

THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



**CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR
ACSEE 2015**

111 GENERAL STUDIES

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(School Candidates)**

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FOREWORD

The Advanced Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2015 candidates' items response analysis for General Studies was prepared so as to provide feedback to students, teachers, policy makers and other educational stakeholders on the candidates' performance in this subject.

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination marks the end of two years of Advanced Secondary Education. It is a summative evaluation which, among other things, portrays the effectiveness of the educational system in general and the education delivery system in particular. Essentially, the candidates' responses to the examination questions is a strong indicator of what the education system was able or unable to offer to the students in their two years of Advanced Secondary Education.

The Examiners have analysed the candidates' responses for each question and identified the strengths and weaknesses demonstrated by candidates. The report shows the factors that account for the candidates' good and poor performance in General Studies by using the candidates' responses and extracts drawn from the scripts. The extracts provide tangible evidence of what the candidates wrote.

The Council expects that the feedback provided and the suggested recommendations in the conclusion of this report will enable various stakeholders responsible for education to take appropriate measures to enhance the performance of students in General Studies.

Finally, the Council would like to thank the Examination officers, Subject examiners and all individuals who participated in the preparation and processing of the data used in this report.



Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the responses of candidates in General Studies for Advanced Level Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in May 2015. The General Studies Examination covered the 2010 syllabus and adhered to the Examination Format.

This paper had 8 questions distributed in four sections namely: A, B, C and D. Candidates were required to answer five questions by choosing one question from each of the four sections and the remaining question from any section. All questions were restricted response essay type and each question carried 20 marks.

In 2015 the candidates who sat for General Studies Examination were 35, 175, out of which 30,596 (86.98 %) candidates passed while in 2014 a total of 35, 255 candidates sat for the General Studies Examination of which 32,590 (92.44%) passed. This indicates that in 2015 the performance of candidates declined by 5.46 percent.

The analysis on individual question is presented in the following sections by highlighting the requirements of each question and conducting an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of candidates' responses. Extracts of candidates responses are inserted to illustrate some of the cases presented.

For convenience of analysis of each question the following grade ranges have been used. The candidates' scores ranging from 0 to 29 percent is considered as fail, 30 to 49 percent is average performance and 50 to 100 percent is good performance.

It is expected that this report will be useful to stakeholders particularly candidates, subject teachers, parents and educationists in general. It is also expected that the report will enable teachers to improve the teaching and learning of General Studies so as to minimize the students' misconceptions on some of the topics.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER QUESTION

This section analyses the performance of candidates in each question by indicating the number of candidates who attempted each question and elucidates the quality of responses for candidates who performed poorly and those who performed well or fairly well.

2.1 SECTION A

2.1.1 Question 1: Philosophy

The question required the candidates to describe six factors which contributed to the failure of socialism philosophy in Tanzania.

This question was attempted by 21, 991 candidates which is equal to 62.2 percent of all candidates of which 2.8 percent scored 0 mark, 63.90 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 30.10 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 3.20 percent scored from 10 to 14.5 marks, which was the highest score in this question. The overall candidate's performance in this question was average.

The candidates whose scores ranged from 10 to 14.5 marks (3.20%) demonstrated good knowledge of the topic, presentation of correct response and writing of good introduction and conclusions using relatively good English and following the proper essay writing rules. In the introduction for example, they pointed out that socialism philosophy was adopted in Tanzania after the Arusha declaration by the first president J.K. Nyerere which aimed at collective ownership of the major means of production. In the main body, their arguments were coherently presented in showing the factors for failure of socialism philosophy in Tanzania. They said socialism failed because of such factors like; fall of the socialist bloc from where Tanzania depended for aid and moral support, lack of consciousness and awareness among citizens, financial problems caused by the economic crisis of the late 1980's, lack of enough and competent leaders in implementing the philosophy, corruption and embezzlement, opposition from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). However, the candidates could not score more than 14.5 marks because of repetitions of some points. Extract 1.1 illustrates such cases.

Extract 1.1

Q1: Socialism philosophy was adopted in Tanzania soon after Arusha declaration in 1967 declared by the first President and Chairman of CCM Honorable J.K Nyerere which aimed at collective ownership of the major means of production. Socialism philosophy went together with another contents of education and economic for self reliance.

Before checking for the failure of Socialism philosophy in Tanzania, the following were the factor for the adoption of such type of philosophy. The need of uniform development in various areas across the country; to avoid over monopolization of resources and wealth by the private and rich people, to promote rural development and observe level gap between rural area and urban centres, lastly personal ambitions of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere under the influence USSR.

The following were the reasons behind for the failure of Socialism philosophy in Tanzania:

The decline of Soviet Union economically led to failure of socialism philosophy in Tanzania. Tanzania was dependant on the aid both materially and morally from the USSR. Her economic decline led to the rise of Capitalist mode under the hegemony of USA. Fall of socialism in Tanzania lacked support hence adoption of free market economy.

Q1 Socialism philosophy failed due to Lack of Consciousness and awareness among citizens. The system was new as most of them were from the colonial legacy of Capitalism, Citizens did not understand the importance of such a philosophy as they regarded it as dictatorship due to enforcing people from urban to collective farms in the villages.

Socialism philosophy failed due to financial problems caused by economic decline/crisis in the late of 1980's something was caused by long drought, oil crisis the war with Uganda and Collapse of East Africa Community. Socialism failed to be implemented due to lack of enough funds to improve industrial sectors, infrastructures and the other considerable factors.

Another factor contributed to failure of socialism is Lack of enough and competent leaders in monitoring and maintenance of socialism philosophy. Most of the leaders were corrupt, extravagant and used the public funds secretly for private gains. This led to the decline of socialism as its fund management and the expenditure were quite different to its earning hence its collapse.

Another factor for the failure of Socialism philosophy was the increase of external debt. Debt crisis hit Tanzania in 1980's forced the government to allow free market economy so as to allow

91. individual in maximizing profit and production so as to incur debts. Tanzania borrowed a lot of fund from external donors and due to its poor management and misuse of fund paved the way to the decline of economy hence descend of Socialism.

Socialism philosophy failed due to conditions entititled by structure adjustment Programme under World Bank and other Capitalist manouvours. Conditionalities set by SAP included its modelities such as privatization, adoption of multipartism, foreign investment, promotion of trade liberalization. All these were supposed to be adopted by Tanzania so as to acquire loans and grants.

Socialism philosophy in Tanzania failed due to Nyerere who failed to adopt methods of scientific socialism (Marxism theory) so as to create a classless society where by radical leaders and changes could excess.

Conclusively: Most of African states failed in maintenance of socialism philosophy due to Capitalist manouvours and excess critiques of dictatorial of proletariats which doesnot promote development of the state.

In Extract 1.1, the candidate managed to point out the factors for the failure of socialism philosophy such as the decline of the Soviet Union, economic crises of the late 1980s, corruption and pressure from the donor community.

It was also noted that, the category of candidates with the scores ranging from 6 to 9.5 marks (30.10%) were able to identify the demands of the question and demonstrated knowledge of the subject matter. However, their

performance was affected by lack of exhaustive information in describing the points. Some candidates could not vividly describe some of the factors for the failure of socialism philosophy. In addition, some candidates failed to write a good introduction and conclusion.

Furthermore, the candidates with the scores ranging from 0.5 to 5.5 marks (63.90%) had their performance affected by limited knowledge of socialism philosophy, inability to express themselves coherently in English Language, mixing correct and incorrect points. They also suffered from the problem of repetitions. Besides, they failed to observe essay writing skills as some of their essays lacked an introduction and a conclusion, while others just outlined points in the main body. Finally, in the end their work would not merit higher marks in the sense that they provided few responses which lacked clarity and exhaustive elaborations.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored a 0 mark were few (2.8%) and their major shortcomings were failure to interpret the demands of the question and consequently, they supplied irrelevant responses. Some candidates, for example, discussed factors which contributed to the failure of socialism philosophy in Tanzania such as *underdevelopment of people; poverty, rise of diseases, early independence of Tanzania, introduction of the monoparty system in Tanzania and introduction of the Arusha Declaration*. Other candidates equated the socialism philosophy of Tanzania with agriculture. With this wrong interpretation, they embarked on a long list of factors which caused the fall of agriculture in Tanzania mentioning: *lack of funds, poor marketing, poor science and technology, lack of co-operation and loss of plant nutrients, bad cultural beliefs such as widow inheritance, forced marriages, female genital mutilation and different ideology*. Apart from being incorrect, their responses were accompanied by many grammatical errors and spelling mistakes. Extracts 1.2 illustrate such cases.

Extract 1.2

1	Philosophy means the knowledge or ability which result in evaluation and description of some fact into reality. the following are the factors which contributed to the failure of socialism philosophy in Tanzania as follows:-
	Low Level in science and technology, due to the low level in science and technology results in the failure of the socialism philosophy in Tanzania because the science and technology can make the development of socialism development in Tanzania.
	presence of ethics, also due to the presence of ethics hinder the socialism philosophy in Tanzania due to the presence of ethics.
	Bad Cultural beliefs, due to the presence of bad cultural beliefs in the society lead to the failure in socialism philosophy in Tanzania. bad cultural beliefs includes female genital mutilation, forced marriage and inheritance of widows.

1	Difference ideology due to the presence in different ideology result in the failure of socialism philosophy in Tanzania which results from different beliefs.
	Increase in globalization, also due to the increase in globalization lead to the failure of socialism philosophy in Africa due to the rise in globalization in Tanzania.
	Therefore society should be stop in practicing some bad cultural practises for example inheritance of widows, forced marriage which can lead to the failure of socialism philosophy in Tanzania.

Extract 1.2, the candidate provided irrelevant points on the factors for the failure of socialism philosophy such as bad cultural factors, inheritance of widows, different ideology etc.

2.1.2 Question 2: Religion

The question required the candidates to examine the importance of separating religion from state affairs.

The question was attempted by 30,089 candidates which is equal to 85 percent of all candidates, out of which only 0.3 percent scored 0 mark, 43.20 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 48.60 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and 7.90 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks. The overall candidate's performance in this question was good.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 15.5 marks (7.90%) were able to show the importance of separating religion from state affairs. They provided a good introduction followed by relevant points for separating religion from state affairs such as: promoting peace and harmony, promoting freedom of worship, government being free to conduct its affairs without religious interference and promoting good relationship among people of different religions, helps in choosing competent leaders, promotes religious tolerance, improving unity and solidarity among people, stimulating development in the country and promoting democracy in the country. Above all, their language of expression was relatively good. Extract 2.1 is an illustration of the candidate's good response.

Extract 2.1

Q2 Religion is the practise of belief in God or gods done by individual or a group of people within the society. There are many categories of religion such as Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, etc. In the world there are some countries which link the government with the a certain religion such as Turkey, England and Saudi Arabia. But also there are countries which are separated from religion affairs such as Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and South Africa. It is of very importance in separating religion with state and the following are the importance.

Equal treatment of the people. Any government has the responsibilities of providing social services to the people within the country. When the government does not favour any religion the provision of social service will be counter balanced to all the people of all religion. For example in countries such as Saudi Arabia and others the people who does not belong to the Islamic religion it is restricted of being provided with some services.

Choosing of competent leaders. The people within the country will be able to contest for any post and also to elect a good leader who will lead to development of the country from family level to national level. For example in England the prime minister and together with other ministers and leaders come from to the government and only if they are protestants. If not so it is not allowed to contest for leadership.

Religion tolerance. This is the situation where by other religion agree the practise of other religion in which they are not involved. This give a chance to the citizens a free in worship and believe. For example in countries based on one religion people from another religion are not allowed and even prohibited in practising in some activities of their religion due to the existing government being based on one religion.

Improving unity and solidarity among the people. It is well understood that when you divide the religion it is automatically that you have divided the people. By separating religion people will cooperate and feel as one family since the government does not favour any religion. This will lead to development of the society as well as the country.

Stimulate development within the country. Development is not an individual matter but it's a matter of all people to work together so as to achieve the established goals. For example with separation of religion from government matters different religions are able to advise and cooperate with the government in different matters. They are also able to provide social services to the people within the country.

Facilitate democracy within the country. As we all know that democracy is the government of the people by the people for the people. This is enhanced much by the cooperation of the people themselves. It is possible by separating religion from government matters in which all people will cooperate in building their nation.

Therefore, this is the best way of quickening development in the country although there are some countries who are still bearing this situation in which the religion is very concerned in government matters.

Extract 2.1, is a sample of a good essay from a script of a candidate managed to show the importance of separating religion from state affairs such as equal treatment of people, religious tolerance, stimulate development, promoting unity and solidarity etc.

Furthermore, the quality of the candidates essays whose scores ranged from 6 to 9.5 marks (48.60%) were relatively good as they were able to identify the demands of the question, demonstrated knowledge of the

subject matter and were able to construct some relatively good English language sentences. However, their performances were affected by repetitions of points, mixing of both correct and incorrect points, providing irrelevant introduction and conclusion in some cases. Finally, they were unable to exhaustively examine the importance of separating religion from state affairs.

It was also noted that, the quality of response for candidates with 0.5 to 5.5 marks (43.20%) was not good enough and lacked focus on the demands of the question. Other candidates outlined some few relevant points but could not elaborate them while others suffered from the problem of repetitions and inability to express their points coherently in English language.

On the other hand, a few candidates who scored 0 mark (0.3%) lacked knowledge of the question demands, thus failed to point out relevant points regarding the importance of separating religion from state affairs. Thus they provided responses such as: to get different knowledge, spread of good behaviours. Other candidates misinterpreted the question to mean the benefits of secularism and religion to our society hence mentioning benefits such as: encouraging hard work, providing social services such as health care, providing employment, solving different conflicts and encouraging love, builds infrastructure like roads, good behaviour. Above all, inadequate English Language skills were a hindrance to the candidate's performance. Extract. 2.2 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who misinterpreted the question.

Extract 2.2

2 Religion is faith of the person to believe on the god or god in the society. The religion divided by two types have god religion and person religion. But the government not believe on god believe on constructional. The Tanzania dominated by two religion first Muslim and Christianity. The Muslim and Christianity contain the importance on the society. - Generally The Religion have much importance in the society. Such importance include. Religion provide education. Example Tanga Azaha school and Mahuru school. This is function of religion and importance of religion in the society due to provide education show that religion is part and parcel of the development. Religion promote Employment. Example Teacher professional get employment in Religion school. Example Azaha school and Mahuru school. due to religion lead the Employment of the people. Religion building Infrastructure. Religion can building Infrastructure for the assistance of the government. Example can building road and bridge to the assist of the low class. due to religion the society develop.

Extract 2.2, is part of a response from a script of a candidate who misinterpreted the question by focusing on the benefits of religion to people instead of showing the importance of secularism.

2.2 SECTION B

2.2.1 Question 3: International Affairs

The question required the candidates to analyze six fundamental principles of the East African Community.

The candidates who attempted the question were 30,283 (85.6%) and the performance was poor as 90 percent of the candidates scored from 0 to 5.5 marks, 7.60 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 2.40 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 out of the 20 allotted marks.

The major reasons for the dismally poor performance of the candidates who scored a 0 mark (3.5%) was the inability to differentiate principles from objectives of the East African community as the result many candidates discussion revolved around the objectives of the Community such as to: create job opportunities, free movement of people, provided goods and services, develop infrastructure of the countries, raise production of goods, promotes political stability, common currency, to create a forum where the problems facing the member states can be solved. This indicated lack of the required knowledge. Other candidates misinterpreted the question to mean conditions for membership to the East African Community such as membership is only to countries of the Eastern part of Africa. They lacked even the knowledge of those conditions and of the correct date for the establishment of the community. Extract 3.1 is an illustration of a candidate who failed to address the demands of the question.

Extract 3.1

3 East African community there was the community which was traced as far back in 1923 when the leaders of three countries which are Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda met in Kampala Uganda to discuss several issues the East African community involved three countries which are Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda and its head quarter was in Arusha - Tanzania. The following are the principles of the East African Community.

The East African community was characterized by the different ideologies, where by Tanzania believe in socialism, Kenya believe on capitalism and Uganda believe on militarism.

Also the other principle of the East African community was language among the East African country members was characterized by different languages where by Tanzanians were used Kiswahili language, Uganda were used English also these was the principle of East African community.

The other principle is the different level of development among the East African countries.

The other principle of the East African community is different currencies where by Tanzania used shilling and Kenya have got their currency also Uganda have got their currency

3 The other principle of the East African community is the different levels of development where by these countries developed differently.

Generally, these are the principles of the East African community where by these community have got different ideology like to unite the all members to have the same level of development and to call across tribalism

Extract 3.1, the candidate misinterpreted the question by pointing out challenges to regional integration such as difference in ideology, differences in language, uneven development, and differences in currencies instead of the principles of the East African community.

Within the same category of the candidates who performed poorly, 86.50 percent of the candidates scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks. The performance of this category was affected by lack of focus. Some of them had correct points accompanied by wrong elaborations. They also suffered from the problem of repetitions. Besides, their essays were too short coupled with inadequate English Language skills. Hence, could not merit higher marks.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks (7.60%) demonstrated satisfactory knowledge of the subject matter with reasonably good organizational skills such as a good introduction and conclusion, nevertheless their weaknesses was inadequate elaboration of points and repetitions of some points.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 10 to 15.5 marks (2.40%) responded well to the question with a good introduction and conclusion, they were able to point out the fundamental principles of the East African Community such as mutual trust among the member states; good neighborhood; good governance; mutual benefits or gains and peaceful settlement of disputes. Extract 3.2 is a sample of a response of a candidate who addressed the demands of the question.

Extract 3.2

3 East African community is the community which was formerly established in 1967 which was aimed at promoting the free movement of people in East African countries such as Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, as well as to promote peace and security not only but also aimed at promoting economic cooperation as well as combating diseases,

In 1977 East African community collapsed due to extensive nationalism of those countries, different level of economic as well as corruption of the East African countries leaders. but in 2000 New East African community was established again including all East African countries such as Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda with the same objectives like the previous East African community, but there were principles established,

The following are the fundamental principles of East African Community

Mutual trust among the East African people, one of the principles of East African community is establishment of trustship among the East African people so as to ensure easy cooperation in different social-political and economic common aspects in bringing success of the goals of East African community,

Good neighbourhood and relationship, also East African community proposed the presence of good neighbourhood in

3	<p>Those countries so as to ensure effective cooperation which can lead to the development of both countries as well as to prevent Unnecessary conflicts which can hinder the implementation of the objectives of East African community,</p> <p>Peacefully Settlement of disputes, also one of the fundamental principle enacted in governing East African community is settlement of disputes peacefully. In case there is occurrence of misunderstanding among the East African community countries it should be solved peacefully and not by Violence means,</p> <p>Cooperation for mutual benefit, cooperation among the member countries of the community must be present and should bring beneficial impacts to both countries. and cooperation should be in all aspects such as social, political and economic aspects so as to ensure development,</p> <p>Good governance, also good governance is one among the fundamental principles of East African community, This is important for giving good leaders from all member countries who will be able to supervise the Objectives of the community as well as to maintain peace and security in the country,</p> <p>Maintainance of peace and security, also in all East African community member countries, There should be maintainance</p>
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Extract 3.2, the candidate was able to point out the principles of the East Africa community such as mutual trust, good neighborliness, peaceful settlement of disputes, good governance etc.

2.2.2 Question4: International Affairs

The question required the candidates to argue against the statement that after the collapse of the Eastern Bloc there is no need for the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to continue to exist.

This question was attempted by few candidates (9.7%) of all the candidates and their performance was poor as 13.5 percent scored 0 mark, 61.80 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 22.60 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 2.10 percent scored from 10 to 14 marks out of the 20 allotted marks.

The candidates who scored 0 mark (13.5%) lacked sufficient knowledge of the subject matter and inability to identify and focus on the demands of the question as a result they gave irrelevant responses such as political instabilities, economic differences, currency differences, difference in ideology, natural calamities and extreme nationalism. However, some candidates responded contrary to the question by asserting that NAM is a dead organization and it died due to: inadequate capital, foreign interference, economic dependence, poor industrial base, collapse of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) and extreme nationalism. Extract 4.1 is an illustration of a response of a candidate who misinterpreted the question.

Extract 4.1

4	<p>Non-Aligned movement refers to the Organization which was formed by African and Indo Asian nations in 1955 during Bandung Conference in Indonesia. The members were African countries such as Libya, Tanganyika now Tanzania and Asian countries like India and Indonesia. It reached a certain time where this organization was collapsed. The statement that it suggested in the question is not true but the collapse of this organization was due to various factors as follows below.</p> <p>Inadequate capital, the organization lacked enough capital to run the programmes and various projects example conference and meeting hence it collapsed.</p> <p>Foreign interference with the capitalist ideology and SAP's conditions this forced the members of the organization to adopt capitalist ideology hence failure of the organization.</p> <p>Economic dependence, this organization depended much on the developed nations like United States of America and Russia hence the failure was inevitable.</p> <p>Poor industrial base, the members were not invested much in industries hence they faced</p>
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- difficulties in creating their own economy hence the failure of the organization.

Collapse of Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) this was the side which was helping Non-Aligned movement hence when collapsed the members of the movement adopted capitalism hence collapse of the movement.

Extreme nationalism, the members of the movement desired to control themselves due to nationalist feelings hence lead to the collapse of the movement.

Maladministration, the system of administration was not good and stable hence the movement lacked strength and clear policy something which lead to its collapse.

By conclusion the collapse of Non-Aligned movement lead to fast spread of capitalism in Africa and Asia hence Neo-colonialism started to be implemented example through Foreign investment, Establishment of Military bases hence Under development in Africa

Extract 4.1, the candidate misinterpreted the question by discussing reasons for the collapse of NAM such as the collapse of USSR, economic dependence, poor industrial base instead of the relevance of NAM today.

In the same vein, the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks (61.80%) provided a mixture of correct and incorrect responses which in most cases lacked elaborations, could not provide relevant introductions and conclusion and suffered from the problem of repetitions. In addition, inadequate English language proficiency limited them from scoring higher marks.

It was further noted that, the quality of the candidate's essays that scored from 6 to 9.5 marks (22.60%) was somehow good as they managed to observe essay writing skills by providing a relatively good introduction, main body and conclusion. Others were able to give relatively good elaborations in the main body. However, their performance was affected by failure to exhaustively explain their points, giving fewer points than the required six points and providing both correct and incorrect responses.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 10 to 14 marks (2.10%) were able to point out the relevance of NAM today. In the introduction, most of them were able to provide correct information on the historical background of NAM whereby they argued that Non aligned Movement was founded at the Bandung conference in Indonesia in 1955. The purpose of the organization was to ensure the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Non aligned countries. Afro- Asian states agreed to struggle against all forms of colonialism and neo colonialism and decided to play a neutral part against western and eastern blocs during the cold war. In the main body, the candidates were able to point out the importance for the continued existence of NAM which include the need for promotion of science and technology among member states, to promote and maintain economic cooperation among member states, reduce the disparity between the rich North and the poor South, to oppose all form of segregation, aggression and discrimination by powerful nations in various forms like colonialism, neo colonialism. However, the candidates could not score full marks because of failure to cite some relevant examples to substantiate their arguments. Some candidates could not provide all the required points and in some cases they lacked correct facts for their arguments. Extract 4.2 is an illustration of a response from a script of a candidate who provided a relatively good response for this question.

Extract 4.2

4. Non-aligned Movement (NAM) was an association of independent Asian and African states formed in 1955 in Indonesia. NAM was formed as a result of Bandung conference which was held in Bandung in Indonesia. 22 Asian countries such as India, Burma, Sri-lanka, Pakistan, Indonesia attended and 7 countries from Africa attended such as Egypt, Libya. It was under the sponsorship of Ahmed Sukarno. During this conference, the nations present decided to form the NAM so as to be free from the world camps of socialism and capitalism.

Although the eastern block has collapsed, there is a need for the Non-Alligned Movement to continue to exist. The following are the

4. reasons why NAM should continue to exist;

To provide a forum for discussion on various matters such as terrorism affecting the world. Through NAM, Asian and African countries would have an opportunity to have a forum where they would discuss various issues relating to foreign policy and international affairs.

To assist in juggling out neo-colonialism. Neo-colonialism is the indirect control of independent African and Asian states socially, economically and politically by the western nations. Through, Non-Alligned Movement, Asian and African states can have a strong stand against western powers hence juggling out colonialism.

To promote the transfer of science and technology. Through Non-Alligned Movement (NAM) Asian and African states can share technologies rather than imposing at very high prices from the developed nations like United States of America, United Kingdom.

To create markets for goods produced in member states. Goods produced among the member states would have a ready market in other member states. This would promote trade activities among member countries thus promoting the rise of government revenue.

To assist each other in solving shared problems such as diseases, low level of science and technology as well as poor infrastructure. Through NAM, member countries

4. could mobilize resources to assist in solving various problems shared by the members.

To help in maintenance of internal sovereignty. Internal sovereignty is the ability of a country to determine or make its own decisions without interference. Through NAM, the member states or countries would be able to withstand external interference from organs such as European Union.

It is correct to say, Non-Alligned Movement is advantageous since it can assist in bringing about economic, social and political development. It also has some ~~advan~~ disadvantages such as use of alot of funds and reduction of government revenue due to reduction of tariffs and taxes.

Extract 4.2 is a candidate's relatively good response. The candidate managed to point out the relevance of NAM such as transfer of technology, fighting against neo colonialism and promoting economic cooperation etc.

2.3 SECTION C

2.3.1 Question 5: Democratic Process and Practices

The question required the candidates to show six features which show that Tanzania upholds the rule of law.

This question was attempted by 13,462 candidates equal to 38.1 percent of all the candidates out of which 1.0 percent scored 0 mark, 72.10 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 25.10 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 and only 1.80 percent of the candidates scored from 10 to 14 marks out of the 20 allotted marks. The most noteworthy observation in this question is that the performance of the majority of the candidates was unsatisfactory as 73.10 percent of the candidates scored below 6 marks.

The candidates who scored 0 mark (1.00%) lacked knowledge of the concept of rule of law and its features. One candidate, for example, wrongly defined rule of law as the way in which a law is used and ruled and mentioned incorrectly that the law is used during elections, in parliament, and in the police department. Others gave a series of incorrect responses which appeared to be guesswork. Some candidates, for example, pointed out the existence of multiparty system, majority rule and minority rights, sovereignty of the people, provision of social services, parliamentary system and periodic elections as an indication of rule of law, still other candidates went astray by focusing on the roles and responsibilities of citizens instead of showing how Tanzania upholds the rule of law. Extract 5.1 illustrates these points in case.

Extracts 5.1

Rule of Law is a system where there is equal rights among people. If the rule of law is there, democracy will be there in a country. The following are some features that show Tanzania upholds the rule of law.

Firstly, democracy. Is the rule for the people, of the people and by the people. In Tanzania there is democracy. It is shown by things as foreexample people having equal access to mass media.

Secondly, union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. It shows unity, solidarity and cooperation where people have equal rights towards the aim of promoting development.

Next, equal opportunities to mass media. In Tanzania people are free in the chances of decisions towards developmental

5 issues and strategies. This shows equal rights among people hence the rule of law is maintained.

Also, Existence of Multiparty^{system}. This helps to avoid dictatorship. Hence shows that the leaders and people have equal rights and democracy is implemented.

Another point is existence of secret ballots. This shows election is fair hence people choose their leaders fairly. This shows the right to vote is maintained.

Lastly, there is religious tolerance. People of certain religion are allowed to practice their religion without being interfered with others. This shows people have equal rights in worshipping hence the rule of law is maintained.

Conclusion, the above are some of the six features which show that Tanzania upholds the rule of law.

In extract 5.1, the candidate misinterpreted the question by pointing out the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, free mass media, existence of multiparty system, secret ballot box etc. instead of the features which show that Tanzania uphold the rule of law.

A good number of candidates (72.10%) performed dismally poorly with their scores ranging from 0.5 to 5.5 marks. The major weaknesses of the candidates were lack of focus on the demands of the question. Other candidates did not observe the essay writing format by listing down points without elaboration. Inadequate English Language competency was also noted in the candidate's responses.

On the other hand, the quality of the essays in the category of the candidates with the scores ranging from 6 to 9.5 marks (25.10%) was satisfactory because they were able to analyze some features which show that Tanzania upholds the rule of law. The features pointed out include “the war against corruption by the presence of PCCB in the country, presence of national constitution and separation of powers.

A few candidates scored from 10 to 14 marks (1.80%). One of the strength in their essays was the ability to analyze the features which show that Tanzania upholds rule of law. Such candidates were able to define rule of law as an aspect of democracy that means no one is above the law and people are equal before the law. In the main body, they pointed out that Tanzania observes rule of law as citizens are not allowed to take the law in their own hands, supposed to observe human rights, participate in reporting crimes, punished equally and fairly before the law and fight against corruption and war against bad cultural practices such as female genital mutilation. Extract 5.2 illustrates this case in point.

Extract 5.2

5.	<p>Rule of law involves the law ^{or system} whereby all people are equal before the law. Tanzania is among the countries that uphold the rule of law as it is a democratic state and for a country to be a democratic state it must uphold the rule of law so that nobody could be above the law and all people are led equally before the law, and this equal treatment of citizens by the government.</p>
	<p>The following are the features which show that Tanzania upholds the rule of law:</p>
	<p>The presence of the national constitution: The presence of the national constitution shows that Tanzania upholds the rule of law. This is because the national constitution contains all the laws and principles which govern the country. Example Tanzania is now in the process of making the new constitution which will match or will be relevant to the current environment of the country.</p>
	<p>The war against corruption: This too is an indicator that Tanzania upholds the rule of law. Example Tanzania has established an organ called PCCB which deal with war against corruption, also citizens are emphasized to work together with the organ and other Non-governmental organizations so as to fight against corruption.</p>
	<p>Observation of Human rights: Tanzania is among the countries that observe and protect human rights. Example the government prohibits people to take law into their</p>

5. own hands by killing suspects of theft instead they should report to the police for further investigation, this shows that the country upholds the rule of law.

War against bad cultural practices. The war of Tanzania against bad cultural practices shows that the country upholds the rule of law. **example** the government has started wars against female genital mutilation (FGM), early and forced marriages and other bad cultural practices mostly which undermine women in Tanzania. Thus this shows that the country upholds rule of law where all people are equal before the law.

The presence of separation of power. In Tanzania power is not vested to the president only, power is separated to different people. **example** there are some objectives such as law making which are done by the parliament and even the president himself rules according to the constitution, thus this shows that the country upholds the rule of law.

The presence of general election. The practice of general election shows that the country upholds the rule of law whereby during the general election every citizen is allowed to choose a leader whom he or she considers to be the best. **example** in Tanzania the general election is carried out after every five years and this is usually

5	free and fair election where people choose the leaders set secretly according to a person's views.
	Generally, It is important for a country to uphold the rule of law because it ensures the observation of human rights and also promotes government accountability to the people. Furthermore rule of law is an important element for economic development as it ensures equality and freedom to all people in the country.

Extract 5.5 is a sample of a relatively good response from a script of a candidate who managed to analyze features which show that Tanzania upholds rule of law. The candidate pointed out observation of human rights, separation of powers, war against bad cultural practice and corruption.

2.3.2 Question 6: Democratic Process and Practices

The question required the candidates to explain obstacles for democratization process in Africa.

The question was attempted by 26,594, out of which only 0.2 percent scored 0 mark, 30.20 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 55.20 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and 14.40 percent scored from 10 to 16 marks out of the 20 allotted marks. The noteworthy observation in this question is that the majority of the candidates (69.60%) had a good performance.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 16 marks (14.40%) were able to focus on the demands of the question and demonstrated a good mastery of the subject matter as they pointed out the obstacles to democratization process in Africa which include corruption, foreign interference, lack of funds, absences of free and fair elections, unequal access to the mass media, political instability, ignorance of the people's rights in the society, poverty of political parties, authoritarian regimes, tribalism and lack of democracy within the political parties. Another probable reason for the good performance of some candidates is the fact that the wave of democracy which is spreading in many parts of Africa is being reported in

the international media and the local media. Civil societies and the local political parties are also in the forefront to air their grievances they encounter in promoting democracy. That being the case, the candidates were in a better position to access information on obstacles to democratization in Africa from diverse sources. Extract 6.1 is a sample of a candidate's good response.

Extract 6.1

Q	<p>Democracy, according to Abraham Lincoln is defined as government of the people, for the people and by the people. This meaning that the government is chosen by the people and it works for the benefit of the people and the government will be made up by the people. Democratization process in Africa is present but hindered by many factors which do not go hand in hand with democracy. That is some areas lack free and fair election, lack acceptance of results and in some areas there is no rule of law. The following are the obstacles for democratization process in Africa.</p> <p>Existence of corruption, corruption is the illegal misuse of public properties for ones own public gain. For instance corruption in election this limits or hinders the democratization process in Africa as a result leads to the emergence unaccountable leaders who only think of themselves instead of thinking of the people.</p> <p>Interference of the western nations, this hinders the democratization process in Africa. As one of the principle of democracy is presence of free and fair election but during the periods of elections the western nations tend to send the observers to observe if the elections are conducted as conducted properly there is no freeness in this.</p> <p>Existence of civil wars, in most African countries tends to be an obstacle in democratization process especially in countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo where there are internal wars these wars limit the participation of the people in democratic activities and also limit the performing of free and fair elections.</p>
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Illiteracy among most Africans, this also limits the democratization process in Africa as the illiteracy of most Africans causes them not to fully participate in elections and democracy. And let it be known that approximately 90% of Africans do not go for voting of leaders and one of the factors causing this is illiteracy hence this acts as an obstacle in the democratization process in Africa.

Coup d'état occurrence, this is the forcible removal of the existing government by arms due to dissatisfaction. This also limits or acts as an obstacle in the democratization process in Africa as the new government that gets into power is not one that is obtained by choice of the people (democratically) hence this becomes a problem. This is in the case of Egypt after the overthrow of Hosny Mubarak.

Dictatorship or conservatism of some leaders, that is some leaders stay in power for a very long period of time without stepping aside for other new leaders to come in and take place this highly acts as an obstacle for democratization process in Africa. As of the case of Uganda where Yoweri Museveni has been in power for more than 15 years and in Zimbabwe where Robert Mugabe has been in power for more than 25 years.

Tribalism existing in some African countries, this causes the superior tribe to get more leaders. This affects democratization process as a person is elected because of his tribes status reputation and not because of his capability and ability to solve the existing problems of the society. This has been experienced in Kenya with the Kikuyu being the dominating tribe.

Generally democratic process in Africa still has a long way to go to attain big prosperity as

democracy has arrived late in Africa and is mostly European in content and nature and does not match the nature of Africa but if Africa is able to end inter state conflicts and corruption then surely democratization process will be attained prosperity.

Extract 6.1, the candidate managed to point out the obstacles to democratization in Africa such as corruption, external interference, civil wars, tribalism etc.

The candidates who scored 6 to 9.5 marks (55.20%) were able to identify the requirements of the question, had knowledge of the subject matter and were able to construct some relatively good English Language sentences. Nevertheless, their performance was affected by repetitions of some points and failure to delineate all points required.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks (30.20%) suffered from a number of weaknesses such as repetitions of points and inability to exhaustively explain the obstacles for the democratization process in Africa. They mixed correct and incorrect points and had serious problems in defining concepts in the introductory part of the question which was democratic process. Some of the candidates were able to define democracy and not democratization process. For example; some candidate just defined democracy as *the power of the people by the people for the people*.

A few candidates who scored 0 mark (0.2%) lacked knowledge, misinterpreted the question and had poor English Language proficiency. One candidate defined democratization as *the state of uprooting all forms of segregation, discrimination, dehumanization and oppression*. Another candidate defined democracy as *the system of democratic way which led to the democratic process*. In the main body, the candidate pointed out *female genital mutilation, forced marriages, early marriages, polygamy, widow inheritance and gender discrimination*" as obstacles to democratization. This response show that the candidate lacked knowledge of the subject matter. Extract 6.2 is a sample of a response of a candidate who lacked knowledge of the subject matter.

Extract 6.2

Democratization process is a long process in which many states in Africa fail to achieve. This refers to ^{state of} uprooting all forms of segregation, discrimination, dehumanization and oppression among people in the society.

The following are six obstacles for democratization in Africa
Female Genital Mutilation; this refers to the process of removing the clitoris from the vagina. This practise has been a big problem because it hurts most of those women who are circumcised. This kind of situation is difficult to be uprooted in many countries, such as Tanzania in Mara region done by Kurya people. So through the struggle to abolish it, becomes difficult to accomplish step.

Forced Marriage, this refers to forcefully state where by a lady is forced to married to someone without her will. This situation leads to a large number of young ladies to drop from school and are forced to be married. This is much caused by poverty among societies hence in order to eliminate it they decide to force a lady to be married so as they may obtain money of wealth properties such as cows, goats. This situation is highly worse in southern African countries which are highly poor.

Early marriage, this only is another obstacle in struggle for democratization. In most areas with poor poverty risk alot of youngsters are married so that their parents may become rich. This process is most of African countries such as Sukuma people in Tanzania where by alot of women ladies are allowed to be married at early ages so as their parent should obtain money and other properties.

i. Polygamy refers to the state of a man having more than one wife. This kind of system is highly dangerous and can cause a lot of problems among wives. This tends to cause both of them to become jealous ^{towards} because you can find a gift brought to one wife but the other receive nothing. This can cause themselves to fight each other and finally may lead to death. This also is highly in areas where Muslims are many but also in areas with where practice much traditions, eg. Sukuma people.

Widow inheritance, this kind of practice occurs in most African states. After the death of the husband the wife or wives left can be inherited by the young brother of the dead husband. This is very dangerous because it may lead to transmission of different diseases which can lead to disappearance of family members. This occurs much in African societies eg. Sukuma people practice such kind of the system.

Gender discrimination, refers to unequal treatment of one gender as compared to the other. A lot of African societies believe that female are inferior therefore they are not supposed to be respected, giving decisions, and allow them to be leaders. This is ^{both} practised in the whole African countries. This creates a gap between male and female in our societies. In Haya people the women are highly discriminated by even separating during eating (Food tables) and those ^{new} kinds of chicken meat are eaten by men but not women. This struggle to eliminate this is very difficult.

Even though this have been difficult to combat but education should be provided so as to uproot these system.

Extract 6.2, the candidate lacked knowledge of the question demands hence, as a guesswork, he /she listed down a series of wrong responses such as female genital mutilation, early marriage, forced marriage, polygamy etc.

2.4 SECTION D

2.4.1 Question 7: Science and Technology in Development.

The question required the candidates to justify the statement that the increase of productivity of the agricultural sector in Tanzania entails effective utilization of science and technology.

The question was attempted by 21,816 equal to 61.7 of which only 0.7 percent scored 0 mark, 32.20 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 53.60 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and 13.50 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks.

One discernible observation in this question was good performance by the majority of candidates (67.10%) whereby candidates who scored 10 to 15.5 (13.50%) were able to identify the demands of the question, demonstrated mastery of the subject matter to a large extent and their English was relatively good. In the main body, they pointed out the contribution of science and technology in promoting agricultural productivity in Tanzania as provision of insecticides, provision of better seeds, provision of storage facilities, and use of machines like tractors, harvesters, facilitating irrigation systems in drought areas and stimulating development of the infrastructure. Extract 7.1 is a good illustration of these points in case.

Extract 7.1

7 | Agriculture refers to cultivation of crops and keeping of animals. The agricultural sector in Tanzania is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. This Ministry is responsible in supervising both the large scale and small scale agriculture. Science refers to the scientific discoveries resulted from an experiment and technology refers to the practical application of the scientific findings in doing things.

The following are the roles of science and technology in increasing of productivity of the agriculture sector in Tanzania.

Introduction of inorganic fertilizers which maintain the soil fertility. Through science and technology there has been the discovery of inorganic fertilizers which are produced in the industries to ensure that they add fertility to the soil. Through application of fertilizers peasants are ensured of high production. Example of these fertilizers are CAN, potash.

Establishment of irrigation scheme. Through science and technology there has been establishment of irrigation scheme which ensures water supply in different plantations. Therefore even during the dry seasons peasants can still carry out agricultural activities. For example the RUBADA project which is Rufiji Basin Development.

Mechanisation of agricultural tools. Through science and technology there has been introduction of new modern agricultural facilities which help in various agricultural activities and also they simplify the agricultural works. This makes peasant work a large area for a short period of time and without

7 being tired. Example of the modern tools are tractors instead of handhoes.

Application of pesticides, insecticides and herbicides. Through science and technology there has been introduction of pesticides which are the sprays used in plants to kill pests that destroy plants, the insecticides fight against the insects and herbicides help in controlling weeds on the cultivate ground.

The use of modern storage facilities. Science and technology has been able to bring new storage facilities which are used in the preservation of the agricultural products for example milk, beef which have been produced by the livestock. This ensure that the products do not lose their quality. For the refrigerators.

Improvement of transport and communication. Science and technology has been able to develop good infrastructure system which ensure transportation of agricultural products from one place to another such as from the area of cultivation and plantation to markets. This ensures that products arrive to the market on time. For example vegetables are transported from Morogoro to Dar-es-Salaam.

Conclusively science and technology has been of great advantages not only in the agricultural sector but also in other sectors such as health sector through the introduction of X-ray, ultra-sound machine, in the educational sector the introduction of teaching aids such as chalks, blackboard which are used in teaching students.

Extract 7.1 is a sample essay from a script of a candidate who was able to demonstrate how science and technology has increased productivity in the agricultural sector in Tanzania.

The category of candidates whose scores ranged from 6 to 9.5 marks were able to identify the demands of the question and demonstrated knowledge of the topic by pointing out relevant points such as the use of tractors, the use of fertilizers, the use of improved seeds, consulting

agriculturists, and through irrigation systems. However, their performance was affected by repetitions of some points.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored 0.5 to 5.5 marks failed to give satisfactory response as they lacked clarity of points and sufficient knowledge of the subject matter. They were unable to justify clearly how productivity of the agricultural sector in Tanzania entails effective utilization of science and technology. Some of the candidates pointed out presence of fertile land, availability of labour and government support, while other candidates in introductory part of the essays failed to define the term science and technology and wrongly defined agriculture as an activity which is a back bone of Tanzania.

On the other hand, a few candidates (0.7%) scored 0 mark due to failure to address the demands of the question, poor mastery of the subject matter and inadequate English Language skills. Some candidates, for example, misinterpreted the question to mean problems facing agriculture in Tanzania such as lack of education to agriculturists; lack of government support, lack of education on climatic conditions and on soil science. Other candidates deviated completely from the question demands and embarked on ways of improving science and technology, mentioning: *establishment of technical schools, supporting local crafts, motivating our local industries and discouraging use of external products*. Some candidates discussed the importance of science and technology such as *to simplify work and increase knowledge*. Meanwhile, some candidates discussed different ways of improving agriculture in Tanzania. Such candidates lacked knowledge of the question demands. Extracts 7.2 illustrate these cases in point.

Extracts 7.2

1. Science and technology is the process of boosting materials and application of knowledge in producing goods and services. The following are the factors that made on the agricultural sector in Tanzania effective utilization of science and technology.

Promote international trade that influence on the importation of technology that is transferring technology through transporting

Employment, through exporting trained personell or technocrats abroad on relating matters on agriculture an hence technology and science is improved

Reduce social expenditures on ~~infrastructure~~ ~~agriculture~~ since its a long gestation period from planting till harvesting, so they sometime in improving and other infrastructures and so on

Increase government revenue, that is ~~of~~ the money generated from the people of different source they use the revenue in improving the technological infrastructure for more development

Urbanization, due to the agricultural sector, it has brought to the development of towns and cities and making more development of science and technology

As explained above even though it is ~~for~~ science and technology that we are proud of but it brings disasters like moral erosion, and so on.

Extract 7.2, the candidate misinterpreted the question by discussing the advantages of science and technology in Tanzania such as promotes international trade, increases government revenue, reduces expenditure etc.

2.4.2 Question 8: Contemporary/Crosscutting Issues-Drug Abuse

The question required the candidates to examine the impacts of drug abuse in developing countries like Tanzania.

The question was very popular with 34,018 candidates equal to 96.2 percent attempting it, of which 58.80 percent scored from 6 to 9.5, 30.40 percent scored from 10 to 18 marks and only 10.80 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks. This indicates that the performance of candidates in this question was good.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 18 marks out of the 20 allotted marks (30.40%) were able to identify the demands of the question and demonstrated mastery of the subject matter; arguments were coherently presented with good introduction in which they were able to define drug abuse. In the conclusion, they suggested what should be done to solve the problem. Furthermore, they explained the impacts of drug abuse as; increase crime rate, family separation, mental disorders, and increase in the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, drop out from school and retarding national development. Other contributory factors for the candidates good performance in this question is the fact that being a cross cutting issue drug abuse and drug trafficking have attracted the attention not only of the government of Tanzania but also the international community at large. Concerted efforts are being done to address the malady and to create awareness of the problem through different ways such as the mass media, non government organizations and other international organizations. That being the case, the candidates could easily access information on the topic from various sources and hence good performance in this question. Extract 8.1 is a sample of a response of a candidate who was able to address the demands of the question.

Extract 8.1

8 Drug abuse is the illegal use of drugs unproscribed by medical experts. Any use of drugs without prescription can be considered as drug abuse. Drug abuse is a burning issue in developing countries like Tanzania. The main cause of drug abuse have been factor like unemployment and peer influence. Drug abuse have had a number of impact on developing countries, these include.

Decline of labour power. Most people who tend to take drugs happen to youth who should be the backbone of the countries development. Drugs ~~are~~ users are incapable of taking part in development activities and therefore every time someone falls into drug use, the country losses another source of man power hence slowing down development.

Increase in crime rates. Drug users are incapable of taking part in development activities hence, they have no means of making an ~~their~~ income. As a result, they turn to stealing and robbery to get money to buy more drugs. They also turn out to be thugs for hire, rapist and murderers. Gangs made up of young people have risen. These gangs, such as Panza road are partly cause by drug abuse by young people.

Increase of government expenditure. The government spends alot of money in trying to rehabilitate drug users. The government has to set up rehabilitation centers where people have to be employed to the help

8 Those with drug problems. The government also spends money running campaigns trying to warn young people about the danger of drug abuse. Moral values erosion. The use of drugs affects an individual in many ways. A drug user is affected psychologically and morally. His or her judgement is deviated. Therefore a person is less capable of judging what's right from what wrong. Behaviours like improper dressing, the use of foul language, lack of respect to elders and adultery become normal act to them.

General underdevelopment of the country and stagnation of economic progress because the people who are to make development and economic progress possible are affected by drug use hence can no longer be productive. Also the government spends money dealing with drug dealing and rehabilitating drug users. This money could have been allocated elsewhere.

Death and spread of diseases. Excessive drug use without immediate medical care can lead to immediate death. Many people die due to drug use every year. Drug use also leads to spreading of diseases such as HIV/AIDS due to sharing of instrument used to inject drugs into one's body.

Drug abuse is a major factor for underdevelopment. It erodes away the available manpower so that there are fewer people who actually take part in productivity. Education should be given to youth about the problem.

Extract 8.4 presents a candidate's relatively good response. The candidate was able to point out correct impacts of drug abuse in developing countries like Tanzania such as increase in crime rate, decline of labour productivity, moral erosion, death and spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks (58.80%) demonstrated knowledge of the subject matter and were able to construct some relatively good English Language sentences and able to examine the impacts of drug abuse in the developing countries like Tanzania such as Increase of crimes, separation of families, deaths, unplanned pregnancies and mental disorder etc. However, they could not score higher marks because of repetitions of some points. For example, the candidates discussed about moral erosion in one paragraph in the next paragraph discussed about increased crime rate the two points are the same therefore they are treated as one point. Inadequate elaborations and failure to exhaust all the required points also accounted for their average performance.

On the other hand, a few candidates (10.8%) scored from 0 to 5.5 and the reasons for this unsatisfactory performance were misinterpretation of the question and inadequate knowledge of the subject matter. Some candidates wrongly defined drug abuse as *the situation whereby the country to the hunger in the society*. Another candidate defined drug abuse as *the medicine which has very problem in the country like Tanzania*. On the impacts of drug abuse, they pointed out increased political instability, increase corruption, lack of unemployment. Some essays were too short to merit higher marks in the sense that they delineated few points which lacked clarity and exhaustive elaborations, as they mixed correct and incorrect points coupled with poor English Language skills. Extract 8.2 illustrates this case in point.

Extract 8.2

	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPING ENT AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES.
J	Drug abuse is the situation where by the country to the hunger in the society. There are very impacts of drug abuse the following are to increase political instability. This is the one among of the impact of drug abuse lead to disturb the development of the country like - Tanzania. Example many the people to lead the alcoholis and the and to the death of the society.

Increasing of corruption. This is the one among of the impact of drug abuse and increase the corruption in the society and to destroy cultural of the society and the destroy the development in the society.

Increase poverty in the society. This is the one among of the impact of drug abuse to lead the destroy the development in the society and increase the lower status among the people

High condition for donor country. This is the one among of the impact of drug abuse to lead the destroy the development in the country like Tanzania.

Lack of capital. This is the one among of the impact of drug abuse and the increase the lower status among the people and to destroy the development in the society like Tanzania.

Lack of un-employment. This is the one among of the impact of drug abuse lead to the destroy the development and increase poverty in the society and the country like Tanzania.

According the point the truth that there are various the impact of drug

abuse and lead the destroy the development in the country like Tanzania.

Extract 8.2, the candidate misinterpreted the question by pointing irrelevant points such as corruption, donor countries conditions, lack of capital and lack of employment being the impact of drug abuse.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF ITEMS PER TOPIC

The analysis of the candidates' performance in each topic examined indicates that the topics which were well done by candidates are, Drug Abuse which ranked first with 89.20 percent of the candidates scoring an average of 30 percent or above, followed by Science and Technology in Development (67.10%) and Religion (56.50%). The topics with average performance were Democratic Process and Practice (48.25%) and Philosophy (33.30%). On the other hand, the topic which was poorly performed by the candidates is International Affairs with only 17.35 percent of the candidates scoring an average of 30 percent or above. See the appendix.

It is evident from the analysis that in ACSEE 2014 the topic on International Affairs was performed well by many candidates whereby 54.90 percent of candidates scored an average of 30 percent and above, where as the ACSEE 2015 candidate's performance was dismally poor in the same topic. The reasons for the decline of candidates' performance in the topic of International Affairs in the ACSEE 2015 are poor mastery of the subject matter coupled with the inability of the candidates to identify the demands of the questions.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The overall performance of candidates in General Studies is good as many candidates were able to address the demands of the questions, showed mastery of the subject matter and most of them demonstrated organizational skills of essays. However, concerted efforts are needed to improve the teaching and learning of the topic on International Affairs. Further observation in this report indicates that some candidates had poor organizational skills of the essays coupled with inadequate English language skills. It is expected that the feedback given in this report will enable stakeholders to take appropriate initiative to improve the future performance of the candidates in national examinations particularly the General studies examination.

4.2 Recommendations

In order to improve the performance of prospective candidates in General Studies, it is therefore recommended that:

- (a) Teachers should exhaustively teach all topics in the syllabus and ensure that candidates understand the content properly.
- (b) Teachers should teach students to understand/identify the task required in a given question.
- (c) There should be frequent Inter-school General Studies clubs and debates with the idea of promoting students' knowledge of issues; such as crosscutting issues, national and international issues.
- (d) Candidates should read the examination questions carefully in order to be in a position to identify the requirement(s) of the question(s).

**A SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN
EACH TOPIC FOR THE ACSEE 2014 AND 2015**

S/ N	TOPIC	ACSEE 2014			ACSEE 2015		
		NUMBER OF QUESTION S	THE PERCENTAG E OF CANDIDATE S WHO SCORED AN AVERAGE OF 30% OR ABOVE	REMARK S	NUMBER OF QUESTION S	THE PERCENTA GE OF CANDIDAT ES WHO SCORED AN AVERAGE OF 30% OR ABOVE	REMARKS
1	Contemporary /crosscutting issues- Drug abuse.	1	93.10	Good	1	89.20	Good
2	Science and Technology in Development	1	93.40	Good	1	67.10	Good
3	Religion.				1	56.50	Good
4	Democratic Process and Practice	2	65.25	Good	2	48.25	Average
5	Philosophy	1	7.90	Weak	1	33.30	Average
6	International Affairs	2	54.90	Good	2	17.35	Weak
7	Life skills	1	6.80	Weak			

