

**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: 2023**

**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. The United Republic of Tanzania conducts a population census every 10th year. Describe eight population characteristics of the 2012 census in Tanzania.

The total population of Tanzania in the 2012 census was recorded at approximately 44.9 million people. This figure showed a significant increase from the 2002 census, indicating rapid population growth.

The census data revealed that Tanzania has a youthful population, with about 44% of the total population being under the age of 15. This reflects a high dependency ratio, which puts pressure on social services such as education and healthcare.

The census highlighted urbanization trends, showing that cities like Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and Arusha experienced significant population growth due to rural-to-urban migration in search of employment and better living conditions.

The population density was unevenly distributed, with regions like Dar es Salaam having a very high concentration of people compared to rural regions such as Lindi and Manyara, which had lower population densities.

The literacy rate was recorded at about 77.9%, with disparities between urban and rural areas. Urban areas had higher literacy rates due to better access to schools, while rural areas lagged due to a lack of educational infrastructure.

The census revealed variations in life expectancy, with females having a higher life expectancy than males. The average life expectancy in Tanzania was estimated to be around 61 years, influenced by factors such as healthcare access and lifestyle conditions.

It showed a high birth rate, with a fertility rate of approximately 5.2 children per woman. This is attributed to cultural factors, lack of family planning awareness, and limited access to contraceptives in some regions.

2. In Africa, there is a rampant rural-urban migration, mostly of the young generation. Account for three causes and three effects of the movement.

One major cause of rural-urban migration is the search for better employment opportunities. Many young people leave rural areas due to a lack of job opportunities in agriculture and move to cities where there are industries, construction work, and service sector jobs.

The availability of better social services in urban areas attracts people from rural regions. Cities offer better healthcare, education, and infrastructure such as electricity and clean water, making urban life more appealing.

Climate change and environmental degradation push people out of rural areas. Frequent droughts, soil infertility, and deforestation reduce agricultural productivity, forcing farmers and pastoralists to migrate to urban centers for alternative livelihoods.

One effect of rural-urban migration is the growth of urban slums. Many migrants cannot afford proper housing, leading to overcrowded informal settlements with poor sanitation and limited access to basic services.

Rural depopulation is another effect, as young and energetic individuals leave, causing a labor shortage in agriculture. This affects food production and economic activities in rural communities.

Traffic congestion and pressure on public transport in cities increase due to the growing number of people. Urban infrastructure struggles to accommodate the rising population, leading to longer travel times and inefficiencies in city management.

3. Despite its economic significance, estate farming is faced with many problems. Justify this statement by giving its four significances and four problems.

Estate farming contributes significantly to Tanzania's economy by providing employment opportunities. Large plantations such as coffee, tea, and sugar estates employ thousands of workers in planting, harvesting, and processing activities.

It enhances foreign exchange earnings through the export of cash crops. For example, Tanzania exports tea, coffee, and tobacco to international markets, earning revenue that supports national development.

Estate farming supports agro-industrial development by supplying raw materials to local industries. The sugar estates in Morogoro and Kilombero provide raw materials for sugar factories, reducing the need for imports.

It promotes infrastructure development in rural areas. Large estates lead to the construction of roads, electricity connections, and schools in nearby communities, improving overall development.

However, estate farming faces problems such as land conflicts, where local communities sometimes lose their land to large plantations, leading to disputes and displacement.

It requires heavy investment in machinery, irrigation, and fertilizers, making it difficult for small-scale farmers to engage in estate farming due to high costs.

Weather dependency is another issue, as estates that rely on rain-fed agriculture suffer losses during drought seasons. For example, coffee estates in Kilimanjaro face productivity declines due to unpredictable rainfall.

Fluctuating global market prices affect estate farming profitability. When crop prices fall, estate owners struggle to cover production costs, leading to reduced wages and job losses.

4. Nowadays, there is an increasing rate of road accidents, which cost the lives of people while leaving others handicapped. With vivid examples, explain eight measures taken by the government of Tanzania to reduce this tragedy in the country.

The government has introduced strict traffic laws, including speed limits and heavy fines for reckless driving. For instance, speed cameras have been installed in areas prone to accidents, such as the Chalinze highway.

Road safety campaigns are conducted to educate drivers and pedestrians on the importance of following traffic rules. The National Road Safety Council frequently holds awareness programs in schools and communities.

Improvement of road infrastructure has been prioritized to reduce accident risks. The expansion of major highways, such as the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro road, helps reduce traffic congestion and accidents.

The government has increased police patrols on highways to monitor compliance with traffic regulations. Traffic officers conduct breathalyzer tests to catch drunk drivers, especially during festive seasons when accidents are more frequent.

Introduction of mandatory vehicle inspections ensures that cars on the road are in good condition. The Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) requires all public transport vehicles to undergo periodic safety checks.

Banning the use of mobile phones while driving has helped reduce distractions among drivers. Strict penalties are imposed on those caught using phones while operating a vehicle.

Encouraging the use of seat belts and helmets for motorcyclists has been emphasized. The government enforces helmet-wearing laws for boda boda riders to prevent head injuries in case of accidents.

Establishment of emergency response services along major highways has improved accident response times. Ambulances and first aid services are now stationed in accident-prone areas such as Mikumi and Iringa highways.

5. "Regardless of having high timber industry potential in Tanzania, the sector is still lagging behind." Justify this contention with eight points.

The timber industry in Tanzania faces a lack of modern processing technology, leading to inefficiency in production and waste of resources. Many sawmills still use outdated equipment, reducing the quality of timber products.

Illegal logging and deforestation threaten sustainable forestry management. Many trees are cut down without proper reforestation, leading to environmental degradation and declining timber supply.

Weak enforcement of forestry laws allows for unchecked exploitation of forest resources. Corruption and lack of monitoring have led to increased illegal timber trade, reducing government revenue.

Poor road networks in timber-producing regions hinder transportation. Forested areas such as Rukwa and Njombe face difficulties in transporting logs to processing centers due to poor infrastructure.

The low level of skilled labor affects the sector. Many workers in the timber industry lack formal training in forestry management, leading to inefficiencies and low productivity.

Limited access to international markets due to export restrictions and lack of value addition reduces revenue generation. Most Tanzanian timber is exported as raw logs instead of processed wood, fetching lower prices.

Climate change and unpredictable weather patterns affect tree growth and timber quality. Droughts and increased temperatures have led to reduced forest cover in many regions.

Lack of investment and financial support discourages growth in the sector. Unlike other industries, the timber industry receives minimal government incentives, making expansion difficult for local investors.

6. In Africa, Nigeria is among the countries whose economic development relies much on oil production. Examine eight factors favoring oil production in that country.

Nigeria has vast oil reserves, making it one of the largest oil producers in Africa. The Niger Delta region contains extensive petroleum deposits, providing a reliable source of crude oil for both domestic use and export.

The presence of multinational oil companies such as Shell, Chevron, and ExxonMobil has boosted production efficiency. These companies bring advanced technology, expertise, and investment, enabling large-scale extraction and processing of crude oil.

Nigeria benefits from a well-established export market, with major buyers in Europe, the United States, and Asia. The country's membership in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ensures stable pricing and access to global markets.

The government provides policy support through favorable regulations and incentives for oil exploration. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) plays a central role in managing the oil sector and attracting investment.

The country has an extensive pipeline network that facilitates efficient crude oil transportation from production sites to refineries and export terminals. The Bonny Terminal, for example, is a major hub for oil exports.

Availability of a skilled workforce has contributed to the growth of the oil industry. Nigeria has many engineers, geologists, and technicians trained in petroleum engineering, ensuring the industry has the necessary expertise for exploration and refining.

Nigeria's growing demand for petroleum products supports domestic refining and distribution. The government's recent efforts to revive local refineries, such as the Dangote Refinery, help reduce reliance on imported refined oil products.

Technological advancements in offshore drilling have expanded production capacity. The discovery of deepwater oil fields, such as the Bonga Field, has increased Nigeria's oil output, ensuring long-term sustainability of the sector.

7. Giving five points, explain the roles of the shipbuilding industry for socio-economic development of Japan and identify three major challenges facing it.

The shipbuilding industry in Japan plays a crucial role in global trade by manufacturing cargo ships, tankers, and container ships. Japan exports high-quality ships to countries worldwide, contributing significantly to the nation's economy.

It provides employment opportunities for thousands of workers, including engineers, welders, and logistics experts. Major shipyards like Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Kawasaki Shipbuilding employ a large workforce, reducing unemployment and improving livelihoods.

The industry supports technological innovation through research and development in ship design and energy efficiency. Japan leads in the production of environmentally friendly ships with low carbon emissions, enhancing sustainability in maritime transport.

It contributes to national security by building naval vessels for the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. Shipyards produce advanced warships and submarines, ensuring the country's defense capabilities remain strong.

The shipbuilding sector boosts other industries, such as steel production and marine electronics. The demand for ship components encourages growth in related industries, creating a multiplier effect in the economy.

However, the industry faces challenges such as intense global competition from countries like China and South Korea. These nations offer cheaper labor and subsidies, making it difficult for Japanese shipbuilders to compete on cost.

High production costs in Japan, due to expensive raw materials and labor, affect the profitability of the shipbuilding sector. Many companies struggle to maintain cost efficiency while meeting global demand.

Fluctuations in global demand for ships impact the industry's stability. Economic downturns and reduced international trade can lead to lower ship orders, affecting production levels and revenue generation.

These challenges require strategic measures, such as investing in automation, forming global partnerships, and enhancing innovation to maintain Japan's position as a leader in the shipbuilding industry.