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: 2018**

Instructions

1. This paper consists of seven questions.

2. Answer a total of five questions, question number 1 is compulsory.

1. Examine eight factors influencing population density.

Availability of water is a crucial factor in population density. Areas with permanent rivers, lakes, and rainfall, such as the Nile Valley in Egypt, attract dense populations, while dry regions like the Sahara Desert have low population densities.

Fertile land supports high population density by promoting agriculture. Regions like the Ganges Valley in India and the Kilimanjaro region in Tanzania have rich volcanic soils, allowing for intensive farming that sustains large populations.

Climate influences settlement patterns. Moderate climates, such as those in the East African Highlands, attract high populations due to favorable temperatures and rainfall, while extreme climates like the Arctic or deserts discourage settlement.

Relief and topography determine population density. Flat, lowland areas such as the Great Plains in the USA support large populations because they are easy to cultivate, whereas mountainous regions like the Himalayas have sparse populations due to rugged terrain.

Availability of natural resources affects settlement patterns. Areas rich in minerals, such as the Witwatersrand region in South Africa, attract populations due to mining opportunities, while resource-poor areas remain sparsely populated.

Economic opportunities influence population density. Urban centers such as Dar es Salaam and Lagos experience high population growth due to employment prospects in industries, trade, and services.

Infrastructure development promotes high population density. Regions with good transport networks, electricity, and healthcare, like Western Europe, attract high populations, while remote areas with poor infrastructure have lower densities.
Political stability encourages population growth. Countries experiencing peace and good governance attract more settlers, whereas conflict-prone areas such as parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo suffer from population decline due to migration.

2. With the aid of pyramids, compare and contrast the population structure of Tanzania and that of Norway. (Provide four points for comparison and four points for contrasting).

Comparison:
Both countries experience population growth, although at different rates. Tanzania has a higher birth rate, while Norway's growth is mainly due to immigration.

Both Tanzania and Norway have a working-age population that supports economic activities, though Norway has a larger proportion of elderly workers compared to Tanzania.

Both countries have gender-balanced populations, with nearly equal numbers of males and females, reflecting global demographic trends.

Both Tanzania and Norway face urbanization challenges, as more people migrate to cities in search of better job opportunities and services.

Contrast:

Tanzania has a youthful population, with a high percentage of people under 15 years due to high birth rates, while Norway has an aging population with a significant proportion of people above 65 years.

Norway has a lower dependency ratio because fewer children and elderly people rely on the working-age group, while Tanzania has a high dependency ratio due to many young dependents.

Life expectancy in Norway is much higher than in Tanzania, due to better healthcare, nutrition, and living standards. Tanzania's lower life expectancy results from poverty, disease, and limited healthcare access.

Norway's population pyramid has a narrow base and broad middle section, reflecting a low birth rate and aging society, whereas Tanzania's pyramid has a broad base, indicating high birth rates and a large young population.

3. Giving six points, explain how Tanzania has attempted to manage the rapid population growth.

Tanzania has promoted family planning programs to encourage smaller families. Organizations like Marie Stopes and government health clinics provide contraceptives and reproductive health education to help manage birth rates.

The government has invested in education, particularly for women and girls. Educated women tend to have fewer children, and initiatives such as free primary education help reduce early marriages and teenage pregnancies.

Rural development programs have been introduced to reduce rural-to-urban migration. By improving agricultural productivity and creating jobs in rural areas, the government seeks to ease pressure on overcrowded cities.

Tanzania has implemented economic diversification strategies to create employment opportunities outside agriculture. The expansion of industries and the service sector helps absorb the growing workforce.

Healthcare improvements have reduced infant mortality rates, leading to more controlled population growth. Vaccination programs, better maternity care, and improved nutrition contribute to healthier families.
The government encourages sustainable land use planning by promoting urban expansion projects to accommodate the growing population. Satellite towns like Kigamboni in Dar es Salaam help decongest major cities.

4. Describe four geographical requirements and four human factors influencing maize production in the USA Corn Belt.

Geographical Requirements:
Fertile soil is essential for maize production. The USA Corn Belt has deep, rich loamy soils that retain nutrients and moisture, supporting high crop yields.

A favorable climate with moderate temperatures and well-distributed rainfall supports maize growth. The Corn Belt experiences warm summers and adequate precipitation, ideal for maize cultivation.

Flat terrain allows for large-scale mechanized farming. The Midwest region has vast plains that facilitate tractor use and efficient farming operations.

Adequate water supply from rainfall and irrigation ensures continuous maize growth. The region's well-managed water resources contribute to stable production.

Human Factors:
Advanced technology in mechanization improves maize production. The USA uses modern tractors, harvesters, and irrigation systems to enhance efficiency.

Government support through subsidies and research funding promotes high productivity. Farmers receive financial aid to invest in better seeds and equipment.

Infrastructure, including roads, railways, and storage facilities, facilitates the transportation of maize to markets. Efficient logistics reduce post-harvest losses.

A skilled workforce in the agricultural sector ensures effective farm management. Farmers in the USA are well-trained in modern agricultural techniques, increasing productivity.

5. Analyse eight factors that have influenced the development of the shipbuilding industry in Japan.

Japan's strategic coastal location provides access to deep harbors and international shipping routes, facilitating ship construction and exports.

The country has abundant skilled labor specializing in shipbuilding, engineering, and maritime technology, ensuring high-quality production.

Government policies support the shipbuilding industry through subsidies, tax incentives, and research investment, making Japan a global leader in ship manufacturing.

Japan has a strong steel industry that supplies raw materials for ship construction, reducing costs and ensuring a steady supply of quality shipbuilding materials.

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Technological advancements in automation and robotics have improved efficiency in shipyards, allowing Japan to produce modern and environmentally friendly ships.

A well-developed transport and logistics network supports shipbuilding by facilitating the movement of materials and finished vessels.

Japan's reputation for producing high-quality ships has created strong demand in international markets, maintaining its position as a global exporter.

Collaboration with global shipping companies and trade agreements ensures continuous orders for new ships, keeping shipyards active.

6. Examine eight factors that have led to the successful fishing industries in Russia.

Russia has vast coastal and inland water bodies, including the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, providing rich fishing grounds.

Cold water temperatures favor the growth of high-value fish species like salmon, cod, and herring, increasing Russia's seafood exports.

The country invests in modern fishing fleets equipped with advanced technology, enabling large-scale and deep-sea fishing.

Government policies, including subsidies and fishing quotas, support the sustainability and profitability of the industry.

A strong seafood processing sector ensures that fish products are preserved and exported efficiently. Russia has large fish processing plants in cities like Vladivostok and Murmansk.

The demand for seafood in domestic and international markets encourages investment in commercial fishing.

Scientific research in fisheries management helps maintain sustainable fish stocks, preventing overfishing and ensuring long-term industry growth.

Russia has well-developed fishing infrastructure, including ports, storage facilities, and transportation networks, facilitating smooth operations.

7. Giving eight points, evaluate the contribution of mining to the economic development of Tanzania.

Mining generates government revenue through taxes, royalties, and export earnings. The gold mining sector, led by companies like Barrick Gold, contributes significantly to national income.

It creates employment opportunities for thousands of Tanzanians in mining towns such as Geita and Kahama.

Mining attracts foreign direct investment (FDI), leading to infrastructure development in mining regions. Roads, electricity, and water supply systems improve as a result.

The industry supports local businesses by increasing demand for goods and services, benefiting communities near mining sites.

Mining contributes to industrial development by supplying raw materials such as coal and limestone for cement and energy production.

The sector improves Tanzania's trade balance by increasing exports, reducing reliance on imports, and strengthening foreign exchange reserves.

Technological transfer occurs as international companies introduce modern mining equipment and techniques, improving local expertise.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs funded by mining companies support education, healthcare, and community development.

8. Examine eight conditions for the development of tourism in a country.

Political stability ensures security for tourists, making a country an attractive destination.

Well-developed infrastructure, including roads, airports, and hotels, enhances accessibility and comfort for visitors.

Rich natural attractions such as wildlife, mountains, and beaches draw international tourists.

Cultural heritage, including historical sites, festivals, and traditional arts, enriches the tourism experience.

Aggressive marketing and global advertising increase tourism awareness and visitor numbers.

Investment in human resource training ensures professional tour guides and hospitality services.

Government policies, including visa facilitation and tax incentives, encourage tourism growth.

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