located in remote areas with poor road networks, making it difficult to transport raw gold to processing facilities or export terminals. This increases operational costs for mining companies.

Health and safety risks for miners are another challenge. Many workers in artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) operate in unsafe conditions without proper protective gear. Accidents such as mine collapses and exposure to toxic chemicals have led to deaths and long-term health complications.

Corruption and mismanagement in the mining sector affect its growth. Cases of bribery and tax evasion among some officials and investors reduce government revenue from gold mining. Some companies underreport their production to avoid paying taxes, leading to financial losses for Tanzania.

Limited access to modern mining technology affects productivity. Many small-scale miners lack the necessary equipment for efficient gold extraction, leading to lower yields and wastage. Unlike large-scale

mining companies such as Barrick Gold and AngloGold Ashanti, many artisanal miners still use traditional methods that are slow and inefficient.

7. Tanzania has abundant raw cotton production but is still lagging behind in the textile industry. Justify this statement by giving eight reasons.

The lack of modern textile industries limits the value addition of cotton. Most of Tanzania's raw cotton is exported without processing, meaning that other countries benefit from producing finished textile products such as clothing and fabrics. This prevents Tanzania from maximizing the economic potential of its cotton sector.

Inconsistent cotton production due to climate change and pests reduces supply for the textile industry. Droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns affect cotton farming in regions like Mwanza and Shinyanga, leading to fluctuating yields. Additionally, pests such as bollworms destroy cotton crops, lowering production capacity.

High production costs make it difficult for textile factories to compete in the international market. The cost of electricity, labor, and machinery maintenance in Tanzania is relatively high compared to countries like China and India, where textile industries are more competitive.

Outdated machinery and limited technological advancement in textile factories affect production efficiency. Many textile mills in Tanzania still use old machines that slow down processing and increase operational costs. Unlike countries with advanced textile automation, Tanzania lacks large-scale investments in modern spinning and weaving technologies.

Limited government support and investment in the textile sector hinder its growth. While the government has encouraged industrialization, financial support and incentives for local textile industries remain low. Without subsidies or tax incentives, many investors prefer importing finished textile products rather than setting up manufacturing plants.

Competition from imported textiles, especially second-hand clothes (mitumba), negatively impacts local production. Many Tanzanians prefer cheaper imported clothes over locally manufactured textiles, reducing the market demand for domestically produced fabrics. This makes it difficult for the local textile industry to grow.

Poor marketing and lack of brand development prevent Tanzanian textiles from gaining international recognition. Unlike Ethiopia, which has successfully marketed its textile industry to global markets, Tanzania has not aggressively promoted its cotton-based products to attract foreign buyers and investors.

Limited skills and expertise in textile manufacturing also contribute to slow industrial growth. While Tanzania has skilled cotton farmers, the country lacks a sufficient workforce trained in advanced textile production, fashion design, and fabric innovation. This results in dependency on foreign expertise, which increases production costs.