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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: 2022

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. Giving eight points, comment on the nature and causes of population distribution in Tanzania. Provide four points in each aspect.

The nature of population distribution in Tanzania is highly uneven, with densely populated urban centers and sparsely populated rural areas. Cities like Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and Arusha have high population densities due to better economic opportunities, while remote areas like Lindi and Rukwa have lower densities.

There is a high concentration of people in regions with fertile agricultural land. Areas such as Kilimanjaro and Mbeya have significant populations because of their rich soil, which supports farming and food production.

Tanzania has a significant coastal population, with many people living along the Indian Ocean due to fishing and trade activities. Coastal cities like Tanga and Dar es Salaam attract people because of port-related businesses and employment.

Regions with harsh climatic conditions, such as Dodoma and Singida, tend to have lower population densities. The dry climate and limited water resources make these areas less suitable for large-scale settlement.

One major cause of population distribution is economic opportunities. People migrate to areas with industries, trade, and commercial farming, leading to higher population densities in regions with more job opportunities.

Availability of infrastructure influences population settlement. Areas with good roads, hospitals, and schools, such as Dar es Salaam and Arusha, attract more people, while regions with poor infrastructure experience lower settlement.

Historical factors also play a role. Some areas, such as Zanzibar, have high population densities due to historical trade routes and early urban development during colonial rule.

Government policies affect population distribution. Initiatives such as planned resettlement and agricultural schemes have encouraged migration to certain regions. For instance, the establishment of the Rufiji Basin Development Project attracted settlement in previously less populated areas.

2. In Tanzania, most population data for the majority is obtained from the census. Explain four features and four significances of the process.

A key feature of the census is that it is conducted every ten years to ensure up-to-date demographic data. The most recent census in Tanzania was carried out in 2022, providing crucial population statistics.

The census covers the entire population, collecting data on household size, age distribution, gender ratio, education levels, and employment status. This comprehensive approach ensures detailed insights into social and economic structures.

It involves direct enumeration, where census officials visit households to collect data. This method ensures accuracy and allows for the inclusion of remote areas.

Census data is classified and analyzed by regions, districts, and even wards, making it useful for local and national planning. The data helps in decision-making on service delivery at different administrative levels.

One significance of the census is that it helps in national planning by guiding the government in budget allocation for education, healthcare, and infrastructure based on population needs.

It aids in economic development by providing information on labor market trends, allowing for better policies in employment and entrepreneurship support programs.

The census supports social service delivery by identifying regions with high population growth, ensuring that schools, hospitals, and roads are built where they are needed most.

It assists in electoral planning by determining the number of constituencies and voter registration needs. Population data ensures fair representation in parliamentary and local government elections.

3. Fishing industry is not well developed in Tanzania despite having many water bodies and a long coastline. Analyse eight efforts made by the government to improve the sector.

The government has invested in modern fishing equipment to improve efficiency and productivity. Programs have been introduced to provide fishermen with better boats, nets, and cold storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses.

Strict fishing regulations and policies have been established to prevent illegal fishing and ensure sustainable fish stock management. Laws against overfishing, use of banned nets, and protection of breeding areas help conserve marine resources.

Marine protected areas have been created to conserve fish breeding grounds. The Mafia Island Marine Park is an example of an area designated for marine biodiversity conservation, ensuring long-term fish availability.

Training and education programs have been introduced to teach fishermen modern fishing techniques, fish processing, and business skills. These programs help local fishermen improve their productivity and income levels.

Fish farming (aquaculture) has been promoted to supplement wild fishing. The government has supported fish ponds and cage farming projects in regions such as Mwanza and Morogoro to boost fish production.

Improvement of fishing infrastructure, such as ports and fish markets, has been prioritized. The construction of better landing sites and cold storage facilities in major fishing areas improves the supply chain and market access.

The government has encouraged private sector investment in the fishing industry. Local and international investors are being supported to set up fish processing plants and export-oriented businesses.

Efforts to expand export markets for Tanzanian fish products have been made. The government has signed trade agreements with countries in Europe and Asia to increase international demand for Tanzanian fish.

4. "Green tourism is a key to sustainable and friendly tourism." In the light of this contention, analyze four major principles of green tourism and explain four importance of this approach to the local community.

One major principle of green tourism is environmental conservation, which emphasizes minimizing the negative impact of tourism activities on nature. This includes measures such as reducing plastic waste and promoting eco-friendly accommodation facilities.

Sustainable resource use is another key principle, ensuring that tourism does not deplete natural resources. Eco-tourism activities such as wildlife safaris in the Serengeti encourage responsible use of water and energy.

Cultural preservation is promoted in green tourism by encouraging visitors to respect and engage with local traditions. Tourists visiting Maasai villages are educated about their culture while supporting local crafts and businesses.

Community involvement ensures that local people benefit directly from tourism activities. Green tourism emphasizes hiring local guides, using community-owned lodges, and reinvesting tourism profits into local projects.

One importance of green tourism to the local community is that it creates job opportunities in eco-lodges, national parks, and cultural tourism activities, improving income levels.

It promotes local businesses by increasing demand for handicrafts, traditional foods, and local services. This helps small entrepreneurs in tourist destinations such as Zanzibar and Arusha.

It encourages environmental conservation, as communities become stakeholders in protecting natural resources. Programs like reforestation and anti-poaching initiatives benefit both tourism and local ecology.

Green tourism enhances infrastructure development, as roads, electricity, and water systems are improved to support tourism. Local communities benefit from better facilities that also serve residents.

5. Iron and steel industry is very important in the human and economic development process since it has been useful in stimulating the development of other sectors. Explain eight factors that make a prosperous future for the development of the industry in Tanzania.

Tanzania has abundant iron ore reserves, particularly in regions such as Liganga in Njombe. These deposits provide a steady supply of raw materials needed for steel production, reducing reliance on imports.

The government has introduced supportive industrialization policies aimed at boosting local manufacturing. The Tanzania Industrialization Strategy emphasizes the development of heavy industries, including iron and steel production, to promote economic self-sufficiency.

Infrastructure development projects such as railways, roads, and bridges create high demand for steel products. The ongoing construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and major road networks increases the need for steel, boosting the industry's growth.

Foreign investments and partnerships have been encouraged to expand the sector. Investors from China and India have shown interest in developing Tanzania's iron and steel industry, bringing in advanced technology and expertise.

The availability of cheap labor in Tanzania helps reduce production costs. With a growing workforce in technical fields, the country has the potential to train more skilled workers for steel manufacturing and processing.

Tanzania's geographical location provides access to regional and international markets. The country can export steel products to neighboring countries such as Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia, where construction and infrastructure projects are booming.

Energy resources, including hydroelectric power and coal, support the steel industry by providing a reliable source of energy for production. The presence of coal deposits in regions such as Ruvuma ensures affordable energy supply for steel manufacturing.

The growing urbanization and industrialization in Tanzania increase the domestic demand for steel in construction, automotive, and manufacturing industries. As cities expand, steel remains a crucial material for buildings, machinery, and household appliances.

6. In four points, explain how the advancement of air transport in Tanzania could be a catalyst to economic transformation and provide four constraints facing this sector.

Air transport facilitates international trade by improving the movement of goods and services. The expansion of Julius Nyerere International Airport and Kilimanjaro International Airport has enabled faster export of perishable goods such as flowers, fish, and vegetables to European and Asian markets.

It promotes tourism by making Tanzania more accessible to foreign visitors. Direct international flights to Zanzibar, Serengeti, and Kilimanjaro attract tourists, boosting earnings from the hospitality and travel sectors.

Air transport enhances business connectivity by reducing travel time for investors and entrepreneurs. Improved air links between Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, and Johannesburg allow for seamless business transactions and partnerships.

It supports emergency and healthcare services by enabling rapid transportation of medical supplies, personnel, and patients. The availability of air ambulances in remote regions ensures timely medical interventions, improving public health outcomes.

Despite these advantages, the sector faces constraints such as high operational costs. Maintaining aircraft, fuel prices, and airport fees make air travel expensive, limiting affordability for the average citizen.

Limited infrastructure in some regions restricts air transport expansion. Many rural areas lack airports or well-maintained airstrips, making air travel accessible only in major cities.

Fluctuations in global fuel prices affect airline profitability. Since Tanzania imports aviation fuel, price changes in the international market directly impact flight costs, affecting airline operations.

Competition from road and railway transport reduces air travel demand. The introduction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) provides a cheaper alternative for passengers and cargo, making some airlines struggle to maintain profitability.

7. Explore eight factors that enabled the USA to be the greatest wheat producer in the world.

The USA has vast land suitable for wheat cultivation, with large areas in states like Kansas, North Dakota, and Montana dedicated to wheat farming. The availability of extensive plains allows for large-scale production using mechanized farming techniques.

Advanced agricultural technology has contributed to high wheat yields. The use of genetically modified wheat varieties, precision farming, and modern irrigation systems ensures efficient production and resilience to climate change.

The USA benefits from a highly developed transport and storage infrastructure. A well-connected system of railways, highways, and grain storage facilities ensures smooth distribution from farms to processing centers and export terminals.

Government support through subsidies and agricultural policies has strengthened wheat farming. Programs such as crop insurance and financial aid help farmers manage risks related to weather conditions and market fluctuations.

The USA has a strong research and development sector focused on improving wheat production. Institutions like the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) conduct extensive research on pest-resistant and high-yield wheat varieties, boosting productivity.

The country has access to vast water resources for irrigation. The presence of major river systems such as the Mississippi and Colorado allows farmers to cultivate wheat even in regions with low rainfall.

The USA enjoys high domestic and international demand for wheat. The country is a leading exporter, supplying wheat to countries across Asia, Africa, and Europe, ensuring profitability for farmers.

A well-established agribusiness sector supports wheat production. Large companies such as Cargill and Archer Daniels Midland invest in wheat processing, distribution, and export, making the industry globally competitive.

These factors have positioned the USA as the top wheat producer in the world, ensuring both food security and economic benefits from the wheat trade.