

**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: 2019**

**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. Discuss the statement that, “Population is never static rather it is dynamic.”

Population is always changing due to factors such as birth rates, death rates, and migration. The number of people in a given area fluctuates over time as a result of natural and social processes.

Birth rates contribute to population growth. In many developing countries, high fertility rates lead to an increase in population, while in developed countries, birth rates are lower, sometimes resulting in population decline.

Death rates affect population dynamics by reducing the number of people in a country. Improvements in healthcare, nutrition, and sanitation have lowered mortality rates in many countries, contributing to longer life expectancy and population growth.

Migration causes population changes as people move from one place to another. Rural-to-urban migration leads to urbanization, while international migration can increase or decrease population sizes in different regions.

Population structure changes over time as the proportion of young, working-age, and elderly people shifts. For example, some countries experience aging populations, while others have a youthful population due to high birth rates.

Economic conditions also influence population dynamics. In times of economic growth, populations may increase due to better living standards, while during economic crises, birth rates may decline due to financial constraints.

Government policies, such as family planning and immigration laws, impact population changes. Countries that encourage larger families experience growth, while those with strict population control measures, like China’s former one-child policy, may see slower growth.

Environmental factors such as climate change and natural disasters influence population movements. People migrate from disaster-prone areas to safer regions, affecting population distribution and density.

2. Describe eight population characteristics of developing countries.

Developing countries have high birth rates due to cultural preferences for large families, lack of access to contraception, and low levels of family planning awareness. This results in rapid population growth.

Infant mortality rates are often high due to inadequate healthcare, malnutrition, and poor sanitation. Many children die before reaching the age of five, especially in rural areas with limited medical services.

Life expectancy is generally lower compared to developed countries. Poor healthcare systems, widespread diseases, and limited access to clean water contribute to lower life spans.

A youthful population is a common characteristic, with a high percentage of the population under the age of 15. This creates a high dependency ratio, placing pressure on working-age individuals and government resources.

Low levels of education and literacy rates affect the population. Many people, especially in rural areas, lack access to quality education, limiting economic opportunities and development.

Unemployment rates are high due to rapid population growth and limited job opportunities. Many young people struggle to find stable employment, leading to poverty and reliance on informal economic activities.

Rural-to-urban migration is common as people move to cities in search of better job opportunities, education, and healthcare. This migration often leads to overpopulation in urban areas and the growth of slums.

Health challenges, including widespread diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS, impact population health. Limited healthcare facilities and resources contribute to high disease prevalence.

3. (a) Describe the following terms as used in population study:

(i) Optimal population – This refers to the population size that can be supported by the available resources of a country to achieve the highest standard of living. If the population exceeds resources, overpopulation occurs, while underpopulation means resources are underutilized.

(ii) Life expectancy – This is the average number of years a person is expected to live based on current mortality rates. It is influenced by factors such as healthcare quality, nutrition, and living conditions.

(iii) Crude Birth Rate (CBR) – This is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population per year. It provides an estimate of population growth based on fertility levels.

(b) Describe five causes of high mortality rate in Tanzania.

Limited access to healthcare services leads to high death rates, especially in rural areas where hospitals and trained medical personnel are scarce. Many people die from treatable diseases due to lack of medical facilities.

Malnutrition weakens the immune system and increases vulnerability to diseases. Many children suffer from malnutrition due to poverty, poor diets, and food insecurity, leading to high child mortality rates.

The prevalence of infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis contributes to high death rates. In some regions, inadequate disease control measures worsen the situation.

Poor sanitation and lack of clean water supply increase the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Contaminated drinking water and inadequate waste disposal spread deadly infections. Road accidents are a major cause of mortality in Tanzania. Poor road conditions, reckless driving, and lack of proper traffic regulations contribute to thousands of deaths each year.

4. With reference to oil palm farming in Nigeria, describe four physical and four human requirements for tree crops farming.

Physical requirements:

Fertile, well-drained soils are necessary for oil palm cultivation. Loamy or sandy soils with good water retention capacity provide ideal conditions for growth.

A hot and humid climate with temperatures between 24°C and 32°C is ideal for oil palm farming. High temperatures promote faster growth and fruit production.

Regular and well-distributed rainfall (between 1,500mm and 2,500mm annually) ensures proper growth. Oil palms require sufficient moisture for optimal fruiting.

Sunlight is essential for photosynthesis, and oil palms grow best in areas with long hours of direct sunlight. Shade reduces yields and slows growth.

Human requirements:

Skilled labor is needed for planting, maintenance, harvesting, and processing. Workers must be trained to handle machinery and apply fertilizers correctly.

Infrastructure such as roads and storage facilities is important for transporting harvested palm fruits to processing plants and markets. Good transport networks enhance efficiency.

Investment in research and development improves oil palm yields. Scientists develop disease-resistant and high-yielding varieties to increase productivity.

Government policies and support in the form of subsidies, land allocation, and technical assistance encourage farmers to engage in large-scale oil palm farming.

5. Explain six contributions of the marketing boards and cooperative societies in Denmark towards the development of dairy farming.

Marketing boards regulate milk prices, ensuring farmers get fair compensation for their products. This stability encourages more investment in dairy farming.

They provide financial support to farmers by offering loans and subsidies to purchase equipment, expand farms, and improve livestock quality.

Cooperative societies facilitate bulk purchasing of animal feeds, veterinary services, and modern farming equipment at reduced costs, making dairy farming more affordable.

They promote research and innovation by funding studies on dairy cattle breeding, disease control, and modern milking techniques to improve productivity.

Marketing boards ensure quality control by setting hygiene standards for milk production, storage, and transportation, helping Danish dairy products maintain international competitiveness.

They assist in finding international markets for dairy exports. Danish dairy cooperatives work with global distributors to export butter, cheese, and powdered milk to different countries.

6. Why is timber harnessing easier in temperate countries than in humid regions? Explain by giving six points.

Temperate forests have well-defined seasons, allowing for scheduled logging activities without disrupting ecosystem balance. Humid tropical forests have continuous growth cycles, making sustainable logging difficult.

The dry climate in temperate regions reduces the risk of fungal infections and insect attacks on harvested wood, improving timber quality. Humid areas experience rapid wood decay and pest infestations.

Temperate forests have fewer plant species, making selective logging easier. In contrast, tropical forests have diverse species, requiring complex planning to avoid damaging valuable trees.

Infrastructure in temperate countries is well-developed, with roads and rail networks enabling efficient timber transportation. Humid tropical regions often have poor road access, making logging more expensive.

Forestry management regulations in temperate countries promote reforestation and controlled logging, ensuring long-term sustainability. Many humid regions lack proper management, leading to deforestation.

Temperate countries use advanced mechanization, including logging machines and sawmills, to process timber efficiently. In tropical areas, traditional methods dominate, slowing down production.

7. Examine six factors that hinder the development of the tourism industry in Tanzania.

Inadequate infrastructure limits the accessibility of tourist attractions. Many national parks and historical sites in Tanzania, such as Ruaha and Selous Game Reserve, are located in remote areas with poor roads and limited air transport services, making it difficult for tourists to reach these destinations.

Lack of aggressive international marketing reduces Tanzania's visibility in the global tourism industry. Unlike Kenya and South Africa, which have strong tourism campaigns, Tanzania has not sufficiently promoted its unique attractions, such as Mount Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar, and the Serengeti, to attract more international visitors.

Political instability in neighboring countries affects tourism. Although Tanzania itself is stable, conflicts in nearby nations such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and periodic security concerns in East Africa discourage some international travelers from visiting the region.

High operational costs in the tourism sector make travel and accommodation expensive. Tour operators, hotels, and lodges face high costs for permits, maintenance, and services, which results in higher prices for tourists compared to other destinations like Thailand or Malaysia.

Limited skilled labor in the hospitality and tourism industry affects service quality. Many workers lack formal training in customer service, hotel management, and tour guiding, which impacts the overall experience for visitors.

Environmental challenges such as climate change and poaching threaten Tanzania's wildlife, which is a major attraction. Changes in rainfall patterns, increased temperatures, and habitat destruction reduce animal populations in key safari areas, negatively affecting eco-tourism.

8. Analyse six strategies for fish conservation measures practiced in the world.

Establishing marine protected areas (MPAs) helps conserve fish breeding grounds and prevent overfishing. Countries like Australia have set up MPAs in the Great Barrier Reef, restricting fishing activities to allow fish populations to regenerate.

Enforcing fishing quotas ensures sustainable harvesting. Many governments regulate the number and species of fish that can be caught annually to prevent depletion, as seen in the European Union's Common Fisheries Policy.

Banning destructive fishing methods, such as dynamite fishing and bottom trawling, protects marine ecosystems. In the Philippines, laws against cyanide fishing have been implemented to prevent coral reef destruction and fish population decline.

Promoting aquaculture (fish farming) reduces dependence on wild fish stocks. Countries like Norway and China have developed large-scale fish farms to supply seafood demand while preserving ocean biodiversity.

Conducting awareness campaigns educates communities about sustainable fishing practices. Organizations like the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) train fishermen in responsible fishing techniques to reduce bycatch and marine pollution.

Monitoring and surveillance using satellite technology and patrol boats helps detect illegal fishing activities. Governments like Indonesia have invested in real-time tracking systems to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in their waters.

By implementing these conservation strategies, countries can ensure long-term sustainability of fish populations while maintaining economic benefits from the fishing industry.