

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: 2017

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 eight population problems of underdeveloped countries.

Rapid population growth puts pressure on limited resources such as land, water, and food supplies. In countries like Nigeria and Bangladesh, agricultural land is overused, leading to soil degradation and lower food production, which results in hunger and malnutrition.

High unemployment rates occur because job opportunities do not match the growing labor force. Many young people in underdeveloped nations struggle to find employment, forcing them into informal jobs or migration to urban areas in search of work.

Overcrowded cities lead to the expansion of slums and informal settlements. In cities like Kinshasa and Mumbai, rapid urbanization without proper planning has resulted in poor sanitation, lack of clean water, and increased spread of diseases.

Limited healthcare services cannot meet the demands of a fast-growing population. In countries such as Chad and South Sudan, there is a shortage of hospitals, medical personnel, and essential medicines, resulting in high infant mortality and low life expectancy.

Poor education access affects human capital development. In many underdeveloped countries, education systems are underfunded, leading to overcrowded classrooms, lack of learning materials, and low literacy rates, which hinder economic progress.

Food insecurity is a major challenge due to rapid population growth and low agricultural productivity. In countries like Ethiopia and Haiti, recurrent droughts and inefficient farming techniques lead to food shortages and reliance on food aid.

Environmental degradation occurs as people clear forests for settlement and agriculture. In countries such as Madagascar and the Democratic Republic of Congo, deforestation for fuelwood and farming leads to loss of biodiversity and increased desertification.

High dependency ratios strain national economies. In underdeveloped countries with large young populations, working adults struggle to support dependents, leading to lower savings, reduced investments, and slow economic growth.

2. Giving six reasons, explain why population growth in Tanzania is a natural outcome of women's lack of economic and social opportunities.

Limited access to education for women leads to early marriages and high fertility rates. Many girls in rural areas drop out of school due to cultural norms, resulting in teenage pregnancies and large families.

Economic dependence on men discourages family planning. Women without income-generating activities often rely on their husbands, leading to higher birth rates as they fulfill traditional expectations of having many children.

Lack of career opportunities for women reduces their motivation to delay childbirth. In developed countries, women prioritize careers and financial stability before having children, but in Tanzania, limited employment options result in early motherhood.

Traditional gender roles emphasize women's reproductive functions. In many Tanzanian communities, societal expectations encourage women to focus on childbearing rather than professional or educational advancement.

Limited access to healthcare and contraceptives leads to unplanned pregnancies. In remote areas, family planning services are scarce, and cultural stigmas discourage the use of birth control methods, increasing population growth.

Social insecurity and lack of pension systems encourage large families. In rural Tanzania, parents have more children as a form of social security, expecting their offspring to support them in old age.

3. Examine four achievements and four constraints of population policy in Tanzania.

Achievements:

Improved access to family planning services has helped reduce fertility rates. The government, in collaboration with NGOs like Marie Stopes, has expanded contraceptive distribution and reproductive health education.

Increased female education has contributed to population control. More girls are enrolling in secondary and higher education, leading to delayed marriages and lower birth rates.

Urban planning has improved to accommodate growing populations. Cities like Dodoma and Dar es Salaam have introduced housing and infrastructure projects to manage population expansion.

Health sector development has increased life expectancy. Investments in maternal and child healthcare services have reduced infant mortality rates, leading to healthier populations.

Constraints:

Cultural and religious resistance to family planning remains a challenge. In some rural areas, traditional beliefs discourage contraceptive use, leading to high birth rates.

Limited financial resources hinder policy implementation. Population programs require funding for education, healthcare, and infrastructure, but budget constraints slow progress.

Rural-urban disparities in service delivery affect policy effectiveness. Family planning services and reproductive health education are more accessible in cities than in remote villages.

High dependency on donor funding for population programs creates sustainability issues. Many initiatives rely on foreign aid, making long-term implementation uncertain.

4. Assess six challenges facing Tanzanian peasants in practicing organic farming.

Lack of awareness and training limits the adoption of organic farming. Many peasants are unaware of organic methods and rely on traditional farming practices that reduce productivity.

Limited access to organic fertilizers and pest control solutions makes organic farming difficult. Farmers struggle to find natural alternatives to chemical inputs, affecting crop yields.

Organic farming requires more labor-intensive techniques such as manual weeding and compost preparation. Small-scale farmers often lack the workforce needed to maintain organic farms effectively.

Market access for organic produce is limited. Many Tanzanian farmers do not have reliable buyers for organic products, and local markets often favor conventionally grown crops.

Certification costs for organic farming are high. International markets require certification, which is expensive and difficult for small-scale farmers to obtain.

Unpredictable weather patterns due to climate change affect organic farming. Droughts and heavy rains impact crop growth, making it harder for farmers to rely on natural agricultural methods.

5. Examine eight factors for the successful beef farming in the USA.

Large land availability allows for extensive cattle ranching. States like Texas and Nebraska have vast grazing lands suitable for beef farming.

Advanced breeding techniques improve meat quality and productivity. The USA uses artificial insemination and genetic selection to enhance cattle breeds.

High demand for beef in both domestic and international markets ensures stable prices and profitability. The USA exports large quantities of beef to countries like Japan and South Korea.

Efficient transport networks facilitate the movement of cattle and meat products. Roads, railways, and refrigerated trucks ensure fast delivery of beef to processing plants and markets.

Government subsidies support the beef industry. Farmers receive financial assistance for feed, veterinary care, and market access.

Well-developed processing and storage facilities ensure hygiene and product quality. Modern slaughterhouses and cold storage systems extend beef shelf life.

Scientific research in cattle nutrition and disease control enhances beef production. Universities and agricultural institutes conduct studies to improve feeding programs.

Strong cooperative organizations help beef farmers with marketing, price stabilization, and export facilitation, ensuring sustainable growth.

6. “Fossil fuels are both energy resources for economic development and instruments of environmental destruction.” Justify the statement with eight points.

Economic Development:

Fossil fuels provide a reliable energy source for industries, powering factories, manufacturing plants, and transportation systems.

Oil and gas contribute to government revenue through taxes, royalties, and exports, funding national development projects.

Petroleum products facilitate global trade by powering ships, trucks, and airplanes that transport goods worldwide.

Natural gas supports domestic energy needs, providing electricity and heating for millions of households.

Environmental Destruction:

Burning fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases, contributing to climate change and global warming.

Oil spills and gas leaks cause marine pollution, damaging ecosystems and fisheries.

Coal mining leads to deforestation and soil degradation, reducing biodiversity.

Air pollution from fossil fuel combustion results in respiratory diseases and environmental health hazards.

7. With concrete examples, analyse eight factors which influence the location of an industry.

Availability of raw materials determines industrial location. For example, cement factories are built near limestone deposits, such as in Mbeya, Tanzania.

Transport networks facilitate easy movement of goods. Industries near ports, such as the Mombasa oil refinery, benefit from efficient trade routes.

Labor supply affects industrial success. High-tech industries in Silicon Valley, USA, attract skilled workers in IT and engineering.

Market proximity ensures quick distribution of products. Breweries are often located near urban centers to meet demand.

Energy supply is crucial for industries requiring high electricity usage, such as aluminum smelters in Canada near hydroelectric dams.

Government policies, such as tax incentives, attract industries to certain regions. Special Economic Zones in China have encouraged rapid industrial growth.

Climate conditions affect agricultural industries. For example, chocolate factories are located near cocoa-growing regions in Ghana.

Political stability ensures long-term industrial investment. Countries with stable governance, such as Germany, attract multinational companies.

8. Analyse four advantages and four disadvantages of railway transport.

Advantages:

Railways transport large quantities of goods over long distances efficiently. Coal, oil, and agricultural products move economically via rail.

Trains are environmentally friendly compared to road transport, producing lower carbon emissions.

Railways reduce road congestion, as heavy goods are transported by train instead of trucks.

They provide safe and reliable transport, with fewer accidents than road transport.

Disadvantages:

High construction and maintenance costs make railway expansion expensive.

Limited flexibility, as railways follow fixed routes, restricting direct access to some regions.

Delays in services due to track maintenance and accidents disrupt schedules.

Rail transport requires significant government investment, making privatization challenging.