

**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: 2014**

**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. Analyse seven measures to be taken in checking the fast-growing fertility rate in Africa

Expanding access to family planning services is essential for reducing fertility rates. Many African countries have limited availability of contraceptives, especially in rural areas. Governments should provide free or affordable birth control methods, ensuring women and couples can plan their families effectively.

Improving female education is one of the most effective ways to lower fertility rates. Studies show that educated women tend to have fewer children because they are more informed about reproductive health and have career aspirations. In countries like Ethiopia and Tanzania, increased female school enrollment has been linked to lower birth rates.

Raising awareness about reproductive health and rights can help people make informed decisions about childbearing. Public campaigns, media programs, and community outreach can educate men and women on the benefits of smaller families and proper spacing between births.

Promoting economic opportunities for women encourages them to focus on careers rather than early and frequent childbirth. In countries where women have financial independence and job security, fertility rates tend to be lower. Governments should invest in women's entrepreneurship and employment programs.

Reducing child mortality rates can lower fertility rates over time. When parents are confident that their children will survive into adulthood, they may choose to have fewer children. Expanding vaccination programs, improving healthcare services, and providing better nutrition are key measures to achieve this.

Encouraging later marriages helps delay childbirth and reduces the total number of children a woman can have. Many African countries still practice early marriages, particularly in rural communities. Enforcing laws that set the minimum marriage age at 18 and promoting girls' education can address this issue.

Integrating population policies into national development plans ensures sustained efforts to control fertility rates. Governments should align population growth with economic and social development goals, ensuring policies receive adequate funding and implementation support.

2. Justify that population policy in Tanzania is not effective. Give eight points.

High fertility rates remain a challenge despite government efforts to control population growth. Many women in Tanzania still have five or more children due to limited access to contraception and cultural preferences for large families. The failure to significantly reduce fertility rates shows that the policy has not been effectively implemented.

Family planning services are not widely available in rural areas. Many health centers in remote locations lack adequate contraceptive supplies, leaving women without reliable birth control options. This results in unintended pregnancies and continued population growth, especially in regions with poor healthcare infrastructure.

Low levels of education, particularly among women, continue to contribute to high birth rates. Many girls drop out of school early due to economic hardship and cultural norms, increasing their chances of early marriage and frequent childbearing. The government's population policy has not been successful in ensuring universal access to education, especially for girls.

Religious and cultural beliefs discourage the use of contraception. Some religious groups and traditional communities view family planning as unacceptable, preventing many couples from limiting their family size. The population policy has not adequately addressed these deep-rooted beliefs, making it difficult to achieve widespread acceptance of contraceptive use.

Economic dependence on children makes population control efforts ineffective. In many Tanzanian rural areas, families rely on children to work on farms and support household incomes. This economic reliance encourages parents to have more children, undermining efforts to reduce fertility rates.

Limited government funding for population control programs weakens policy implementation. Many reproductive health initiatives depend on donor funding, making them unsustainable in the long run. Without consistent financial support, family planning campaigns and contraceptive distribution remain inadequate.

Urban migration and overcrowding continue to rise despite the policy's efforts to manage population growth. Cities like Dar es Salaam and Mwanza experience high rates of rural-to-urban migration, leading to overcrowding, unemployment, and strain on public services. The policy has not effectively balanced population distribution between urban and rural areas.

High levels of teenage pregnancy indicate that reproductive health education is not reaching all young people. Many teenage girls lack access to information about contraception and safe reproductive practices, leading to early pregnancies and increased population growth. The failure to curb teenage pregnancies highlights weaknesses in the implementation of the population policy.

### 3. (a) Define the following terms related to demography:

Population pressure refers to the strain placed on available resources due to a high population density. When an area has more people than it can sustainably support, problems such as food shortages, environmental degradation, and unemployment arise. Many African countries experience population pressure due to rapid population growth and limited resources.

Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman is expected to have in her lifetime based on current birth rates. In Tanzania, the TFR remains high, contributing to rapid population growth and increasing demand for healthcare, education, and infrastructure.

Crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given population per year. It is used to measure the fertility level of a country. A high CBR indicates rapid population growth, while a low CBR suggests population stability or decline.

Crude death rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given population per year. It helps assess the general health conditions of a country. A low CDR usually indicates better healthcare, improved living conditions, and increased life expectancy.

(b) Explain the social, economic, and cultural factors influencing mortality rate in Tanzania.

Limited access to healthcare contributes to higher mortality rates. In rural areas, many people do not have access to hospitals or qualified medical professionals, leading to preventable deaths from treatable diseases such as malaria and pneumonia. The lack of healthcare infrastructure remains a challenge in reducing mortality rates.

Poverty increases the risk of malnutrition and poor living conditions, which contribute to higher death rates. Many Tanzanians, particularly in rural areas, cannot afford a balanced diet or proper medical care, making them more vulnerable to diseases and infections. Malnutrition weakens the immune system, increasing mortality rates among children and the elderly.

HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases remain a leading cause of death in Tanzania. Despite efforts to control the spread of HIV, many people still lack access to antiretroviral treatment. Tuberculosis and malaria are also major causes of death, particularly in areas with poor sanitation and limited healthcare facilities.

Cultural beliefs and traditional practices affect mortality rates. Some communities rely on traditional healers instead of modern medicine, leading to delays in seeking proper medical treatment. Additionally, some cultural practices, such as female genital mutilation (FGM), increase health risks for women, leading to complications and death.

Economic disparities between urban and rural areas impact mortality rates. People living in cities have better access to medical facilities, clean water, and nutrition compared to those in remote villages. The unequal distribution of healthcare services results in higher mortality rates in rural regions.

Environmental factors such as droughts, floods, and natural disasters affect mortality rates. Climate change has increased the frequency of extreme weather events, leading to food shortages, displacement, and increased deaths from waterborne diseases such as cholera. Poor disaster preparedness worsens the impact of these environmental challenges.

4. Discuss the statement that energy crisis is likely to be a more serious threat for development in developing countries. Suggest three measures to avoid the problem.

Energy shortages slow down industrial growth and economic activities in developing countries. Many African nations, including Tanzania, experience frequent power outages, which disrupt businesses and manufacturing industries. Without a reliable energy supply, economic productivity remains low, preventing sustainable development.

Dependence on traditional biomass fuels such as firewood and charcoal contributes to deforestation and environmental degradation. In many rural areas, people rely on these energy sources due to the lack of electricity. The destruction of forests leads to soil erosion, reduced agricultural productivity, and climate change, further worsening energy crises.

High energy costs make development difficult. Many developing countries import petroleum products at high prices, leading to inflation and increased production costs. The reliance on expensive energy sources reduces investment in other sectors such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure.

Energy insecurity affects daily life, including education and healthcare services. Schools without electricity struggle to provide quality education, while hospitals face challenges in operating medical equipment. Power shortages also affect the storage of vaccines and medicines, leading to increased mortality rates.

To avoid energy crises, governments should invest in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower. Tanzania has vast potential for renewable energy, particularly from the Rufiji Hydropower Project, which can provide stable and affordable electricity. Expanding clean energy projects will reduce reliance on fossil fuels and improve sustainability.

Diversifying energy sources can help stabilize the supply. Countries should invest in different energy technologies, including geothermal, nuclear, and biofuels, to reduce dependence on a single energy source. Kenya, for example, has successfully developed geothermal energy, providing an alternative to hydro and thermal power.

Improving energy efficiency and conservation practices can reduce waste and enhance sustainability. Governments should promote the use of energy-saving appliances, implement policies that encourage industries to use efficient technologies, and educate citizens on reducing energy consumption. Establishing strict regulations for industrial and household energy use can help extend energy availability.

By implementing these measures, developing countries can reduce their vulnerability to energy crises, ensuring steady economic growth and improved living standards for their populations.

5. Evaluate the global efforts that have been made on the management and conservation of fisheries. International agreements and treaties have been established to regulate fishing activities and protect marine ecosystems. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) provides guidelines on

territorial waters, exclusive economic zones (EEZs), and sustainable fishing practices. This treaty ensures that countries manage their marine resources responsibly to prevent overfishing.

The establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) has helped conserve fish populations and protect breeding grounds. Countries around the world, including Australia's Great Barrier Reef and the Galápagos Islands in Ecuador, have created MPAs to prevent overexploitation and restore marine biodiversity. These protected areas allow fish stocks to recover and maintain ecological balance.

The use of fishing quotas and catch limits has been introduced to prevent overfishing. Organizations such as the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) set quotas on fish species that are at risk of depletion. These measures ensure that commercial fisheries do not exceed sustainable harvest levels, allowing fish populations to replenish.

Technological advancements in sustainable fishing methods have been adopted to reduce bycatch and habitat destruction. Innovations such as turtle excluder devices (TEDs) and selective fishing gear help protect non-target species and minimize environmental damage. Many countries now require fishing industries to use eco-friendly techniques to maintain ocean biodiversity.

International campaigns against illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing have strengthened enforcement mechanisms. Governments and organizations such as INTERPOL and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) work together to monitor illegal fishing vessels, impose sanctions, and promote transparency in fisheries management. Satellite tracking and electronic monitoring systems help detect unauthorized fishing activities in international waters.

Community-based fisheries management has been promoted to involve local populations in conservation efforts. Programs such as co-management agreements between governments and fishing communities help enforce sustainable practices. Countries like Indonesia and the Philippines have successfully implemented community-led marine conservation initiatives, improving fishery sustainability.

Aquaculture and fish farming have been expanded as an alternative to wild fishing. Countries like China, Norway, and Chile have developed large-scale aquaculture industries that provide a stable seafood supply while reducing pressure on wild fish stocks. Sustainable fish farming practices, such as integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA), help minimize environmental impacts.

Public awareness and education campaigns have played a crucial role in promoting responsible seafood consumption. Organizations such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certify sustainable seafood products, encouraging consumers to make eco-friendly choices. Global efforts such as World Oceans Day highlight the importance of marine conservation and responsible fishing.

6. Examine the future prospects of the tourism industry in Tanzania. Give eight points.

Tanzania's tourism industry has significant growth potential due to its diverse attractions, including wildlife, beaches, and cultural heritage. The country is home to world-famous sites such as Serengeti National Park,

Mount Kilimanjaro, and Zanzibar, which continue to attract international visitors. Expanding tourism infrastructure will further enhance accessibility to these destinations.

The government's investment in infrastructure, including roads, airports, and hotels, will improve tourism accessibility. The expansion of Julius Nyerere International Airport and the construction of new lodges in national parks will facilitate more tourist arrivals. Upgrading transportation networks will also enhance the travel experience within the country.

Eco-tourism and sustainable travel practices are expected to boost Tanzania's tourism sector. With increasing global awareness of environmental conservation, more travelers prefer eco-friendly destinations. Tanzania's focus on protecting its wildlife and natural reserves aligns with this trend, attracting responsible tourists who support conservation efforts.

Diversification of tourism products will contribute to the industry's growth. In addition to wildlife safaris, Tanzania can develop cultural tourism, adventure tourism, and historical site tours. Attractions such as the Stone Town of Zanzibar and the Olduvai Gorge provide opportunities to promote historical and archaeological tourism.

The rise of digital marketing and online booking platforms will enhance Tanzania's global tourism visibility. Social media campaigns, virtual tours, and digital advertising allow the country to reach a broader audience. The use of travel apps and e-visa systems also simplifies travel planning for international tourists.

Increased investment from the private sector will support the expansion of tourism services. International hotel chains, tour operators, and airlines are expanding their presence in Tanzania, creating more accommodation options and improving service quality. The growth of tourism-related businesses will generate employment opportunities and boost the economy.

The demand for medical tourism presents a new opportunity for Tanzania. Establishing high-quality healthcare facilities and wellness retreats can attract international visitors seeking medical treatments, spa resorts, and alternative medicine. This sector has the potential to generate significant revenue and diversify Tanzania's tourism offerings.

Political stability and security improvements will enhance Tanzania's reputation as a safe travel destination. Many tourists prioritize safety when choosing travel destinations, and maintaining peace and security will encourage more visitors. Strengthening tourism policies and regulations will also ensure the industry's sustainable development.

7. Describe eight contributions of tree crop farming to the socio-economic development of Nigeria.

Tree crop farming contributes significantly to Nigeria's economy through export earnings. Cash crops such as cocoa, oil palm, rubber, and cashew nuts generate foreign exchange, supporting national revenue. Nigeria is one of the largest cocoa producers in Africa, exporting to international markets such as Europe and Asia.

Employment creation in the agricultural sector is driven by tree crop farming. Millions of Nigerians work in plantations, processing industries, and export businesses related to tree crops. The industry provides jobs for farmers, traders, transporters, and factory workers, reducing unemployment and improving livelihoods.

Tree crop farming supports the development of agro-based industries. Processing plants for cocoa, palm oil, and rubber contribute to the manufacturing sector by producing value-added products such as chocolate, cooking oil, and tires. This stimulates industrial growth and economic diversification.

The sector enhances rural development by improving infrastructure and social services. Many farming communities benefit from roads, schools, and healthcare facilities funded by agribusinesses and government programs. Tree crop plantations help bridge the development gap between urban and rural areas.

Food security is strengthened through tree crop farming. While many tree crops are grown for export, others such as coconut and oil palm provide essential food products. Palm oil is a staple ingredient in Nigerian cuisine, supporting household nutrition.

The industry contributes to environmental conservation through agroforestry practices. Tree crops help prevent soil erosion, enhance biodiversity, and improve carbon sequestration. Sustainable farming techniques, such as intercropping and organic fertilization, reduce environmental degradation.

Foreign investment in Nigeria's agricultural sector is encouraged by the profitability of tree crops. International companies and investors engage in large-scale plantations, research, and value chain development. This attracts capital, technology transfer, and expertise to the sector.

Tree crop farming supports government revenue through taxation. The government collects export duties, land use fees, and corporate taxes from agribusinesses, funding national development programs and public services.

8. Give an account of eight factors leading to the development of the aircraft industry in the United States of America.

The USA has a strong research and innovation base that supports aircraft development. Leading aerospace companies such as Boeing and Lockheed Martin invest in advanced aviation technologies, including fuel-efficient engines and aerodynamics. The presence of top engineering universities also contributes to the industry's growth.

The country's large defense sector drives aircraft production. The U.S. military requires advanced fighter jets, bombers, and surveillance aircraft, leading to continuous investment in aerospace manufacturing. Government contracts provide stable funding for research and development.



The USA has a well-established aviation infrastructure, including major airports, air traffic control systems, and maintenance facilities. This supports commercial and military aviation, allowing for efficient aircraft operations and development.

A highly skilled workforce ensures the success of the aircraft industry. The U.S. has experienced engineers, technicians, and pilots who contribute to aircraft manufacturing, maintenance, and innovation. Aerospace training programs provide continuous skill development.

Strong government support through funding and policies has fostered industry growth. Agencies such as NASA and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) promote research, safety standards, and regulations that enhance aircraft development.

The USA benefits from a large domestic and international market for aircraft. With a high demand for commercial air travel and military aircraft, U.S. manufacturers have consistent orders from airlines, the government, and foreign buyers.

Private sector investment in space exploration and commercial aviation has expanded the industry. Companies like SpaceX and Blue Origin are advancing space travel, while private jet manufacturers cater to luxury markets.

Advanced materials and technology innovation have improved aircraft efficiency and safety. The use of lightweight composite materials, artificial intelligence, and automated systems enhances aircraft performance, making the U.S. a leader in aerospace development.