

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FORM SIX PRE-NATIONAL JOINT EXAMINATION
NJOMBE REGION
GEOGRAPHY 2**

113/2

(For both schools and private candidates)

PROPOSED MARKING SCHEME 2024

1. Before 1992, Tanzania conducted various programmes to address economic, social, political and cultural challenges. The programmes are considered as implicit population policy since they addressed demographic related issues. Highlight eight programmes to verify the statement.

1. INTRODUCTION,

The learner should define implicit population policy

Implicit population policy refers to particular laws, regulations or statements, which may have direct or indirect effect on population growth.

MAIN BODY

the learner required explain any eight programmes introduced.

- Settlement schemes of early 1960s.
- The villagization programmes of free social services like health, education safe water.
- Literacy campaigns for the adult people.
- Provision of family planning.
- Limiting employment related benefits to four children.
- Paying maternity leave of 84 days at most once at every three years.
- Conducting and taking census at every 10 years.
- Recruitment of young people in the national services.
- Employment.

Introduction - (2 marks)

Any 8 pts @ 2 marks (16 marks)

CONCLUSION. Any relevant conclusion. (2 marks)

2. “Like a coin, population and development are the two opposite inseparable sides in positive and negative relationship” Evaluate the statement with six negative relationships of the two.

. INTRODUCTION

The learner was required to define the population and development

Negative relationship of population and development

MAIN BODY.

The students should be able to explain the negative relationship

- Shortage of food and intensification of hunger.
- Shortage of social services.
- Unemployment.
- Shortage of housing and sanitation.
- High dependency rates and low investment.
- Rapid population growth make easy of diseases hence retardate the development.
- Population growth leads to environmental problems.

Introduction (01 mark)

Any six (6) points @ 3 marks (18 marks)

CONCLUSION. Any relevant conclusion (01 mark)

3. INTRODUCTION.

The student should be able define the term fishing (02 marks)

Fishing is the activity of catching fish and other aquatic organisms from their natural habitats, such as oceans, rivers, lakes, and ponds, for various purposes including food, recreation, and commerce. It involves using various methods and techniques, such as nets, lines, traps, and spears, to capture fish either commercially or for subsistence. It plays a significant role in providing food, livelihoods, and cultural traditions to millions of people worldwide.

Main body 2marks@8 = 16 marks

- i. **Broad continental shelf;** in the northern hemisphere which provides good site for growth of plankton and breeding of fish.
- ii. **Indented coastline;** in the northern hemisphere which provide good sites for development of harbor and fishing villages
- iii. **High fishing technological advancement;** like the use of sonar technology to hunt for fish also preservation technology is advanced like Kenning and refrigeration
- iv. **Reliable market;** in the northern hemisphere most of the countries there are rich countries the life of people is high most of them can afford to buy fish
- v. **Availability of capital;** which is important in the industry capital can be used to invest in fishing boats and other fishing technologies, and preservation of fish **(2mark@ point)**
- vi. **Nature of landscape;** In the northern hemisphere some of the countries example Japan the landscape is mountainous it cannot be used for farming.
- vii. **Fishing is tradition** of some of the countries in the northern hemisphere like Japan the Vikings for example they have long history of fishing
- viii. **Climatic factors;** in the northern hemisphere the climate is cool which is favorable for the most demanded fish in the world markets like hearing Salman and Cod, the cold condition also act as a suitable condition for preservation of fish
- ix. **Warm currents** which help in the distribution of nutrients which are important in the growth of Plankton like the Kuroshio Ocean current in Japan.

CONCLUSION. Any relevant conclusion (02 marks)

4. It is argued that one among of the factors for widen gap between Africa and Europe is level of industry. What factors affecting African people to be back in industrial development? Give eight (8) points.

. INTRODUCTION (02 marks)

Provide meaning of the manufacturing industry and relate industry in Africa and developed

MAIN BODY (Any 8 points @ 02 = 16 marks)

- (i) Low level of technology (poor skilled labour)
- (ii) Low capital investment in the sector
- (iii) Un reliable power supply
- (iv) Effects of colonialism, that exploited African people economically, politically and socially
- (v) Poor market due to low technology of products.
- (vi) Illiteracy of most African people
- (vii) Civil wars (political stability)
- (viii) Poor transport and communication
- (ix) Explosive population growth hinders fast development.

CONCLUSION. Any relevant conclusion (02 marks)

5. Tanzania is the third largest cashew nut producer in Africa, it provides 18% of the Tanzania merchandise export earning, but still the sector is facing threats. Propose eight (8) ways to safeguard this cash crop.

INTRODUCTION (2 marks)

Cashew-nuts it is an important tropical perennial tree crop originally grown in coastal areas but now extended far inland. In Tanzania main cashew-nuts producing regions are Mtwara. Lindi and Coast Region and Ruvuma. Which account for 80-90% of Tanzanians marketed cashew-nuts.

MAIN BODY (Any eight point 2 marks @ =16 marks)

The candidate are required to explain the eight possible measures to safeguard this crop.

- Investment in Research for cashew-nuts crops
- Establishment of Cashew-nuts cooperation union
- Development of good farming method
- Provision of loans to the farmers
- Development of science and technology
- Improvement of storage facilities
- Improvement of market system
- Improvement of transport and communication

CONCLUSION; any relevant conclusion (2 marks)

6. Assume you are appointed to be a minister of Natural Resources and Tourism by Honorable Dr.Samia Suluhu Hassan. How would you do to solve the conflict in National Parks and their surrounding communities. Six points

INTRODUCTION.

Candidate should be able to define the term tourism (01 mark)

Tourism can be regarded as the movement of people away from home to other places of interests for leisure, or pressure or studies etc. It involves visiting places of interest like wildlife conservation areas, historical sites, museums, beaches etc.

MAIN BODY.

The candidate should be able to explain the **six ways** that can be used to solve the conflict between the national parks and surrounding communities (**any 6 points@ 3 marks (18 marks)**)

- By demarcating the conservation areas and the residential areas.
- By involving the local people in the nature conservation area and hence they can be responsible in helping on the conservation of the national parks.
- The local people should be approached as equal partners and not as people of low standard in the community
- The benefits obtained from the national parks should be shared with the local community.
- New routes should be established and the national parks should be fenced if possible.
- There should be comprehensive training of the local people so that they can learn to appreciate potentials of the national park and their significance in the general economic progress of the country and the local people.
- There should be clearly stated policies on tourist governing tourist activities

CONCLUSION. Any related to the main body (01 mark)

7.Mr. Mgangagwilinda is a hazardous officer in National Environment Management and Assessment (NEMA) was telling her Grandfather a story of environmental tiff he solved between Migoli village against TANESCO HEP power plant in their village. Explain six points convinced her grandfather that villagers were fitting to demand their Virgin and intact environment.

INTRODUCTIONS.

The students to define Hydro-electric power (HEP)

- Is the term referring to electricity generated by hydropower, the production of electrical power through the use of the gravitational force of falling or flowing water. HEP is derived from water sources such as streams, glaciers, natural waterfall, and man-made lakes. Hydro-electric power is produced when the installed hydro-turbines rotates, water falls on a paddle wheel fixed to an axle.

MAIN BODY.

The students to explain six negative impact of HEP

- Large hydro-plant disturb the ecology of the area, by way of deforestation, destroying vegetation (Loss of biodiversity)
- The construction of dam leads to the flooding of larger areas.
- The plant that decay anaerobically in the dams tends to emit methane gas which contributes to global warming.
- The dams lead to the outbreak of diseases. The diseases that can occur due to construction of dams are diarrhea and skin itching due water pollution, malaria and cholera.
- It is easily affected by lack of rainfall and silting of the dams. Drought conditions lead to desiccation or drying of dams as a result of evaporation of water. This causes problems in hydroelectric power generation.
- Displacement of people, people who live around the area where project are to be taken place were uprooting to allow the project to be constructed.
- HEP production leads to environmental degradation and soil erosion

Introduction (1 mark)

Main body. Any six (6) points @ 3 marks (18 marks)

CONCLUSION. Any related to the main body (01 mark)