

**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: 2024**

**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. To what extent are the population studies in Tanzania important for social and economic development? Describe by using seven points.

Population studies in Tanzania help in policy formulation by providing accurate data on population growth, age distribution, and migration patterns. For example, census data allows the government to determine where to allocate resources such as schools, hospitals, and water supply systems based on population density and growth trends.

They assist in resource allocation by ensuring that economic resources, infrastructure, and social services are distributed based on the population's needs. For instance, if studies show rapid population growth in urban areas like Dar es Salaam, the government can plan for more housing projects and roads to reduce congestion and improve living standards.

They help in labor force planning by identifying the working-age population and unemployment trends. This information guides job creation strategies and workforce development programs. For example, studies showing a high number of unemployed youth can lead to the establishment of vocational training centers to equip them with skills relevant to the job market.

They contribute to economic planning by providing insights into consumer demand, investment opportunities, and economic growth potential. If data indicates a high demand for housing due to population growth, real estate investors and construction companies can plan for more housing developments, boosting economic activities in the sector.

They aid in urban planning and development by helping authorities understand rural-to-urban migration patterns. For example, if more people are moving from rural areas to cities, the government can develop new satellite towns to ease pressure on city infrastructure and services.

They support healthcare planning by analyzing population health trends, disease prevalence, and healthcare access. For instance, if studies reveal a high rate of malaria cases in certain regions, the government can invest in mosquito control programs and healthcare facilities to reduce infections.

They enhance disaster preparedness and management by assessing population distribution in high-risk areas. For example, if studies show that many people live in flood-prone areas like the Rufiji Delta, authorities can implement flood control measures such as building embankments and relocating settlements to safer zones.

2. The government of any country should make a deliberate effort to influence her population dynamics through good and viable population policies. Assess five achievements and four constraints of those policies in Tanzania.

Population policies in Tanzania have improved family planning services, increasing awareness and accessibility of contraceptives. This has contributed to reduced fertility rates and better maternal health. For example, organizations like Marie Stopes Tanzania provide reproductive health services, helping families plan their childbearing according to their economic abilities.

They have enhanced education and awareness on population issues, leading to better decision-making on reproductive health and family welfare. The introduction of sex education in schools helps young people make informed choices, reducing teenage pregnancies and school dropouts.

They have facilitated economic development by balancing population growth with resource availability. For instance, policies encouraging small family sizes help reduce the strain on public resources, allowing the government to invest more in quality education and healthcare services.

They have supported gender equality by empowering women through education, employment opportunities, and reproductive rights. Programs promoting women's education have led to increased female participation in the workforce, as seen in sectors like banking, education, and healthcare.

They have improved healthcare services by ensuring better maternal and child health programs. For example, free maternal healthcare services provided in government hospitals have significantly reduced maternal and infant mortality rates.

However, these policies face constraints such as limited financial resources, which hinder the implementation of large-scale family planning and reproductive health programs. Due to budget limitations, many rural areas still lack adequate healthcare facilities and trained personnel.

There is resistance from cultural and religious beliefs, as some communities oppose family planning measures and prefer larger families due to traditional values. For example, some ethnic groups in Tanzania, such as the Maasai, traditionally value large families as a sign of wealth and prosperity.

Weak enforcement mechanisms make it difficult to implement population policies effectively. Some government initiatives lack proper monitoring and evaluation, leading to inefficiencies in policy execution.

Rural-urban disparities in healthcare and education services create inequalities in access to population control measures. For example, while urban areas like Dar es Salaam have advanced healthcare services, many remote areas such as Kigoma and Lindi lack adequate hospitals and skilled medical professionals.

3. Despite having several benefits, the ranching system is not well developed in Tanzania. Examine eight shortcomings of that system in the country.

Limited access to land and grazing areas restricts the expansion of ranching activities. Land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists are common in regions like Morogoro and Manyara, where competition for land use often leads to violent clashes.

Inadequate investment in modern ranching techniques results in low productivity. Many Tanzanian ranchers still rely on traditional methods of livestock keeping, which limits efficiency and profitability. For example, most livestock keepers do not use scientific breeding methods, leading to low-quality meat and milk production.

High costs of establishing and maintaining ranches discourage many farmers from adopting the system. Building essential infrastructure such as fencing, water supply systems, and storage facilities requires significant investment, which many small-scale farmers cannot afford.

Poor market access for ranch products makes it difficult for ranchers to sell their livestock and meat products profitably. Many ranches are located in remote areas with poor road networks, making transportation to urban markets costly and inefficient.

Frequent droughts and climate change affect pasture availability, leading to food shortages for livestock. In semi-arid regions like Dodoma and Singida, prolonged droughts result in poor grazing conditions, increasing livestock mortality rates.

Limited research and extension services hinder the adoption of modern ranching practices. Many ranchers lack access to training and veterinary services, which affects livestock health and productivity.

Low government support in terms of subsidies, incentives, and infrastructure development slows the growth of the ranching industry. Unlike cash crop farmers who receive government subsidies, livestock keepers often have to rely on their own resources.

Disease outbreaks such as foot-and-mouth disease and East Coast fever reduce livestock productivity. These diseases spread rapidly among livestock due to poor vaccination coverage and inadequate veterinary services.

4. The extraction and exploitation of natural gas in Mtwara strip is a way forward for the industrialization process in Tanzania. Justify this statement by giving eight points.

The natural gas sector attracts foreign investment, boosting economic growth. For example, companies like Wentworth Resources and Shell have invested in gas exploration projects, creating employment and infrastructure development.

It provides a reliable and affordable source of energy, reducing dependence on imported fuels. Tanzania has already established gas-powered electricity plants, such as the Kinyerezi power plant, which supplies energy to industries and households.

It promotes job creation by generating employment opportunities in extraction, processing, and related industries. Thousands of Tanzanians are employed in gas exploration projects, construction, and logistics.

It supports local businesses and supply chains by increasing demand for goods and services. In Mtwara, the presence of gas companies has led to the growth of businesses such as transport services, restaurants, and construction firms.

It enhances government revenue through taxes, royalties, and export earnings. The revenue generated is used to fund national development projects, including roads, schools, and healthcare facilities.

It improves electricity generation by supplying gas to power plants. This has led to a more stable electricity supply, benefiting industries such as manufacturing, mining, and agriculture.

It fosters technological advancement by introducing modern extraction and processing techniques. Skilled workers gain technical expertise in gas extraction, contributing to national human capital development.

It contributes to infrastructure development, as roads, ports, and communication networks improve to support gas exploration and distribution. The construction of the Mtwara-Dar es Salaam gas pipeline has significantly enhanced energy distribution in the country.

##### 5. Account for the eight advantages of air transport over the other forms of transport.

Air transport is the fastest mode of transportation, making it ideal for time-sensitive goods and passengers. For instance, perishable goods such as fresh flowers, seafood, and medical supplies can be transported quickly to different parts of the world, ensuring they reach consumers while still fresh.

It provides access to remote and landlocked areas, facilitating trade and development in regions with poor road and rail infrastructure. For example, areas like Kigoma and Mafia Island in Tanzania rely on air transport for connectivity, as road and sea transport can be slow or unavailable.

It enhances safety and security, as air travel has lower accident rates compared to road and water transport. Unlike road transport, which faces frequent accidents due to poor driving habits and road conditions, air travel follows strict safety regulations and monitoring systems.

It supports international trade and tourism by connecting different countries efficiently. For instance, Tanzania's tourism industry benefits significantly from air transport, as tourists from Europe and Asia can easily access destinations like Serengeti, Zanzibar, and Mount Kilimanjaro.

It requires minimal physical infrastructure compared to roads and railways, reducing land acquisition and construction costs. Airports occupy less land compared to highways and railway lines that require extensive land clearing and maintenance.

It is reliable and less affected by weather conditions compared to road transport, which is often disrupted by floods or landslides. While heavy rains may wash away roads in rural Tanzania, air transport continues to operate with minimal interruptions due to advanced weather monitoring systems.

It reduces congestion in urban areas, as it does not contribute to traffic jams like road transport. Cities such as Dar es Salaam suffer from heavy traffic congestion, but air travel offers a faster alternative for businesspeople and tourists moving between major cities.

It facilitates emergency and disaster response, enabling quick deployment of relief supplies and medical personnel to affected areas. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, vaccines and medical supplies were transported rapidly by air to different parts of the world, saving lives.

6. Canada is among the countries which are highly developed in the timber industry in the world. Evaluate eight factors which boost the development of the industry in that country.

Canada has vast forest resources, providing a steady supply of raw materials for timber production. The country has extensive boreal forests that cover millions of hectares, ensuring continuous timber production for both domestic and international markets.

The country has advanced forestry management practices that ensure sustainable harvesting and reforestation. The Canadian government enforces strict regulations to prevent deforestation by requiring companies to plant new trees for every tree cut down, ensuring long-term sustainability.

It has well-developed infrastructure, including roads, railways, and ports, facilitating efficient transportation of timber products. For example, Canada's timber products are easily exported through major ports such as Vancouver and Montreal, reaching global markets efficiently.

It has a strong research and innovation sector, leading to the development of improved tree species, efficient processing techniques, and environmentally friendly practices. Canada's forestry research institutions continuously develop ways to increase timber yield while minimizing environmental impact.

The government provides supportive policies and regulations that promote sustainable forestry and encourage investment in the timber industry. For example, the Canadian Forest Service collaborates with private industries to ensure responsible forest management and market expansion.

Canada has a skilled workforce with expertise in forestry, logging, and timber processing, ensuring high productivity and quality standards. Universities and technical institutions offer specialized courses in forestry management, equipping workers with modern skills for efficient production.

The country has access to global markets, allowing it to export timber products to various regions, including the United States, Europe, and Asia. Trade agreements between Canada and other nations ensure a stable demand for Canadian timber, making it a key player in the global market.

It benefits from technological advancements in machinery and automation, increasing efficiency and reducing production costs. Modern logging equipment and automated sawmills have improved productivity while minimizing waste, making Canadian timber highly competitive.

7. The fishermen along the Indian Ocean are complaining over the few fishes they are catching nowadays. Assess four main threats and four mitigation measures to safeguard this industry.

One of the major threats to fisheries along the Indian Ocean is overfishing, which depletes fish populations due to excessive harvesting beyond sustainable levels. For example, the use of large industrial fishing vessels with high-capacity nets has significantly reduced fish stocks, making it harder for local fishermen to catch enough fish for their livelihoods.

Pollution from industries, agriculture, and urban waste contaminates water bodies, affecting fish habitats and reducing marine biodiversity. Oil spills, plastic waste, and chemical runoff from factories along coastal areas such as Dar es Salaam and Tanga pollute the ocean, leading to declining fish populations.

Climate change alters ocean temperatures and currents, leading to habitat destruction and migration of fish to less accessible areas. Rising sea temperatures cause coral bleaching, which affects breeding grounds for fish species such as tuna and snapper, forcing them to move deeper into the ocean.

Illegal and unregulated fishing practices threaten marine ecosystems by using destructive methods such as dynamite fishing and fine-mesh nets. In some coastal regions of Tanzania, fishermen still use harmful techniques that destroy coral reefs and disrupt the marine food chain, further reducing fish stocks.

To mitigate these threats, implementing strict fishing regulations and quotas is essential to ensure sustainable fish harvesting. The government can enforce seasonal fishing bans to allow fish populations to regenerate, ensuring long-term sustainability for the fishing industry.

Establishing marine protected areas can conserve breeding grounds and allow fish populations to recover. Designated no-fishing zones, such as the Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park, help protect marine biodiversity and maintain fish stocks for future generations.

Promoting alternative livelihoods such as aquaculture can reduce pressure on wild fish stocks. Encouraging coastal communities to engage in fish farming and seaweed cultivation provides alternative sources of income, reducing reliance on open-sea fishing.

Enhancing monitoring and enforcement against illegal fishing activities is crucial to protecting marine resources. Increasing patrols by the Tanzania Fisheries Department and using satellite tracking technology can help detect and prevent illegal fishing operations in the Indian Ocean.

These measures, if effectively implemented, can help safeguard the fishing industry, ensuring sustainable fish stocks for both present and future generations.