

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: 2016

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. Providing eight points, account for high fertility rate in Tanzania.

Cultural and traditional beliefs encourage large families in many Tanzanian communities. Having many children is often seen as a sign of wealth and social prestige, leading to high fertility rates, especially in rural areas.

Limited access to contraception and family planning services contributes to high fertility. Many women in remote areas lack awareness or access to modern birth control methods, leading to frequent pregnancies.

Early marriages result in longer reproductive years. In some regions, girls are married off at a young age, sometimes before the age of 18, which increases the number of children they can have in their lifetime.

High infant mortality rates encourage families to have more children as a way of ensuring that some will survive into adulthood. Due to healthcare challenges in some rural areas, parents opt for larger families to compensate for potential child losses.

Low levels of female education contribute to high birth rates. Women with limited education are more likely to become housewives and focus on childbearing rather than pursuing careers or delaying marriage.

Agricultural-based economies depend on children for labor. In many farming communities, having more children means having more hands to work on farms, which encourages larger families.

Religious beliefs influence reproductive behavior. Some religious groups discourage contraception and promote procreation, leading to higher birth rates among followers.

Lack of social security systems makes families rely on children for support in old age. Without pension schemes or financial security, parents have many children to ensure they will be cared for when they are elderly.

2. Examine four benefits and four problems of the ‘one child policy’ in China.

Benefits:

The policy successfully reduced population growth. By limiting most families to one child, China was able to control overpopulation and ease pressure on natural resources and public services.

It improved economic development by reducing dependency ratios. With fewer children to support, families had more savings, and the government allocated more resources to infrastructure and economic projects.

Women’s participation in education and employment increased. With fewer childcare responsibilities, more women pursued higher education and joined the workforce, contributing to China’s economic growth.

Environmental benefits were achieved as lower population growth reduced deforestation, pollution, and resource depletion. The reduced strain on agricultural land and water resources helped improve sustainability.

Problems:

The policy led to an aging population crisis. With fewer young people to support the elderly, China now faces a shrinking workforce and rising healthcare costs for older citizens.

A gender imbalance occurred due to a preference for male children. Many families practiced sex-selective abortions, leading to a higher number of men than women, which has created social challenges, including difficulties in marriage.

Psychological and social pressure affected single children. The “Little Emperor Syndrome” emerged, where single children grew up with high expectations from parents and faced immense pressure to succeed. Human rights violations were reported as the policy involved forced abortions and sterilizations. Many families suffered emotional and psychological distress due to government-enforced reproductive restrictions.

3. Giving eight points, discuss the impact of rapid population growth on the environment.

Deforestation increases as more land is cleared for settlement and agriculture. In Tanzania, forests like those in the Kilombero Valley have been cleared to make space for housing and farming, leading to loss of biodiversity.

Soil degradation results from excessive farming to feed growing populations. Over-cultivation and overgrazing reduce soil fertility, leading to lower agricultural productivity and desertification in areas like Dodoma.

Water scarcity becomes a problem as demand for clean water rises. Rivers and lakes such as Lake Victoria face increased pollution and overuse, reducing freshwater availability.

Increased waste production leads to pollution. Overpopulated cities like Dar es Salaam struggle with waste management, leading to open dumping, water contamination, and air pollution.

Climate change is aggravated as high populations consume more fossil fuels. More people use vehicles, industries expand, and deforestation increases carbon emissions, leading to global warming.

Wildlife habitats are destroyed as human settlements expand into conservation areas. This leads to human-wildlife conflicts, as seen near the Serengeti, where animals face threats from poaching and land encroachment.

Overfishing occurs as growing populations increase demand for fish. Lakes and oceans are overexploited, reducing fish stocks and affecting marine ecosystems.

Energy shortages result as more people require electricity and fuel. Deforestation for firewood and reliance on fossil fuels contribute to energy crises in some regions.

4. Analyse eight problems facing the transport and communication sector in Tanzania.

Poor road infrastructure affects transportation efficiency. Many rural areas have unpaved roads that become impassable during the rainy season, making it difficult to transport goods and people.

Limited railway networks hinder economic growth. Tanzania's railway system is underdeveloped, with slow trains and aging infrastructure affecting cargo and passenger transport.

High transportation costs make movement expensive. Due to poor infrastructure, fuel shortages, and high vehicle maintenance costs, transportation remains costly, affecting businesses and consumers.

Traffic congestion in major cities like Dar es Salaam slows down economic activities. Poor urban planning and limited road expansion result in frequent traffic jams, wasting time and fuel.

Inadequate air transport facilities restrict international trade and tourism. Many airports lack modern equipment, and few international flights operate to remote tourist destinations.

Low investment in telecommunication networks affects connectivity. Some rural areas still lack mobile phone networks and internet access, limiting business and communication.

Corruption in transport management leads to inefficiency. Bribery in road projects and mismanagement of public transport funds contribute to slow infrastructure development.

Dependence on outdated transport technology slows progress. Many old buses, trains, and ferries operate inefficiently, increasing maintenance costs and travel delays.

5. "Timber industry and environmental conservation are incompatible." Justify the statement with six points.

Deforestation destroys biodiversity. Large-scale logging in regions like the Amazon rainforest reduces wildlife habitats and disrupts ecosystems.

Soil erosion increases when trees are cut down. Without tree roots to hold the soil, rain washes away fertile land, reducing agricultural productivity.

Climate change worsens as fewer trees absorb carbon dioxide. Deforestation leads to higher greenhouse gas levels, contributing to global warming.

Water cycle disruptions occur when forests are cleared. Trees help regulate rainfall patterns, and deforestation can lead to droughts and water shortages.

Logging activities pollute rivers and lakes. Timber processing releases chemicals and sawdust into water bodies, affecting aquatic life.

Loss of indigenous communities' livelihoods happens when forests are cleared. Many indigenous groups depend on forests for food, medicine, and shelter, and deforestation forces them to relocate.

6. The agricultural sector is the backbone of Tanzania's economy. Justify this argument with six points.

Agriculture provides employment to over 65% of Tanzanians, particularly in rural areas where farming is the primary source of income.

It contributes significantly to GDP. Crops such as coffee, tea, and cashew nuts are major export earners for Tanzania.

Food security depends on agriculture. Local food production ensures the availability of staple crops such as maize, rice, and beans.

Raw materials for industries come from agriculture. Cotton, tobacco, and sugarcane support manufacturing sectors like textiles and food processing.

Agriculture promotes rural development by generating income for farmers, improving living standards, and supporting infrastructure development.

It supports trade and exports. Tanzanian agricultural products are sold to international markets, earning foreign exchange and strengthening the economy.

7. Using Japan as an example, evaluate six dangers of nuclear power in the world.

Nuclear accidents cause massive destruction. The Fukushima disaster in 2011 resulted in radiation leaks, forcing thousands to evacuate and causing long-term environmental damage.

Radioactive waste is difficult to dispose of. Nuclear plants produce toxic waste that remains hazardous for thousands of years, posing serious environmental risks.

Nuclear energy can be weaponized. Countries with nuclear reactors can develop nuclear weapons, increasing global security threats.

Health hazards arise from radiation exposure. Long-term exposure to radiation can cause cancer, genetic mutations, and birth defects.

Nuclear plants are targets for terrorism. A terrorist attack on a nuclear facility could cause massive explosions and radiation release.

High costs of nuclear plants make them economically risky. Construction, maintenance, and decommissioning costs are extremely high, making nuclear energy an expensive investment.

8. Giving eight points, account for the development of the dairy industry in the Netherlands.

Fertile land supports cattle grazing, providing high-quality feed for dairy cows.

Advanced dairy farming technology, including automated milking machines, enhances efficiency.

Government support through subsidies and research funding promotes dairy sector growth.

Strong cooperative organizations assist farmers with marketing, price stabilization, and quality control.

Export demand for Dutch dairy products boosts production. The Netherlands exports cheese, milk, and butter worldwide.

Efficient transport networks ensure smooth distribution of dairy products.

Scientific research improves cattle breeds and milk production techniques.

Sustainable farming practices help maintain long-term dairy industry growth.