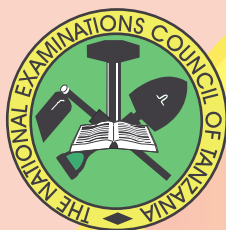


**THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**



**EXAMINERS' REPORT ON THE PERFORMANCE  
OF CANDIDATES**

**ACSEE, 2014**

**111 GENERAL STUDIES**

**THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA**



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## **FOREWORD**

The General Studies Examiners' Report on the Performance of Candidates for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations (ACSEE) 2014 was prepared so as to provide feedback to students, teachers, policy makers and other educational stakeholders on the candidates' performance in this subject.

This feedback is expected to provide an opportunity to prospective candidates and other concerned stakeholders to learn from previous candidates' strength and weaknesses in attempting different questions. The report shows the factors that account for candidates' good/poor performance in General Studies by using candidates' responses and extracts drawn from the scripts.

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 education delivery system in particular. Essentially, 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 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 Examination Officers, Subject examiners and all individuals who participated in the preparation and processing of data used in this report.



Dr. Charles E. Msonde

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report analyses the performance of candidates in General Studies for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2014. The General Studies Examination covered the 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. All questions were restricted response essay type and each question carried 20 marks.

In 2014 Candidates who sat for the General Studies Examination were 35,408 out of which 32,590 (92.44%) candidates passed while in 2013 a total of 42, 946 Candidates sat for General Studies examination of which 16,507 (38.53%) passed. This indicates that in 2014 the number of the candidates who passed increased by 53.91percent.

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

It is expected that the report will be useful to stakeholders particularly the 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 elucidate the quality of candidates' responses for various score grouping identified in the analysis.

### **2.1 SECTION A**

#### **2.1.1 Question 1: Philosophy**

The question required the candidates to justify the contention that Tanzania's philosophy of socialism identified itself with the poor and oppressed. This question was attempted by 15,736 candidates (44.1%) of which 32.9 percent scored a 0 mark where as 59.2 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks while those who scored from 6 to 10 marks were 7.5 percent. Only 0.4 percent of the candidates were able to score from 11 to 14.5 marks which were the highest scores in this question.

The analysis of candidates' responses reveals that candidates who scored a 0 mark in this question (32.9%) failed to interpret the demands of the question correctly. As a result, they supplied irrelevant responses which were not related to this question. Some candidates for instance, discussed on the weaknesses of philosophy of socialism such as:

*the absence of competition in politics and poor protection of human rights, poor infrastructure, lack of personnel, low wages, and poor living standards of the people, low production; underdevelopment and low technology*

Other candidates interpreted the question as the problems which faced socialism and its implementation in Tanzania. Apart from being wrong, their responses were accompanied by many grammatical errors which is an indication that the language of communication was also a problem to these candidates. The following extracts 1.1 and 1.2 illustrate such cases.

## Extract 1.1

	INDEX NUMBER
1.	To justify the contention that the Tanzania's philosophy of socialism identified itself with the poor and oppressed
	The Tanzania's philosophy of socialism was established by the Mwalimu, Julius Kambage Nyerere.
	The aim of to established this philosophy was to be criticized the colonial education of system.
	The poor and oppressed to the people about philosophy about socialism through by.
	Compulsary the villager to be together by doing so many people were lost the good or properties and became poor. It mean that people after migrate from one place which already settle and to be established another place without helper from one people became completely poor.
	The ujamaa system were criticized some people were not able to use this system because some people were wealth enough which family but another were not able to manage this system. So due to this some people were <del>oppressed</del> criticized.
	lack of fund. the system of socialism were not enough fund to all people to make socialism. due to this this system were poor and oppressed to the people. the lack fund from the Government can be under the development of this system of philosophy of socialism.

The Tanzania became poor and poverty in year 1980. This year 1980 were Tanzania's philosophy of socialism were take place due to this many people were settle together with the place and tried to established the difference activities like the social organization to all people joining with some farmer, but due to the good leader the system were brock up, due to this were cause poor and oppressed to the people.

poor political system. The system of political were not strong because still the condition of fear about freedom to the people. the political leaders were not experience about masters of ruling the people so due to the system of the philosophy of socialism were poor and oppressed to the people.

poor management. the system of the management about the leader to the people were not good so due to this were not suitable to the people.

So the justification of contention that the Tanzania's philosophy of socialism due to identified itself with the poor and oppressed to the people.

In Extract 1.1 the candidate went astray by discussing the problems which faced the implementation of the philosophy of socialism. Moreover, the English Language used was not impressive.

## Extract 1.2

1 Socialism is the philosophical ideas where by major means of production are owned by the state. In socialism the control of all political, social and economic activities are by state. The Tanzania as socialist country identified itself with poor and oppressed as follows.

Lack of competition, Since all major means of production are owned by state, there is no competition to producers. This identified the poor.

Low production, In socialism the production is done by a state. No one individually allowed to produce. Due to one producer lead to low production of goods and services especially quantitatively. Example production in 1960's due to socialism was too low compared to now days.

Lack of freedom of choice, In socialism there is no freedom of choice. People use the goods and services which are allocated to them by central planning. The one can not choose the things which they want unless they use even if it is not their choice. This identified itself with the poor and oppressed.

Under development; in socialism there is no full utilization of resources so as to attain development since there is no any one allowed to produce rather than state.

Low technology, in socialism there is low technology since transfer of technology is very limited. This identified itself with the poor and oppression.

Generally Socialism has many disadvantages to development of a country than capitalism philosophy.

Extract 1.2 the candidate misinterpreted the question by focusing on the weaknesses of socialism.



On the other hand, few candidates who performed fairly well (0.4%) were able to point out how Tanzania's philosophy of socialism identified itself with the poor and oppressed. They came up with arguments to justify their response such as the philosophy being against all forms of exploitation and discrimination of man by man, encouraged communal ownership of major means of production, provision of free social services and supporting liberation movements in many countries. This is an indication that these candidates had knowledge on the subject matter though some did not exhaust all the required points while others were not able to provide detailed elaboration of some points hence they couldn't score all the allotted marks for this question. Extract 1.3 illustrates this point.

### Extracts 1.3

Philosophy is a term involving ideas or principles that governs the or the  
 venue of critical thinking in human on different  
 matters. Whereby Socialism philosophy is a  
 philosophy that based on equal treatment of people  
 in the country or society, which began in European  
 countries introduced or practised in Russia where as  
 Tanzania adopted it in 1967 after Arusha declaration.  
 The philosophy of socialism in Tanzania identified  
 itself with the poor and oppressed from the  
 following factors which showed that socialist  
 philosophy was fighting for the rights of the poor  
 It discouraged exploitation of man by man  
 where by as in the Tanzania's society there  
 were different classes where by the high class  
 exploited the low class example the employers and  
 employee but in socialism, socialism was  
 fighting for the rights of the low class who were  
 mostly poor and likely to be oppressed and  
 exploited but no exploitation was discouraged  
 from anyone to anyone.

It encouraged communal ownership, where communal ownership of different materials in the society to be for the society and not for any individual which encourage also those who did not have them to make use of them in different aspects of life and even those people who owned expensive things like hoover, example where required to give them to the government due to belief of getting them through illegal ways like corruption.

It also discouraged existence of classes in the society whereby the presence of classes in the society reduces sense of equality among people in a sense that people may fail to cooperate in different activities concerning development due to their difference in classes. So as to increase cooperation in working for development classes were to be discouraged. Example class of those who were educated and those who were not.

It provided social services for free, whereby to this factor it has helped even the poor to be able to get access to social services because if they were provided for free like before the poor would not reach the ability to get good services like those who are not poor. Where different social services were introduced like shops (ujamaa shops), health services, education services.



It also nationalised all major means of whereby the government became the owners of the productive sectors, and no one was to own any productive sector whereby the sectors were runned and control by the government to ensure that there is uniform development of productive forces and decrease disparity of poverty among those capitalist who owned the sectors and the poor who had nothing. where if anyone needed employment would get it from the sectors that are owned by the government where by even in employment no one was to get salaries from two different sectors.

Also centralisation of economy whereby the economy became planned by the government as different projects example in agriculture in industries people were not involved in any planning so the government got itself involved in the economy of the country where there will be equal provision of economic activities for everyone regardless poor or not.

Socialism in Tanzania as it was implemented it played a great role in ensuring equality between people in the society, and improved agriculture but also it failed in different ways as to ensure uniform development of the state where by poverty increased, as the provision of different services costed the government.

Extract 1.3 represents a sample of a candidate who was able to justify the orientation of the philosophy of socialism towards the poor in Tanzania.

### 2.1.2 Question 2: Life Skills

The question required the candidates to analyse six interpersonal skills and to show how they can be useful in people's lives. The question was attempted by 17,820 candidates (50%). Their scores were as follows: 42 percent scored a 0, 51.2 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 5.8 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 1 percent scored from 11 to 17 marks.

It has been noted that candidates who scored a 0 mark (42%) some of them lacked knowledge of the question demands hence failed to analyse the interpersonal skills by providing irrelevant response such as: *interpersonal skills are useful in people's life in the areas of work; education; respect to other people; security; responsibilities of the person and how to obtain basic needs.*

Another weakness noted was some candidates' misconception of the interpersonal skills with personal life skills, hence they embarked on discussing self-awareness, creativity, self-motivation and self-employment which are not among the interpersonal skills. Furthermore, some candidates defined interpersonal skills as the ability of a person to do something without any assistance. In the main body, they erroneously argued that interpersonal skills help in: "decision making, self-reliance, critical thinking and self-determination." Such misconstruction varied from one candidate to another. Extracts 2.1 and 2.2 are samples of candidates who failed to identify the demands of the question.

## Extract 2.1

	1
21	<p>Interpersonal Skills, These are the thing which help a person/people to live in any area (live according to the environment). These area:-</p> <p>Work, The person can work in any area if it has ability. Example he/she have ability and willingness he/she may work.</p> <p>Education, This help in communication system. Example outside the Country or within during work.</p> <p>Respect of other's people, If the person respect herself let she get respect also from others. Example respect of human right, respect of laws, government who ruling the state.</p>

2.	Responsibilities of the personal
	If he/she know their responsibilities
	it may lead people to live in
	any society. Example responsibility
	of every day.
	Security; This is for human
	respect of human right and
	to make the sure that the is
	under rule of law.
	The following are the importance
	of interpersonal skills: are those:
	To obtain are
	It help to obtain basic needs,
	Through work he/she can get money
	for basic needs.
	It help to get relation with
	other people; Example Through respect
	from human right.
	Help to understand her environ-
	ment; Through education it
	help to know how the environment
	is.
	Interpersonal is important
	because it help more people
	to know our environment

In extract 2.1 the candidate went astray by referring to work, education, security and responsibility as interpersonal skills.



## Extract 2.2

7. Interpersonal skills are the skills and knowledge used by persons in conducting the every day life activities. Interpersonal skills if are applied properly they can be useful in people's life. The following are the interpersonal skills and are shown on how can be useful in people's life.

Self awareness is the one of the interpersonal skills where by a person is aware him/her self on what is right thing that should be done in order to achieve goals and to keep himself away from bad life. This is useful in people's life simple because many of people normally fail to reach their goals due to the fact that are not aware on them selves. Thus when someone is aware in him/her self it is going to help to reach goal s in the life.

Creativity This refers to the ability by which a person is able to create a constructive ideas in his or her mind. In the people's life is useful because this avoid the dependence on each and everything from other thus can help in driving the activities in all days and make to sell the thing which have create and starting sell getting money.

Self motivating This is the situation on which

Q will employing them selves and thus result to the development of individual and the whole in general. Self employment is useful in people's life due to the fact that it lead to the gaining of money with which will enable people to afford basic need and avoid and reduce dependent of employment.

Keeping time is the one of the inter-personal skills due to the fact that some one when keeps time this means that he or she is doing right thing in a right place in a right time will make him to succeed in his/her activities. Keeping time they can be useful in people's life since most of people whom are not succeeding namely wasting their time in unpurpose way thus when keeping time will lead to the development of the people in their life.

Also, Education is very important skill in which each person should have so as can run his/her own activities in a good manner simple because without knowledge things are going well with this science and technology world. Education is useful in people's life due to the fact that it direct and show how things are done and their effects. On doing thing people always aware on various activities. Thus is useful in people's life.

To sum up all the explanation above interpersonal skills is very important to every one simple because this lead to the economic and social development.

In extract 2.2 the candidate misinterpreted interpersonal skills to mean personal skills and therefore gave wrong responses such as self awareness, keeping time, education etc.

Few candidates (1%) were able to interpret the question correctly and responded to some parts of the question accordingly. They provided an analysis of interpersonal skills such as peer resistance, friendship formation, empathy, effective communication, negotiation skills and

team working spirit. They could not score all the allotted marks due to their failure to show the usefulness of these skills as required. Many candidates in this category focused their attention in the first part but ignored the second part on how interpersonal skills can be useful in one's life. The following extract 2.3 represents a sample of work of a candidate who was able to address the demands of question.

### Extract 2.3

2. Interpersonal skills, are skills which enable a person to interact with others in the community, enable a person to share various aspects with the surrounding community and they are useful in people's life because they can enable a person to solve various problems existing. The skills includes:

Positive relationship with others, this skills enables a person to correct any negativity existing between him or her and the others in the community. This enables to solve various problems that ~~emerge~~ emerge in the community. Example a student can establish positive relationship with a teacher.

Empathy, this are interpersonal skills that enable a person to share feelings with others feeling of sadness, love or happiness. Through empathy, a person can ~~par~~ participate in various events that involves strong feelings example burial and other events.

Peer resistance, this skills enables a person to ~~reject~~ resist negative and unacceptable behaviours from the surrounding society, example friends. Through this skills a person may resist drug abuse behaviours and drunk behaviours that a friend



2	<p>or surrounding community practice at a particular time.</p> <p><b>Effective Communication skills</b>, the skills enable one to communicate with others at a desirable language and situation, an individual may communicate with different groups in the society without affecting one's feelings or condition example a person can communicate with a pastor, teacher and parents at different time in effective way.</p> <p><b>Friendship formation skills</b>, these skills enables a person to form new friends under different circumstances example a person can form a friendship at school, hospital or any place which that involves the interaction of people, the friend formation skills enable easy access to necessary issues example loans.</p> <p><b>Negotiation skills</b> enables a person to accept the existing situation without affecting the principles, the skills is useful in solving the political instabilities and other conflicts that exists in the society example the ongoing negotiation between the warring sides in southern Sudan as to stop the war.</p>
2	<p>If a person fails to apply interpersonal skills, various problems may emerge including the failure of decision making, conflicts and misunderstandings also leads to poor social relations between the individuals in the society and the families.</p>

Extract 2.3 is a sample of a relatively good response. The candidate showed the interpersonal skills and their usefulness as required.



## 2.2 SECTION B

### 2.2.1 Question 3: International Affairs

The question required the candidates to explain six functions of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization (UNO). The question was attempted by 14,564 candidates (40.9%) and their scores were as follows: Only 1.3 percent scored a 0 mark, 54.9 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 39.1 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 4.7 percent scored above 10 marks in which among them, only 13 candidates (0.1%) scored from 15 to 19 marks which were the highest scores in this question.

From the data presented above, it can be concluded that the question was performed averagely by the candidates. It was noted that some candidates who scored from 1 to 5 marks (54.9%) misunderstood the question by providing mixed functions for OAU and UNO which was an indication that they were not knowledgeable about the functions of these organs and they decided to guess for the correct responses. One candidate provided the following irrelevant functions of the UNO.

*protect the UNO offices in Addis Ababa; protect UNO's conferences, protect the UNO's leaders, make sure the UNO's intended programs run safely and assist member states from external disturbance, provision of unity and solidarity; provision of social services; provision of enough infrastructure.*

Extract 3.1 is a good example of a candidate who failed to meet the demands of the question.

### Extract 3.1

3. Security Council: ~~this do~~ this deals with security in a given society in all aspects that is politically, socially and economically. The following are the functions of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization:

Promotes peace and security: they provide peace and security to its members effectively. The security council ensures total security to the people by providing security by different means either by using dangerous weapons, policies and laws.

Provision of unity and equality: that security council helps in providing unity and equality to its people efficiently in order to create a society with peace and harmony of the UNO.

Provided social services i.e. Health services, Educational grounds: the security council ensures good social services to its members and enough security to those provided social services. So the security council must do its work correctly in all sectors.

Provision of enough infrastructure: transport and communication; And all these must have security provided to them effectively because that is the function of

security council. So infrastructures are provided and protected by security council of the United Nations Organization.

To ensure security in <sup>all</sup> sectors like agricultural, mining and industrial sectors the security council has to provide enough security so that these sectors can be well managed by the United Nations Organization.

To enact strict laws and orders for those who will be going against the protected areas with full of security. So the laws and orders were kept especially for the law breakers on security commission which was kept by security council of the United Nations Organization.

Finally, If security and peace is maintained in any country that means there must be development of that area that is economic, political and social development.

In extract 3.1 the candidate lacked knowledge of the subject matter. He/she was able to point out one relevant function of the UNO that is peace and security nevertheless the elaboration of the point was insufficient.

Furthermore, candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks (39.1%) were able to explain some of the functions correctly but the quality of their essays were not good enough to deserve higher marks as they suffered from grammatical errors which hampered their self-expression

On the other hand, there were very few candidates (0.1%) who scored from 15 to 19 marks. These candidates answered the question relatively well. Apart from having good introduction and conclusion, in the main body of their essays they were able to identify the functions of the Security Council. Extract 3.2 is an illustration of candidates who were able to address the demands of the question.

### Extract 3.2

3	<p>The Security Council is an organ of the United Nations that is mainly concerned with the maintenance of world peace and making various decisions. The United Nations organization was formed after the second world war in 1945 after the failure of the League of Nations which was formed in 1919 to prevent the re-occurrence of another world war. The Security Council is made up of permanent members and temporary members. There are five permanent members which are USA, China, France, Britain and Russia. These members have VETO power that is if one of them does not agree to a certain decision then the matter is dissolved. The temporary members are many and are composed of other countries. The functions of the United Nations Organization's Security Council are described as follows.</p> <p>Maintaining world peace and security. It is the main function of the security council to ensure that there is world peace and security and most importantly to prevent the occurrence of a Third World War which will most likely be devastating as it will involve nuclear technology. The security council does this function by monitoring the world and maintaining good relationships with other nations in the world.</p> <p>Armament Regulation. This is the control on the weapons that are developed in the world. It is the function of the security council to ensure that weapons that would</p>
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3 cause a threat to the world are not developed. For example the Security Council ensures that no Nuclear weapons are developed in the world. Therefore it has to monitor all the nations that are suspected of developing nuclear weapons. For example Korea. Also it controls the ~~army~~ and weaponry of aggressive countries such as Germany because they are the cause of the world war.

Monitoring situations that may lead to international conflicts. It is the objective of the security council to ensure that situations that may lead to international conflict do not arise. Hence it monitors all the countries for example in 2012 Tanzania had a border conflict with Malawi regarding the lake Nyasa and that situation could have led to conflict between Tanzania and Malawi. It was thus the objective of the Security Council of the United Nations organization to ensure that the conflict does not arise and happily Tanzania and Malawi were able to resolve their misunderstanding without there being any conflict.

Taking action against aggressors. The Security Council has the power to take the appropriate action against the countries that are being viewed as aggressive. Also they may act upon any group within a country that seems aggressive. For example the security council acted upon Muammar Gaddafi of Libya when Muammar Gaddafi became aggressive and was able to resolve the conflict. This power though is sometimes misused and the United Nations acts as an organ that



3	<p>the powerful nations use to accomplish their goals. Hence limitations need to be placed over this power.</p> <p>Suggesting to the General Assembly the appointment of the General Secretary and the Judges of the International Court of Justice. It is the Security Council that suggests to the General Assembly over what is as important as the election of the general secretary. This is so because the General secretary needs to be someone who cannot be corrupted hence the Security Council has to do its important research before the General Secretary can come to power to prevent puppetism. The same goes for the Judges who are almost as equally important.</p> <p>Suggest the nations which are to join the United Nations. It is the Security Council that suggests to the General Assembly about the new countries that should join the United Nations. This is so as to ensure that there are no puppet countries in the United Nations that are there to spy against the United Nations and therefore the Security Council has to check these new countries thoroughly to ensure their trustworthiness.</p> <p>The Security Council is a very vital organ that the United Nations depends on. Apart from its major successes it also has a few challenges such as the opposition from the veto powers who misuse their power and make the operations of the United Nations not to go smoothly.</p>
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In extract 3.2 the candidate excelled in answering the question by explaining the relevant functions of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization.

## 2.2.2 Question 4: International Affairs

The question demanded the candidates to examine six economic prospects for Tanzanians in the East African Cooperation (EAC). The question was attempted by 21,224 candidates (59.5%) of which 0.7 percent scored a0 mark, 33.3 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 59.3 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 6.7 percent scored from 11 to 16 marks.

The general performance of candidates was good as 66 percent of the candidates scored an average of 30 percent and as above. This is an indication that majority of the candidates had a good understanding of the matters pertaining to EAC. Many candidates were able to examine Tanzania's economic prospects in the East African Cooperation like: *expansion of market; employment; expansion of agricultural sector; improvement of infrastructure; progress in mining and tourism sectors and technological diffusion from the member states.* Extract 4.1 illustrates this point in case.

### Extract 4.1

4	<p>East African Cooperation - is the cooperation of the countries which are in the East African Cooperation such as Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, which was established in order to attain sustainable economic growth and to promote peace and security among member country. The following are the economic prospects for Tanzanians in the East African Cooperation:</p> <p>Expansion of market. Due to the East African Cooperation Tanzania has economic prospect in trade due to the expansion of market because people are tend to move in different country for the trading purpose.</p> <p>Employment opportunity. Due to the East African Cooperation Tanzania has prospect in the issue of employment opportunity which lead to the increase of the national income through the collection of tax to the people.</p> <p>Expansion of agricultural sector. Due to the East African Cooperation Tanzania has improved in agricultural sector through the use of modern farming and the use of the modern fertilizer and also due to the increase of exportation of agricultural product among the member countries. It is due to that it has economic prospect in agricultural product due to the exportation.</p>
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4	<p>Expansion of industry. The East African Cooperation has led to the economic prospect in the sector of industry in Tanzania due to the promotion of the industries among the members state so due to that Tanzania has improved in industrial sector</p> <p>Improvement of infrastructure. The East African Cooperation has led Tanzania to has economic prospects in the development of infrastructure such as roads, railways, which encourage the smooth running of the trading activities in the country.</p> <p>Improvement of mining and tourism sector. Due to the East African Cooperation enable Tanzania to has economic prospects in the mining sector and tourism sector due to the putting of the emphasising of developing the sector of mining and tourism among the member state.</p> <p>All in all those are the economic prospects for Tanzanians in the East African Cooperation but apart from that Tanzanian in the East African Cooperation are faced with many challenges such as political instability, different ideology, level of the development are differ and also different in the value of currency.</p>
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Extract 4.1 indicates the candidate who managed to examine Tanzania's prospects in the EAC such as employment opportunity and expansion of markets.

On the other hand, few candidates (0.7%) who scored a0 mark failed to understand the requirements of this question as a result they produced unrelated responses. Some candidates for instance, discussed the problems which Tanzania is experiencing as a member of the EAC such as unemployment, demand of high taxation, poor transport and communication system, influx of refugees, poor agriculture and industrial production and poor security. Furthermore,



other candidates instead of showing the economic prospects of Tanzanians in the EAC they generalized the social political and economic drawbacks to the EAC such as low level of education, language problems, and decline of Tanzanian culture, poor science and technology and shortage of capital which were all wrong. Besides that, some of the candidates could not explain even a single sentence in good grammatical English. The following is an extract of a candidate who failed to meet the demands of the question.

#### Extract 4.2

4. East African Cooperation is an organisation that involved five countries; Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. The purpose of this intergration is for economic development of the countries involved. Tanzania as among the involved countries faces alot of problems economically in the East African cooperation (EAC). Some of the economic prospects Tanzanians are;

At first; lack of employment opportunities: due to the free movement of people. Most of the Kenyans and Ugandas tend to occupy most of employment areas in Tanzania leading to Tanzanians themselves found unemployed. Example in hotels most of the employees are Kenyans.

Secondly; demand of high taxation: this is because

4.	Tanzanian currency is low compared to other East African countries. This is because of the difference in economic level. Tanzania has to pay more because of her low currency so taxation is increased to the citizens of Tanzania.
	Thirdly; poor transport and communication system. This makes it difficult for a Tanzanian to head to Kenya with goods. The roads are poorly constructed and the communication is still not well developed making it harder to conduct trade for Tanzanians through East African countries.

In extract 4.2 the candidate misinterpreted the question hence provided irrelevant response such as poor transport and communication and lack of employment opportunities.

## 2.3 SECTION C

### 2.3.1 Question 5: Democratic Process and Practices

The question demanded candidates to differentiate between direct and indirect democracy. A total of 18,522 candidates (52%) of all the candidates attempted it and the performance was good as only 0.9 percent of the candidates scored a 0 mark, 28.10 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 59.50 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 11.50 percent of the candidates scored from 11 to 17 marks out of the 20 allotted marks for this question.

It had been noted that the few candidates (0.9%) who performed poorly in this question lacked the knowledge required to differentiate the two concepts of democracy. One candidate, for instance said “direct democracy has free and fair election, responsible leaders, rule of law, observe human rights, has a constitution and transparency but indirect democracy lacks all those”. The candidate equated indirect democracy with dictatorships. Similarly, other candidates misconceived direct democracy and indirect democracy to mean democratic governments and non democratic governments. Along the same line of arguments one candidate argued that “direct democracy is

characterized by existence of a multiparty system while indirect democracy is characterized by existence of mono party system". Moreover, one candidate pointed out that indirect democracy is practiced in countries where the ruler is the King or Queen while direct democracy is practiced in countries where the government is headed by the President. Another notable observation is candidate's lack of English Language proficiency; in some few extreme cases candidates mixed English and Kiswahili in their presentations. For example one candidate used Kiswahili words like: *inashughulikia*; *inafuata misingi ya sheria* and *inakuwa sharia inayofuatwa....kwenye madaraka...* etc. Extract 5.1 is an illustration of the candidate who besides being unable to address the requirements of the question lacked English language proficiency to the extent of using some Swahili words in trying to marshal his/her arguments.

### Extract 5.1

SECTION C	
S	Direct democracy is type of democracy that inashughulikia peoples right or right of citizen.
	Indirect democracy is the type of democracy that is no right of of citizen.
	<del>Indirect democracy is the type of democracy that is no right of of citizen.</del>
	Peace and solidarity
	Direct democracy that is the unity and solidarity in the country.
	Indirect democracy that is no the unity and solidarity in the country because the leader is the classes to the officer.
	Direct democracy is the free the leader in the country that is because the people is the faith in the Tanzania.
	Indirect democracy is the free the leader in the country that is because the people no the faith in the country like Tanzania.
	Direct democracy the free and fair by the election leader because the direct democracy the inafuata misingi na sheria of country.
	Indirect democracy that is no free and fair by the leader because that is no leader there was definit leader.
	Direct democracy is the function of kutimiza sheria that is because leader going to the another country that country inakuwa sharia inayofuatwa the leader is no to the kwenye madaraka.
	Indirect democracy that is the no function of utungaji wa sheria.

In extract 5.1 the candidate demonstrated two major problems, lack of knowledge of the subject matter and inability to express himself/herself in English Language, hence the candidate responded in both Kiswahili and English Languages.

It was also noted that the quality of candidate's essays with 1 to 5 marks (28.10%) was not good enough and lacked focus on the demands of the question. Other candidates did not observe the essay writing format which requires the candidates to begin with an introduction, main body and conclusion instead they presented the contrast on a chart with neither introduction nor conclusion. Extract 5.2 is a sample of a candidate who did not observe the essay writing format.

### Extract 5.2

Difference between direct and indirect democracy.	
DIRECT DEMOCRACY	INDIRECT DEMOCRACY
(i) Is a type of democracy in which people are participating in decision making directly.	(i) People are not participating directly in decision making hence indirect.
(ii) Occupies a small area such as village, school or college meeting.	(ii) It occupies a large area such as a county (nation) or a world is large.
(iii) Allows direct questions and opinions from the people to their leaders and the answers may be given at a time.	(iii) Does not allow direct question and opinions from most of the people as it consist only few representatives.
(iv) It ensure accountability as the leaders are very close related to the people.	(iv) It is difficult to ensure accountability since most of the leader are not direct to the people.
(v) It consists of village, school, college assembly of people.	(v) Consists of National assembly such as parliament.
(vi) It is the oldest system of democracy and it's a pure democracy.	(vi) It is the newly system of democracy and it's representative democracy.

In extract 5.2 the candidate gave insufficient explanation due to failure to observe the format for answering essay type questions, he/she used a chart to differentiate direct democracy from indirect

The quality of the essays in the category of candidates with the score ranging from 11 to 17 (11.50%) was good because they were able to differentiate direct democracy from indirect democracy. The differences pointed out include "direct democracy allows people to air their view in public timely and avoid the delay of information



while in indirect democracy there is a delay of information due to the procedures involved such as the timetable for the parliament or the council to hold the meetings, direct democracy involves all adult people in making decisions while in indirect democracy only few people are elected to represent the majority in making decisions for instance members of parliament and the councilors". Extracts 5.3 illustrates these points.

### Extract 5.3

SUBJECT NAME.....	
Democracy is a system of government and leadership in which the authority or power belong to the people, there are two types of democracy which are direct and indirect democracy. Direct democracy - is the kind of democracy in which all people in the society are participating in decision making while - Indirect democracy is the type of democracy where some people are chosen on behalf of others or - are chosen to represent others in decision making. Nowadays most of the countries which practice democracy are using indirect democracy this because of several factors like 'population increase. The following are different between direct and indirect democracy.	
In direct democracy all adult people are - participate in decision making while in indirect society democracy some of the people are chosen - to represent others, therefore direct democracy and indirect democracy are differs in participation of members within a society.	
In direct democracy it take place in small - areas or villages with few people while indirect democracy is conducted to a place where there is high population of people which led to difficulties in staying at one place, hence direct - democracy differs with indirect democracy in a place of participation and population of a place.	
Direct democracy provide equal free chance - of expressing ideas within a society or meeting while - in indirect democracy ideas are taken in general and - are expressed by a representative in a member of - parliament, therefore direct and indirect democracy - differs in expression of ideas.	

5	<p>In a direct democracy questions can asked and-answers can be provided quickly compared to - Indirect democracy where people suppose to give their questions to their representative and answer will be back after presenting those questions in a meeting</p> <p>Direct democracy has less or little cost in the whole process of election compared to indirect democracy- which is mostly costful because it use a lot of money in registering people in a democratic election also payment of supervisors in a general elections therefore Indirect democracy is more costful compared to direct democracy.</p> <p>Indirect democracy it consume a lot of time- in the whole process of election compared to direct democracy because direct democracy have few- people and normally conducted in a small areas- hence its population favour the use of direct democracy while Indirect democracy it consume time- because it has high population and coverage.</p> <p>Despite of these differences but those type of democracy have common interest that is to bring- development within a society and to discourage- political instability, corruption and other problems associated with administration of a society or country</p>
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Extract 5.3 is a sample of a relatively good response from a candidate who managed to differentiate direct democracy from indirect democracy.

### 2.3.2 Question 6: Democratic Process and Practices

The question required the candidates to explain six significances of elections in a democratic country like Tanzania. The question was attempted by 23,086 (64.8%) of all the candidates. The performance in this question was good as only 0.2 percent scored a 0 mark, 40.30

percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, 55 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks and 4.5 percent scored from 11 to 16 marks out of the 20 allotted marks for this question.

The poor performance of the few candidates with a 0 mark (0.2%) was due to lack of required knowledge in the topic, misinterpretation of the question and poor English Language proficiency. The candidates' deviations were manifested in different ways. Some of the candidates who lacked knowledge of the topic pointed out that election: *control gender discrimination, provide unity, and control monopoly government* while other candidates in the introductory part of their essays wrongly defined election to mean *appointment of representatives to different posts*, another definition put forward is *election as the process of choosing President by voting*. In the main body, some of the candidates went astray by pointing out features of a democratic government such as government is chosen by the people; maintain majority rule and minority rights and maintain peace and security. Extract 6.1 demonstrates the candidate's inability to meet the demands of the question:

#### Extract 6.1

B.	Elections refer to the appointing of representatives to different posts who make decisions on behalf of the group of citizens they represent. The following are the importance of elections:- The government to be for the people. Citizen are free to choose leaders who they think best suit them and would work for their
----	---

6. benefits and not for private gains.

The government to be by the people. Through elections the government is therefore made by the people since they elect the officials in the government.

The government to be made of the people. The elected members are the ones to make up the government and thus have control over the state affairs.

Maintain peace and security. Through elections everyone is free to choose the official he or she wants because they are done from one's will.

Majority rule. The majority's choice is thus pleasing a greater number of people which is only fair.

Minority rights. The few that haven't gained their way are not declared as losers they are in fact entitled to their rights.

It can be concluded that elections are vital in any democratic state but are faced with problems such as ignorance of voters, private gain, lack of clear focus, unfair coercive apparatus and the constitution favouring a single party.

In extract 6.1 the candidate wrongly defined elections as "appointment of representative to different post" while in the main body he/ she outlined some features of a democratic government like "majority rule and minority rights" instead of showing the significance of elections.



The category of candidates with the scores ranging from 6 to 10 marks (55%) were able to identify the demands of the question and demonstrated knowledge of the topic but their performance was affected by repetitions of some points, for example one candidate repeated the following points: *election promotes participation of citizens in the political process of their country, election gives opportunity for people to contest for leadership position in the government and election gives equal opportunity to all citizens to choose leaders of their choice.* All these points are in actual fact embedded in one point; citizen's participation in the political process of their country. Besides that, some candidates were able to point out relevant points but their explanations were flawed and lacked clarity.

On the other hand, few candidates (4.50%) managed to score from 11 to 16 marks out of the 20 allotted marks for this question. These candidates were able to focus on the demands of the question and demonstrated good mastery of the subject matter. Some of the relevant points put forward include; *election is significant in a democratic country because it effects good governance, establishes a legitimate government, involves citizens in the governments political process, promotes multipartism, consolidates democracy and helps to effect smooth transfer of power from one phase to another.* Extract 6.2 below is an illustration of a relatively good response of a candidate who was able to address the needs of the question.

## Extract 6.2

Elections is a process of electing, choosing officials that will head and lead the state and act as representatives, on behalf of the whole population of a state or country. It usually concerns voting, and withstands the ~~prp~~ principle of simple "majority votes", whereby whoever earns the most votes wins.

Elections are, yes, very important in sustaining political stability, due to the following reasons.

Participatory system. Elections are the best way of enabling each one of us to be involved in choosing or opting the leader of our choice. Even women and elderly people ~~are~~ have a room to contribute in their views and be able to take part in electing the leader of their choice. Thus, in this way every citizen has a chance to participate in the decision making.

Also, It is a good means of transfer of power.

The authority to lead a country is in the hands of the people to choose the leader of their choice, and in this way, the best leaders can ~~get~~ get a sit in the leadership chair of the state. For a sovereign state like Tanzania, which is full of political based individuals who have the morale of leadership, elections is the best method to choose the appropriate leader, who is able to handle the responsibilities of a good leader.

Promotes democracy. Elections involves voting of the citizens to choose a representative. It is in this way that the power of the citizens say comes into action.

The people can choose the leader that they think is appropriate and can also eliminate the one that they think is not able to handle the responsibilities of the state.

Upholds Human rights. The right to vote, also, elections gives room for the right to criticism. Every personell has the right to decision making, especially ~~the~~ when it comes to matters of state. Since, in elections every citizen above the age of 18 is eligible to vote, there is maintenance of the Human rights, and they are not violated.

Facilitates peace and Harmony. Since elections are a good means of transfer of ~~at~~ power or leadership, it eliminates civil wars and disputes among people. It brings about peace and harmony in the country. In a country like Tanzania, peace is a priority and pride of our nation, there are hardly civil wars, if any. And very few political disputes that exist in our country. Unlike dictatorship and other means of transfer of power, which results in conflicts and eventually people revolting against the government. A good example is our neighbouring states of Syria and Egypt. Also the overthrowing of President Gaddafi of Libya is a vivid example.

Enhances Political Stability. By means of election, every political party is satisfied with the results, since it is the people choice that is counted and not individual party interest. With this statement, it is clear that elections do bring about political stabilisation of the country, and avoids ~~and~~ any disputes or conflicts that existed between parties and members of specific political organisations.

Elections also Promote Accountability. This is in the sense that every party or political organisation keeps a close watch on the running party. And incase of irresponsibility or poor governing by the current

running political party, then it can be overthrown in the next elections, and thus each party is accountable of its acts.

In conclusion, elections are of great significance to a developing country like Tanzania, since it is one of the major factors that upholds our sovereign state as democratic and brings about peace, unity and harmony among us. Thus, I verily encourage my fellow Tanzanians to take part greatly in the coming elections and participate fully in voting ~~and~~ the best leader, instead of racial favouritism or tribal favouritism.

In extract 6.2 the candidate was able to point out the significance of election such as effect smooth transfer of power, promoting democracy and leaders' accountability to the electorate.

## 2.4 SECTION D

### 2.4.1 Question 7: Science and Technology in Development

The question required candidates to describe six undesirable effects of modern technology. The question was most popular as 32,820 (92.1%) of all the candidates attempted it of which 34.30 percent scored from 11 to 18.5 marks, 59.10 percent scored from 6 to 10 marks, 6.50 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks and only few candidates 0.1 percent scored a 0 mark out of the 20 allotted marks for this question.

The quality of the candidates' essays with higher marks ranging from 11 to 18.5 marks (34.30%) was good as they were able to identify the demands of the question; demonstrated mastery of the subject matter to a larger extent and their English Language skills was relatively good with organizational skills. In the main body they pointed out the undesirable effects of modern technology as; *environmental degradation, technological unemployment, decrease of natural resources, cultural distortion, technological accidents, sight problems, laziness, manufacture of deadly weapons and the fact that technology is expensive*. However, the performance differed from one candidate to another depending on the clarity and depth of individual candidates' response. Extract 7.1 is sample of a good response for this question.



## Extract 7.1

6. Modern technology refers to the process of applying newly discovered scientific procedures in various works or tasks. Technology at large is the application of scientific methods in a certain work or for solving a certain problem. Modern technology is the one that is currently discovered and applied, example the use of Automated Teller Machines in drawing money, the use of artificial organs in health sector, use of calculators in solving mathematical problems and things like that. Modern technology, despite being very useful and important in our daily lives, it has brought forth serious undesirable effects to society as discussed:-

7. The issue of unemployment; This is brought about by the fact that modern technology tends to do work that formerly was done by human beings hence replaces them in their places of work since modern technology performs better than human beings. Example, the introduction of computers which can do the work of about ten people in a single machine better and faster.

Increase of health hazards; Modern technology tends to bring health hazards due to the effects brought by using the technological device for too long or simply improperly. Example, eye-sight problems brought about by the prolonged use of computers and televisions without the protective screens. Also, diseases like cancer are brought through emission of dangerous rays from technological devices like cellular phones and so forth.

The destruction of traditional technology; Modern technology has brought better and more efficient devices used to simplify work so the old or traditional technology is being destroyed. Example the use of a stone grinder has been replaced by machine grinders, hand hoes are being replaced by tractors, dhows and canoes used for fishing and transport are replaced by ships and boats.

The promotion of laziness; This is because modern technology tends to simplify work hence people become relaxed and lazy because even small tasks which they could have done by themselves are being done

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The promotion of laziness; This is because modern technology tends to simplify work hence people become relaxed and lazy because even small tasks which they could have done by themselves are being done

2 by machines of modern technology. Example the use of calculators in solving simple mathematics like addition and subtraction, also the use of internet to search for various information makes people reluctant to do the researches on their own.

The issue of environmental degradation; The environment is being degraded or destroyed through the influence of modern technology because sometimes, though it is helpful, it tends to harm the environment. Example, nuclear technology causes environmental degradation through emission of dangerous fumes into the atmosphere hence causing global warming.

The erosion of moral values; Modern technology tends to influence erosion of moral values because it brings about new ideas to people that are morally incorrect and people imitate them. Example, through the internet technology, people may watch prohibited videos called pornography, also, mass media devices like televisions may show people of a certain society and their culture, for instance the western culture which is mostly unacceptable in African countries like Tanzania.

Despite the negativity brought by modern technology, the following positive effects can be obtained; simplification of work, improvement of transport and communication, also improvement of health services example through the discovery of artificial organs and life support machines, also improvement in education field whereby researching for academic materials has been

made easier through the internet. Modern technology has also emphasized development through the improvement of many economic sectors like industries and agriculture. Therefore, modern technology should be applied but under reasonable use so as to limit negative effects brought by it.

Extracts 7.2 represent candidates who managed to describe the undesirable effects of modern technology like; moral erosion, environmental pollution, accelerated unemployment, promoted laziness and health hazards.

Candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks (59.10 %) 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 but their performance was affected by repetition of some points and failure to delineate all points required. One candidate, for example in this category pointed out destruction of local technology being one of the undesirable effects of modern technology, in the next paragraph the candidate pointed out destruction of our local industries as another independent point while in fact the two points mean the same. Another candidate pointed out increase of social evils in one paragraph and in the next paragraph discussed moral decay. The same trend was observed in connection with the point on environmental pollution. That being the case, many candidates failed to score higher marks. Another notable observation was candidates' inability to exhaustively explain the undesirable effects of modern technology and establish its causal links with the points they had discussed.

On the other hand, reasons behind poor performance of the few candidates who scored a 0 mark (0.1%) was the failure to address the demands of the question, poor mastery of the subject matter and their inability to express themselves in English language. Some candidates for instance, misinterpreted the words "undesirable effects" used in the question to mean "good effects." The most discernible deviation put forward by candidates include; *modern technology improves social services; improves quality of goods, improve human health, increase agricultural production as the result of application of fertilizers and improved seeds*. Other candidates repeated one point throughout the essay, one candidate for example; pointed out *environmental pollution, ozone layer depletion, land degradation and deforestation* as



undesirable effects of modern technology throughout the essay. Similarly, other discussions revolved around moral decay associated with modern technology therefore some candidates repeatedly pointed out homosexuality, sexual harassment, prostitution, drug abuse and increase of social evils. Each of these points was treated by the candidates as an independent point. Extract 7.2 is a response of a candidate who failed to identify the demands of the question.

### Extract 7.2

The advancement of technology has benefited people in numerous ways, but it has also created serious problems. These problems can be in political, economical, cultural or social problems. By using six points it describing undesirable effects of modern technology as follow

Modern technology modernization of agriculture. Through modern technology people can modify since agriculture sector developed. For example modern technology provide education of seed selection and fertilizer. So agriculture improved through the advancement of technology.

It improve industrial sector. According to the advancement of technology people affected because they can produce more goods and qualities on their industries. So the advancement of technology make industrial sector developed.

Modern technology facilitate the domestic service. There are many services which is needed at home example water and electricity. So the modern technology made good infrastructure of water and electricity example water pipeline which facilitate domestic services.

Modern technology improve human health. Before precesse of modern technology many people died since the people they do not the problem of their health but after comming modern technology

people can get good life. For example, ~~the~~ modern technology made the instrument that used to do experiment and investigation example x-ray instrument which used to show the intraproblems of people.

Modern technology provide weapons for defence. There are different weapons that are used for diffence. Example bomb, guns and bomb's tears. So this weapon we used when problems occur. example political problem, social and economic

It facilitate information technology. Modern technology facilitate this sector since it make good infrastructure special for information. Example it made rail ways, communication network and other. All of this is simple because to facilitate ~~we~~ information technology.

In conclusion this are the main serious undesirable effects of modern technology in the daily life.

Extracts 7.2 is a sample of a candidate's response who discussed benefits of modern technology such as improvement of social services and improved agricultural production.

#### 2.4.2 Question 8: Contemporary/ Cross-cutting issues-Drug Abuse

The question required the candidates to examine the root causes of drug abuse among the youth in Tanzania. It was attempted by 30,593 candidates (85.8%) and their performance was good as only 15 candidates (0.04%) scored a 0 mark, 6.86 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks, the majority of candidates (72%) scored from 6 to 10 marks

and 21.10 percent scored from 11 to 17.5 marks which was the highest score obtained by candidates in this question.

Candidates who scored marks ranging from 11 to 17.5 marks (21.10%) were able to identify the demands of the question, demonstrated mastery of the subject matter and their arguments were coherently presented in such a manner that they were able to define drug abuse in the introduction and had good conclusions in which the majority suggested what should be done to solve the problem. Furthermore, they explained the root causes of drug abuse as poor parental care, unemployment, frustration, peer groups pressure, curiosity, and imitation from the media and profits made by drug traffickers. Extract 8.1 is a sample of a response from a candidate who was able to meet the requirements of the question.

### Extract 8.1

8. Drug is any substance that affects the functioning of the body. Drug abuse is the illegal intake of drugs or use without prescription from a doctor or any authorized person. It is also the misuse of drug to alter emotions or feelings. There are several types of drugs such as; Hallucinogens, sedatives to name a few. Youth is the most affected part of the population by drugs. This drug abuse is caused by; Peer pressure; Most youth find themselves involved with drugs as a result from peer pressure from fellow students or youth or even pressure from adults who support drug intake. They engage in drugs out of Mob psychology since they have no real interest in drugs in most cases but just because the Mob does and they follow suite. Poverty, some of the youth opt for drugs because they have no money and may be forced into it or they sell drugs in an

8	<p>Ignorance, among the causes of drug abuse is ignorance of the youth. They are fully aware of effects but they choose to practice and worsen off by pressuring more youth to practice drug abuse well. Most of this group have become drug addicts and need the society to monitor them.</p> <p>Youth in the country may be helped by educating and training, to ensure tight security control in all tight entrances and exits of the country to inspect drugs entered or drugs taken, to acquire personal skills and interpersonal skills.</p>
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Extract 8.1 represents a candidate's relatively good response. He/she pointed out the root causes of drug abuse such as peer pressure, curiosity and poverty.

The majority of candidates (72%) scored from 6 to 10 marks. The quality of the essays in this category was 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 nevertheless their performance was affected by repetitions of points and inability to exhaustively examine the root causes of drug abuse among the youth in Tanzania.

Candidates with the score ranging from 1 to 5 marks (6.86%) had their performance affected by inability to express themselves coherently in English Language, mixing correct and incorrect points. Some of them lacked focus as they discussed both the root causes and effects of drug abuse such as mental illness, termination from schools and unexpected pregnancy. They also suffered from the problem of repetitions. Besides that, their essays were too short to merit higher marks in the sense that they delineated few points which lacked clarity and exhaustive elaboration.

On the other hand, few candidates who scored a 0 mark (0.04%) lacked correct interpretation of the question, had inadequate knowledge of the subject matter and had poor English Language skills. Most candidates in this category discussed the effects of drug abuse such as prostitution, lack of memory and death. Other candidates provided irrelevant causes of drug abuse such as deforestation, soil erosion and population growth. Worse still, some candidates did not



write essays but they provided irrelevant outlines for the question. Extracts 8.2 shows an example of candidates who failed to meet the demands of this question.

### Extract 8.2

§	The root Causes of drug abuse among the youth in Tanzania are
	Industry. When the industries it builded from the place where the people are leave - it lead to the problems in the village
	Burning of Crubs. this is the anothe root that causes of drug abuse among the youths in - Tanzania: because when the people burning the Crubs it lead to kills many pacteria are that are very important.
	Deforestation. This is anothe Causes of drug abuse among the youths in Tanzania becaus all people are to Cut the rigitation and tmber in our forest and are do not
	Afforestation. after cutting the timber.
	Soil erosion is anothe Causes of drug abuse that increase among the youths in Tanza nia becaus may people arenoise the morder technology to the agricultural.
	Population growth. This is Caused a drug abuse because when people are a Saraunded in one place and the need of the people are new So, the people are brws Caltivate the rigitation in order to take place of agricu ltural and building the house, So the - drug abuse are came.
	In Conclude that the are many - root causes of drug abuse among the youths in Tanzania. So the Government take the way of increase the drug abuse in order to make the development in the Country.

In extract 8.2 the candidate lacked knowledge of the subject matter he/she mentioned deforestation, soil erosion and population growth as the causes of drug abuse. Above all, English language used was not impressive.

### **3.0 CONCLUSION**

Analysis of the candidates' performance in each question set in the examination indicates that the performance of candidates in the following topics; Science and Technology in Development, Drug Abuse, Democratic Process and Practice and International Affairs was good while the topics which were performed poorly by candidates are Philosophy and Life skills. The topic on Science and Technology in Development ranked higher in good performance with 93.4 percent of candidates who attempted this question scoring the average of 30 percent or above followed by Drug Abuse (93.1%), Democratic Process and Practice (65.25%) and International Affairs (54.9%). On the other hand, the topics on Philosophy and Life Skills were poorly done with only 7.9 percent and 6.8 percent of candidates respectively scoring the average of 30 percent or above (*see Appendix*). The analysis further indicates that despite the encouraging performance, concerted efforts are needed to address the shortcomings observed which include failure of some candidates to observe essay writing format, poor English Language proficiency, lack of knowledge in specified topic and inability to identify the task of the questions.

### **4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

- a) Teachers should exhaustively teach all topics shown 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) Students must always read, speak and write in English in order to improve their language proficiency.
- d) The government and school owners should avail to schools the relevant teaching and learning materials to improve the teaching of General Studies subject.

- e) There should be interschool General Studies clubs and debates with the idea of promoting students' knowledge of the subject- such knowledge include cross cutting issues, national and international issues.
- f) Candidates should read the examination questions carefully in order to be in a position to identify the requirement (s) of the question(s).

**Candidates Performance in each Topic**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>No of Questions</b>	<b>Percentage of Candidates who scored an average of 30 % or above</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Science and Technology in Development	1	93.4	Good
2	Contemporary /crosscutting issues- Drug abuse	1	93.1	Good
3	Democratic Process and Practice	2	65.25	Good
4	International Affairs	2	54.9	Good
5	Philosophy	1	7.9	Weak
6	Life skills	1	6.8	Weak



