

THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



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

112 HISTORY

THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



ACSEE 2015 ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS BOOKLET

112 HISTORY
(School Candidates)

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FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2015 item response analysis booklet in 112 History subject. This report provides feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general about the performance of the candidates.

The Advanced Certificate in Secondary Education Examination marks the end of the two years of Advanced Secondary Education. It is a summative evaluation which among other things shows the effectiveness of education 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 School Education.

The analysis presented in this report intends to contribute towards understanding how the candidates responded in this examination. The report analyses the performance and factors behind candidates' good/poor performance in each question. The feedback provided will enable the educational administrators, school managers, teachers, students and other stakeholders to identify proper measures to be taken in order to improve candidates' performance in future examinations administered by the Council.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania will highly appreciate comments and suggestions from teachers, students and the public in general that can be used for improving future performance in examinations.

Finally, the Council would like to thank the Examination officers, examiners and all others who participated in the preparation of this report.



Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The ACSEE 2015 History examination covered the 2009 Syllabus and the 2011 Examination Format. It consisted of two papers (1 and 2) and each paper comprised three (3) sections namely; A, B and C. Section A and B each comprised four (4) questions from which the candidates were required to choose two (2) questions from each section. Section C had two (2) questions and the candidates were required to choose one (1) question from this Section. The candidates were required to attempt a total of five (5) questions in each paper and every question carried 20 marks.

This report analyses the performance of 112 History for the School Candidates who sat for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2015. It aims at giving a feedback to the educational stakeholders on the performance of the candidates in each question by stating what the candidates were required to do in each question, highlighting the performance analysis and indicating candidates' strengths and weaknesses in their responses.

A total of 11,227 candidates sat for the ACSEE 2015 History paper out of which 11,223 candidates (99.96%) passed with grade A - D while the rest 04 candidates (0.04%) failed by obtaining grade E - F. Generally, candidates' performance in this subject increased by 0.06 percent compared with that of 2014 in which out of 13,321 candidates who sat for that examination, 13,308 candidates (99.9%) passed and 13 candidates (0.1%) failed.

Samples of candidates' extracts are attached to illustrate their responses. It is expected that the report will enable teachers and students to improve the teaching and learning process of History subject.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION: (PAPER ONE)

2.1. Question 1

The requirements of the question was to compare and contrast between African and European feudal systems during the 15th century by analyzing three similarities and three differences of the two feudal systems. The question was constructed from the topic “Africa and Europe during the 15th Century”. It was one of the most opted and fairly scored as 76.1 percent attempted it with only 2 candidates (0.0 %) scoring a 00 mark while 1.7 percent scored from 01 to 5.5 marks, 29.1 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and the majority (69.2%) scored from 10 to 20 marks.

Most candidates probably opted for this question because it was drawn from the topic whose contents are commonly taught in both History One and Two, that is, Pre-colonial African Societies and The rise of Capitalism in Europe respectively thus such candidates might have exhausted a wider coverage. Moreover, apart from being taught in both papers candidates were likely to possess good background knowledge on this topic from ‘O’ level syllabus.

By virtue of their well understanding and possession of enough knowledge of what was required, some candidates scored 10 marks and above. Such candidates were able to elaborate points clearly with vivid examples. Their mastery of the subject matter was clearly shown across their introductions, main bodies and conclusions. Extract 1.1 is an illustration of a candidate who performed well in this question.

Extract 1.1

1. Feudalism, is the mode of production which was adopted by both Africa and European states. This mode of production was exploitative, it had classes and the major means of production was mainly land for agriculture. African feudalism took place after the collapse of Communalism and the European feudalism took place after the collapse of the Roman Empire especially in the 7th Century. The following are the similarities between the African and European feudal systems during the 15th century.

Agriculture was the major means of production, in both African and European feudal systems agriculture was the major means of production through accumulation of land. In African feudal systems including Ntumi, Nyarubanja the feudal lords owned large tracts of land which were rented to the Serfs who had no land as well as in European feudal systems the church and the other feudal lords owned land which was also rented to the tenants with no land.

Existence of exploitation, in both the African feudal systems and that of Europe there existed exploitation between those land owners and those with no land. Those with land exploited the poor serfs. For instance the Mwinyi in East African Coast exploited the tenants especially by renting them land with the payment in terms of both labour and kind which is also the

1' same applied to the European feudal systems in the 15th century.

Existence of classes, in both the African and the European feudal systems there was the existence of classes especially among the land owners and those with no land such that the land owners exploited those with no land. For instance in African feudal systems like Nyanubanja there was the class of landlords and the serfs and in European feudalism there was the class of nobility, the clergy and the tenants. The following are the difference between the African and European feudal systems.

Role of church, in African feudal systems like Ubugabire, Nyanubanja and Mtemi the church had no strong influence in terms of land ownership but in Europe an feudal systems the church especially the Roman Catholic Church owned a large tract of land and has strong influence in terms of land ownership something which was different in African feudal systems.

Rent systems, in African feudal systems like the Umwinyi there were only two types of rent in 15th century which were rent in labour and the ~~ten~~ rent in kind by which the serfs had to offer to their landlords unlike in European feudal systems there were three types of rents which were rent in kind, rent in labour and rent in money.

1.	Widespread of the feudal system in European feudal systems the feudalism had spread across almost the whole Europe and many societies in Europe had adopted it unlike in African feudal systems the feudalism had spread only in different places and other states were just in transition or not adopting at all especially the Hadzabe of Tanzania. In Africa the feudalism had spread in areas like that around East African Coast, around Lake Victoria, Rwanda and Burundi, Egypt as well as in South Africa.	
	Generally, the feudal systems in both Africa and Europe were almost approaching to be similar however they had the differences among them. For instance the rent systems and the role of church. The change of European feudal system to the adoption of capitalism in Europe was a root factor for the total lagging behind of Africa in terms of development between the two continents of Africa and Europe.	

Extract 1.1 shows an example of a candidate who managed to analyse the three similarities and differences between the African and European feudal systems during the 15th Century.

The candidates whose marks ranged from 06 to 9.5 showed a combination of weaknesses though they possessed a considerable strength to qualify for few marks. The weaknesses observed in their work include; failure to exhaust the required number of points, mixing correct and incorrect responses and inadequate explanations. With such weaknesses, they could not fully exhaust the question demands.

Moreover, scorers of 01 to 5.5 marks suffered from great deficiencies. Their responses were largely characterised by a lot of inadequacies such as shallow explanations with many candidates being able to outline some points without giving any detail while others could only provide very few relevant points on the similarities of African and European feudal systems but could not score any mark from the second part of the question and vice versa. Moreover, some mixed few relevant points with the general explanations on the levels of development of Africa and Europe.

Two candidates who scored a 00 mark, misinterpreted the question and thus provided irrelevant responses. One candidate for example, explained the types of feudal systems that developed in East Africa such as Nyarubanja, Umwinyi and Busulo. Surprisingly, another candidate focused on the development reached by Europe and Africa as shown in extract 1.2 below.

Extract 1.2

1.	To analyse three similarities and three differences between African and European feudal systems during the 15 th century	
	The feudal systems refers to the third mode of production which occur African and European	
	The following are the similarities of between African and European feudal system during the 15 th Century	
	Development of agriculture during the feudal system agriculture were developed thus agriculture develop because of good infrastructure so the development of agriculture is the one of the similarities between African and European feudal system during the 15 th Century	
	Good leadership African and European have a good leadership who promote the development on these countries so this is the another similarities between African and European feudal system during the 15 th century	
	Strong army Also presence of strong army in African and European lead to the development of every things in that countries. there for African and European feudal system they + similarity with strong arm	
	These are the similarity between African and European feudal system And the following are the differences between me African and European	

1	feudal systems during the 15 th Century	
	Trade during the 15 th Century African and European feudal system It was differ because every Countries have difference to drive the trade	
	Defference in infrastructural also this is another difference between African and European feudal system during the 15 th century One Countries their have good inflastructural to Comper to another so this is different.	
	Defference in market also the African and European their differ in market. European the have a good market' to comper with African So the difference of market is another difference between African and European feudal systems during the 15 th Century	
	There for these point that mentioned above is the similarity and difference between African and European feudal systems during the 15 th Century	

Extract 1.2 shows a candidate whose comparisons and contrasts portray the development reached by Europe and Africa during the 15th century contrary to the requirement of the question.

2.2 Question 2

To fulfill the requisites of the question, candidates were to elaborate six factors which hindered the success of the “Back to Africa Movement”. The question was set from the topic: “People of African Origin in the New World”. It was one of the most attempted and well scored as 74.7 percent of

the candidates attempted it of which only one candidate (0.0%) scored a 00 mark and very few candidates (1.7%) scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 34.7 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks while the majority of the candidates (63.6%) scored from 10 to 16.5 marks.

The question probably won the choice of most candidates since it was extracted from a topic which is sharing contents with other topics such as “The Rise of Capitalism in Europe”. Not only that but also Marcus Garvey the architect of the “Back to Africa Movement” is among the outstanding figures of the black activists in America. This has probably made the “Back to Africa Movement” more attractive to history candidates.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 16.5 marks possessed the required qualities for a good answer. Their explanations were clear and they were mostly able to meet the required number of points. Some points like insufficient resources, divisions among the Blacks and strong opposition from the American government were well featured in their responses. However, variations in their scores were caused by some distortions observed in some candidates’ work like making repetition of few points and inclusion of irrelevant examples. Extract 2.1 reveals a relatively good response.

Extract 2.1

2. Six factors which hindered the success of the "Back to Africa Movement".

Back to Africa movement this was a deliberate movement of black Americans organized under the leadership of Marcus Garvey. The movement was undertaken by the blacks found in New world and the Caribbean ~~the~~ islands and it started in the 19th c. the movement was organized to ~~save~~ the blacks from the injustice actions like exploitation, segregation oppression of the capitalist which they faced since they reached in the new world. Marcus Garvey and the movement believed that Africans could not get their rights while in they are in America, thus he emphasized on separatism as he believed that Africans could attain their rights while they are in their original land Africa. the movement has other objectives like improving the economic status of blacks. ~~but~~ ^{however} it failed due to the following reasons;

Lack of enough fund, the movement lacked enough fund to conduct the movement as it was expensive since they needed essentials like ships and other facilities. This was accelerated among by poverty among the people and movement ~~for~~ ample due to poverty the other Africans failed to contribute funds and to attend various conditions the failure to get necessities like food, fuel that could help people to be shipped to Africa.

Disunity among Africans and the elites. The blacks were not united well in the movement and the elites had different views. For example some blacks especially those who worked to Europeans did not

2. give support to the movement and also the elite, believed differently where Marcus Garvey believed in Separatist movement that is Back to Africa movement and while Dr. W.E. Dubois believed in Intergrationist view. Hence this could not support the success and thus it failed.

Minority of the blacks, The blacks composed very few population of the total population of America where they formed only about 15% of the total populations. Thus due to this they could easily be suppressed by the government and also failed to form and implement the most effective movement that is it reduced the strength of the movement. Hence the movement failed to succeed.

Death of the prominent leaders, The most efficient and educated leaders who organized the movement were assassinated by the government for example Malcolm X, and was assassinated and also the death of Marcus Garvey and Dr. W.E. Dubois in 1940 and 1963 respectively. American government was a big threat to the movement hence it failed.

Opposition from the white government, The white government strongly opposed the blacks movement for example it supported the underground group or movement known as Ku-Klux Klan (KKK) which was responsible to make follow up on the blacks movement and suppress them strongly, hence due to this also the movement failed.

Ignorance or illiteracy among the blacks, Majority blacks were ignorant they did not know how to write and read. This was because they were not allowed

Q.	to get education and also instead they were suppose to provide cheap labour in the plantations, mines and few domestic worker. This led to difficulties in organization as they lacked awareness and consciousness about their rights. Hence the movement could not prosper.	
	However, despite the failure of the movement it achieved in some aspects like shipping some blacks back in Africa Liberia and Sierra Leon as free slaves, improved the economic status of the blacks thus it reduced the African inferiority complex, more awareness and consciousness about their right to mention a few.	

Extract 2.1 is an example of a candidate who managed to explain the obstacles which black Africans faced in their back to Africa Movement.

The candidates who scored from 06 to 9.5 marks showed a better understanding of the task of the question but portrayed some weaknesses which hindered them to score higher marks. Such weaknesses were; mixing correct and incorrect responses, inability to exhaust the required number of points, repetition of some points and failure to provide elaborate answers.

Most of the responses of the candidates whose scores ranged from 0.5 to 5.5 marks differed in weaknesses. Most of the candidates either responded on the general problems that faced the People of African origin in the Diaspora or the success of the Back to Africa Movement instead of highlighting the challenges that faced the Movement. However, such candidates could only score a mark from the introduction. Moreover candidates whose responses ranged from 1.5 to 5.5 marks either outlined few correct points or their explanations portrayed some partial relevance.

A candidate who scored a 00 mark, probably read the question hastily thus went off point by writing issues which were totally contrary to the question demands. This candidate responded on the reasons for the Back to Africa movement instead of the hindrances of the successes of the movement as it is shown in the part of his/her responses in the extract 2.2 below.

Extract 2.2

	The unity among the black people	
	in American this it Influence the Africa to	
	back in Africa due to all African	
	people to unity together and they aimed	
	in the same way in order to be free.	
	The rise of black elites such	
	as Martin Luther II and Marcus Garvey	
	these black elites from America they make	
	people to influence to Africa due to	
	they education they use to advise they	
	African to be unity in order to back	
	to African to their own land.	

Extract 2.2 indicates a part of the candidate's response which embodies the reasons for the Back to Africa movement instead of the hindrances of the successes of the movement.

2.3 Question 3

The question was derived from the topic "Pre – colonial African Societies". It required the candidates to explain six roles of Islamic religion in the formation of Pre-colonial West African states. It was one of the least attempted as only 1,654 candidates (14.7%) opted for it. However, its performance was relatively good as no candidate scored a 00 mark, 1.9 percent scored from 01 to 5.5 marks, 29.2 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks whereas the majority (68.9%) scored from 10 to 15 marks.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 15 marks revealed to have knowledge and clear understanding of the question needs. They managed to explain on how Islamic religion contributed to the formation and consolidation of states

such as strengthening unity, improving administration and moral standards, provision of education and strengthening the development of strong armies. The variations in their scores were associated with various reasons basing on the understanding of the subject matter of the question, for example exactness of explanations on relevant points and provision of relevant examples. Extract 3.1 portrays a sample of a relatively good response in this question.

Extract 3

3.	Islamic religion originated from the middle East countries. It spread in different parts of the world in which West Africa adopted the Islamic faith in 8 th century. Islamic religion in West Africa contributed to the state formation through the Holy war known as Jihad war of 19 th century which involve Mandika people and Fulani in West Africa. Islamic religion contributed to the state formation in West Africa during 19 th century through the following:	
	It led to the emergence of strong leaders in West Africa. After Jihad war they emerged strong leaders who had great influence in organizing their people hence state formation. For example Dan Fodio, Samore Toure and Omar Bellar were able to organize their people to high development economically and politically hence state formation.	
	It led to political transformation. Due to Islamic religion in West Africa, Muslim scholars took over the power. These muslim scholars had great influence to make changes of development in West Africa. They eliminated corrupt leaders who resisted development and state formation. For example Hausa ruling families which were corrupt.	
	Islamic religion led to military development. This was possible through Mandika manufactured goods including weapons which they used for equipping and expanding their empires into large one hence state formation was possible.	

3.	It maintained peace and security. Foreexample the Mandika manufactured weapons helped them to resist neighbouring invasion from neighbor states. Through this security they were in good position to engage in production of different economic sectors peacefully hence state formation.
	Islamic religion created Unity and solidarity among the people of west-Africa. Foreexample After Jihad war of 19 th century, Islamic religion became the national religion due to this people were Unified by having one religion. This eradicated all classer existed before and conflict between Mandika and Hausa were over due to Unity. That is why state formation was possible.
	Islamic religion Commanded respect in West Africa. After Islamic religion in West Africa, muslim scholars who took over the power, Commanded respect among the people of West Africa. This was because, Islamic religion was against conflict with one another among the people of west Africa. This made people of west Africa feel one and act cooperatively hence state formation.
	Conclusively, State formation in West Africa was possible after the Jihad war of 19 th century which was caused by both religion, economic and political factor. Foreexample, the corrupt leaders of Hausa nulling family taxation as well as the control of trade were the cause.

Extract 3 is an example of a candidate who elaborated the contributions of Islamic religion in the development of pre-colonial West African States.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 9.5 marks showed better understanding of the question by elaborating some correct points but they failed to suffice the needs for a better answer because their responses were affected by a number of limitations such as mixing correct and incorrect responses, giving incorrect examples and repetition of some points.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 01 to 5.5 marks showed various weaknesses in their responses. Majority of them relied on the general factors for state formation like role of standing army, capable leaders and geographical advantages while others could only outline the points. Moreover, other candidates failed to comprehend the concept of the question, for example, they came out with the reasons for the Jihad Movements such as the need to purify Islam, selling of Muslims into slavery and the need to establish the rule of law which were not in favour of the task stipulated in the question. Such candidates could score a mark from the introduction part.

2.4 Question 4

The question was composed from the topic: “From colonialism to the First World War (1880s to 1914)”. In this question, candidates were asked to examine the functions of the colonial state and to explain its four characteristics. It was one among the least attempted question since only 33.7 percent of all the candidates attempted it. However, candidates’ performance was good as no candidate scored a 00 mark, 1.2 percent scored from 1.5 to 5.5 marks, 22.5 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and the majority (76.3%) had their marks ranging from 10 to 19 marks.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 19 marks demonstrated a good mastery of the question. They explained on the points like; maintenance of peace and order, supervision of production and serving as agent of Western culture among others as functions of colonial state and the characteristics of colonial state were featured by points like violence in nature, dependence on metropolitan state and exploitative in nature. Variations in performance (from 10 to 19 marks) were mainly caused by failure of some candidates to meet the number of the instructed points (four in each part) and disparity in the clarity of their explanations. Extract 4 indicates a sample of the candidates who managed to provide good answers.

Extract 4

4	<p>Colonial state is the extension of metropolitan states in Africa. the Colonial state began right after the berlin conference of 1884 to 1885 before the introduction of colonial economy in Africa. The colonial states were introduced in Africa so as to fulfill the economic interest. Example - to get areas for raw material, areas for investment, raw materials market and area to settle their surplus. The following are the four ^{functions} features of colonial state.</p> <p>Colonial state constructed infrastructure like roads and railway from the interior to the coast so as to enable easy transportation of raw materials, labourers and administrators from the coast to the interior. the Colonial state used force and coercive apparatus in forcing Africans construct the roads. the infrastructure was to ensure easy exploitation of African raw material.</p> <p>The Colonial state provided the settlers with loans and subsidies so as to conduct their activities in order to fulfill the economic needs. the Colonial state provided them with loans so as to curb the cost of running different activities in the colonial areas. all this was to ensure exploitation of resources.</p> <p>Also colonial state formulated laws and principles which could guide easy exploitation of African resources so as to fulfill their economic demands. Example. the colonial government passed Kipande System in 1921 and crown land ordinance in 1906. which gave labourers 99 years of working and later changed into 999 years. this was to ensure there is a constant supply of labour in.</p>
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4 the Colonies.

Colonial state provided basic social needs to the whites example water supply, health care and security this was done so as to ensure the ease the process of exploitation of resources so as to fulfil their economic interests.

The following are the characteristics of colonial state.

Hierarchical in nature, the colonial state had arrangement of leaders from the top to the bottom in which they were divided into three divisions which are upper class which was the whites, the middle class which was the Arabs and the Indians and the lower class was the Africans. Therefore the colonial state was arranged from top to bottom.

Segregative, humiliating and Oppressive, the Colonial state was segregative and humiliating because provision of social services like health care was not equal the whites were given proper care and consideration compared to the Africans. The Africans were given poor health service and also they lived in areas of poor conditions and hence it was segregative and humiliating.

Violent in nature, the colonial state was also violent because it used coercive apparatus like army, and police to supervise their activities. Example Africans were given harsh punishment in case they resist from performing a certain activity. Example in Congo a man was cut hands because he engaged in handcraft activities and hence it was violent in nature.

Exploitative in nature, also the Colonial.

4	state was exploitative in various forms example it involved Taxation. example hut and poll tax in Kenya. it alienated land from the peasants it also confiscated cattle to the pastoralists just to ensure they perform production of raw materials which was exported to Europe to be manufactured and returned to Africa so as to find market and hence it was exploitative.	
	Therefore, Colonial state in Africa was introduced in order to incorporate African economy into capitalist economy so as to fulfill their main economic interest which were to get areas for raw materials, areas for market, and areas for investment	

Extract 4 is an example of a candidate who responded on the functions and characteristics of the Colonial State relatively well.

The candidates who scored from 06 to 9.5 marks mostly answered the question correctly by explaining well only on either the functions or the characteristics of the colonial state. Most of them provided better responses on the characteristics of colonial state than on the functions of colonial state while others presented correct responses alongside wrong ones on both parts of the question.

On the other hands, candidates who scored from 1.5 to 5.5 marks provided responses which were largely diverging from what was desired. Some outlined the points only while others presented few correct points basing on one part of the question that is either the functions or the characteristics of the colonial state. Moreover, there were some who went astray by presenting information which appeared completely out of question demands like the characteristics of the colonial economy and reasons for colonization of Africa in one part of this question, but they could score some marks in the other part of the question, such as the introductions and the conclusions.

2.5 Question 5

The question was set from the topic “Colonial economy and Social Services after the Second World War”. It called for three notable features and three effects of colonial health services. Of all the questions, this question had a least frequency as only 10 percent of the candidates attempted it. The candidates’ performance however was relatively good as no candidate scored a 00 mark and the minority scored below 10 marks (4.6 percent scored from 01 to 5.5, 25.5 percent scored from 06 to 9.5) while the majority (69.9%) scored from 10 to 16.5 marks

A demonstration of relatively better answer layouts and knowledge was witnessed in the work of candidates who scored from 10 to 16.5 marks. They revealed a greater competence in what was desired from them. Points like; services were racially based, concentrated in urban centers and productive areas were noted as features of colonial health services while points like unequal development, converting some people into Christianity and neglecting African traditional medicines were pointed out as effects of colonial health services. Probably, what might have boosted easy understanding and interpretation of the question is the fact that some features of health Services closely relate to or denote the effects of colonial health services. Extract 5 provides a sample of one of the good responses.

Extract 5

SECTION B

5.

Health ^{services} are the provision medical care the people. Colonial health Services was introduction in the colonies to ensure good ~~prod~~ production of raw material also the whites get the best life in the colonies. Colonial health services were introduced in 18th century in the colonies. The following are features of colonial health services.

The were build in Urban areas such as Dar-es-salaam, KCMC in Kilimanjaro Mombasa, Nakuru where most of the settlers, colonial masters lives and there was availability of transport system.

It was based on Racial segregation where the whites got the best health services, followed by Indians, Arabs and Africans who got the poor services compare to other races. African were given services in order to preserves the labour so the services given to them were very poor and inadequate.

It was based on Religion where only Christianity and those who converted converted to christianity were given health services. Muslim and Pagans were excluded from the health services.

The following are the effects or Impacts of the colonial health services in Africa

It led to Regional Imbalance those areas with plantation productive areas grow and had alot of development such as Infrastructure, hospitals while reserved areas, such Mtwaru, Mbeya, Dodoma there were little and small development

It facilitate Increase of production in the colonies. The Health services been provided in the

5	#labours peasant insure constant supply of labour in the plantation and Industries hence increase production.	
	It reduce death because number of killer disease such as Malaria, Cholera, Small pox were treated both Whites, Indies and African who died because of these disease received treatment hence number of death reduce in the colonies.	
	to sum up colonial health services were there just improve and ensure that whites live a prosperity life that why they were established in those areas which they settled and at only few african especially labourers got the services.	

Extract 5 is a sample of a candidate who responded fairly well on question by proving features of colonial health services and their impact on Africa.

The candidates whose marks ranged from 06 to 10 responded only on one part of the question more correctly than the other part. Moreover they mixed up correct and incorrect points on either one or both parts of the question. Furthermore, one of the notable weakness observed in this group was inability of some candidates to differentiate the features of colonial health services from their effects, for example points like; neglecting African traditional medicines and unequal development were noted as features by some candidates instead of effects of colonial health services.

The candidates who scored from 01 to 5.5 marks demonstrated various weaknesses in their responses such as presenting few correct points which were partially elaborated on one part of the question that is either the features or effects of colonial health services, outlining points without elaborations and scoring a mark only from the introduction.

2.6 Question 6

This question was derived from the topic “Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War”. Candidates were demanded to explain six objectives of introducing Progressive Farmers in Africa after the Second World War. The question was attempted by a relatively few candidates (13.4%) probably due the fact that the topic “Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War” challenged them more than its counterpart “Influence of External Forces to the Rise of African Nationalism and Struggle for Independence” of the same section “B” thus they preferred opting for question seven and eight. Despite its low frequency however, the candidates’ performance was promising since only two candidates (0.0%) scored a 00 mark, 5.1 percent scored from 01 to 05.5 mark, 21.7 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 mark and majority of them (73.2%) scored from 10 to 17 marks.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 17 marks managed to provide a good presentation of their essays and their responses were embodied with supportive examples. They were able to provide a correct concept of Progressive Farmers and its objectives like; boosting crop production, maintaining the colonial policy of divide and rule, consolidating capitalist relations in the colonies and expanding markets for European manufactured goods. The disparities in their scores were due to inequality in the level of mastery of the subject matter and ability to elaborate more clearly. Extract 6.1 discloses one of the candidates’ good response.

Extract 6

6	<p>Progressive farmers in Africa was introduced by the colonialist after the second world war in order to increase the production of raw material in their industries also was introduced in order to revamp their economic condition in Europe because it much destructed during the second world war thus was introduced to accumulate raw material for their industries and to revamp their economy after the second world war.</p> <p>The following are the objectives of introducing progressive farms in Africa ^{after} during the second world war.</p> <p>To suppress resistance Progressive farmer was introduced in Africa after the second world war so as to suppress resistance among the African and being able to produce more were will help to increase the accumulation of raw material therefore progressive farms was introduced in Africa after the second world war in order to suppress resistance and increase the production of raw material</p> <p>To keep competition among the farmers. This is another objectives of progressive farmers in Africa that was introduced by the colonialist after the second world war in order to increase competition among the farmers which will contribute to the increase in production of raw material to the industries which will help to revamp their economy which was destructed their economic structure therefore progressive farmer was introduced in Africa so as to ensure competition among the African in the production process which will increase the production of raw material.</p>	
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6	<p>Progressive farmers also was introduced to reduce colonial expenditure. After the second world war the colonialist establish progressive farmers in African for their aim of reducing colonial expenditure because farmers were depend on their own ability to produce raw material which was need by the colonialist after the second world war therefore colonialist decide to introduce progressive farms in order to reduce colonial expenditure.</p> <p>To increase production of raw material in their industries. Progressive farmers was introduced in order to increase the raw material in the colonial industry because these farmers were produce raw material at a greater extent which enable to the increase in production of raw material in the industries the pre progressive farmers was introduced by the by the colonialist in Africa after the second world war in order to increase production of raw material in the industries.</p> <p>To maintain divide and rule policy. The colonialist introduce progressive farmers in Africa after the second world war in order to ensure that the principle of divide and rule policy are maintained in Africa because the colonialist wanted to maintain in divide and rule policy in Africa thus why decide to introduce progressive farms in Africa after the second world war therefore one of the objectives of introducing progressive farmers in Africa after the second world war was to maintain divide and rule policy.</p>	
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6	To ensure intensive exploitation of African natural resources. The colonialist after the second world war decided to introduce progressive farmers in Africa so as to ensure intensive exploitation of African natural resources which was used to revamp their economy which was destroyed during the second world war.	
	Therefore colonialist introduce progressive farmers in Africa for their benefit which were used to revamp their economy which was destroyed during the second world war thus after the second world war introduced progressive farmers which contribute much to the increase in raw material for European industries.	

Extract 6. is a sample of a candidate who responded relatively well on this question by highlighting the rationale of introducing master farmers in Africa.

Observation on the candidates' responses with 06 to 9.5 marks reveals that many candidates showed ability to point out a few objectives of introducing Progressive Farmers but could not support their points with concrete explanations while others either lacked specific examples to clarify their points or provided false ones. With such limitations they could not score higher marks.

The scorers of 01 to 05.5 marks mostly gave the general objectives or significance of introducing colonial agriculture thus attained few marks from the few points which related to the objectives of introducing progressive farmers. Such marks varied in that range depending on clarity of their explanations.

The two candidates who scored a 00 mark showed lack of knowledge on Progressive Farmers. One candidate for example perceived Progressive Farmers as settler farmers while the other related these farmers with State plantations. With such wrong approaches their responses were liable for a 00 score.

2.7 Question 7

This question which was drawn from the topic: “The Influence of External Forces, the Rise of Nationalism and Struggle for Independence in Africa” required the candidates to examine the causes of the rise of Pan – African Movement and to show the significance of such movement in the rise of African nationalism. Being derived from the topic in which the candidates had background knowledge from a Form Four topic of “African Nationalism” and “People of African Origin in the New World” which is covered in Form Five, the question seemed to be more familiar to candidates as they were able to transfer the knowledge from such previous topics in answering it. The question was attempted by many candidates (87.2%) who scored generously since no candidate scored a 00 mark, 1.4 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 15.8 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and the rest candidates (82.8%) had their marks ranging from 10 to 18.

A reasonable number of candidates scored from 10 to 18 marks. Most of them possessed sufficient knowledge on Pan Africanism and its role towards African nationalism. Causes like intensive exploitation of people of African origin, feeling of homelessness, segregation, role of black leaders and the role of American independence (1776) were stipulated as causes while on the side of significance of Pan Africanism towards the rise of African Nationalism, points like provision of a forum to discuss their common problems, formation of OAU and raising awareness were featured. The variations in their scores however, were due to the disparities in the strengths of their arguments. Extract 7.1 is a sample of a relevant response in this question.

Extract 7.1

7.	<p>Pan - African movement, this was the ideological and political movement of Africans and their fellow descendants abroad searching and fighting for social and political rights and freedom. It began in 20th century among the Africans in Europe and Caribbean islands and later spread to other places in Africa. The founder was Martin Delaney and later was supported by Marcus Garvey. The movement aimed at fighting for rights, freedom and good economic life among the Africans in new world. The following are the causes of Pan - Africanism;</p> <p>Firstly; Racial discrimination done to Africans, this was one among the causes where by Africans were segregated in all spheres of life due to their colour. They were not allowed to share schools, hospitals, hotels with whites, they were regarded as poor race hence formation of back Pan - Africanism.</p> <p>Secondly; Exploitation done to them by whites, Africans were exploited as they were exposed to poor working condition, they were taxed and anything wrong done by Africans, they were tortured publically, they were also paid low wages and were treated with the conditions similar with that of slavery hence formation of pan - African movement. Example; Virginia conference.</p> <p>Also; Africans were denied their rights both social, political and economic rights. They had no permission to own any economic asset like land, business, also they had no representatives in the government as they had no right to</p>	
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7.	<p>form even a political party, also they were not provided with education, no right to marry or to be married all this led to formation of Pan African movement. Example; The Virginia Conference of 1661 which declared Africans to be slaves for life.</p> <p>The following are the significance of the Pan Africanism to the rise of African nationalism;</p> <p>Firstly; It led to formation of United nation organisation of African unity union (OAU) (UNO) in 1963 which acted as a body to fight for African nations who were still under colonial domination. OAU acted as a catalyst for the African countries as it ensured unity among the nations so as to form one African independent states.</p> <p>Also; It provided moral and material support, this was another contribution where by the movement provided the nationalists struggle with ideological support by advising them on better tactics to use when fighting for independence and this witnessed by other nations to get earlier independence. Example; Ghana in 1957 under Kwame Nkrumah.</p> <p>Lastly; It provided awareness and consciousness to other freedom fighters where by the movement made Africans and their elites aware of what is happening in the world that other africans were living in hard conditions, hence many countries started to struggle for better life among all Africans. Example; In 1960's many African nations got</p>	
7.	<p>independence. Example; Congo, and others.</p> <p>In summary, pan-African movement had a lot of positive impacts to political struggle in Africa as other nationalistic struggles got leadership past and it helped to the early decolonisation of African states in 1957 which was Ghana.</p>	

Extract 7.1 shows an example of a candidate who was able to examine the three causes of the rise of Pan – African Movement and show its three significance in the rise of nationalism in Africa.

A group whose score ranged from 06 to 9.5 marks possessed major desired qualities as they highlighted relevant points more correctly. However, their chances for higher scores were curtailed by some limitations like the imbalance in scores from the two parts of the question that is causes of Pan-African Movement and its significance in the rise of African nationalism. Some of them answered correctly the second part of the question which called for the significance of Pan Africanism in the rise of African nationalism more than the first part.

The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks could at least mention and provide explanations on few points especially on the significance of the Movement in the rise of African nationalism which could not make them score higher marks. Generally, many candidates in this category were victims of misconceptions. Despite pointing out some few relevant responses, the majority deviated from the focus of the question demand, for example some explained the problems the People of African origin suffered in their liberation struggle by pinpointing points like “the blacks were few in number and the blacks were financially weak”, others dealt with the aims of Pan-African Movement while others provided the general contributing factors for the rise of African Nationalism like the role of UNO, the role of USA and the role of USSR. A notable strength however, was their ability to provide relevant introductions and conclusions. Extract 7.2 is a part of the candidate’s response who explained the significance of Pan Africanism which were not asked in this question.

Extract 7.2

7	<p>Despite the fact that there were cause to the rise of this movement. There was also the significance of the rise of Pan African movement as follows</p> <p>Abolition of racial segregation.</p> <p>Due to the formation of this movement there was there was abolition of racial segregation to Africans whereby they were considered as equal and they had to be provided for basic needs like health and education facilities.</p> <p>Representation in Parliament.</p> <p>Due to the rise of Pan-African Movement it led to the representation of Africans in the Parliament in order to air out their grievances and also be heard about their views. for example they were chosen a number of people to represent the Africans in Parliament</p> <p>Abolition of Oppression and humiliation</p> <p>Africans were exempted from the long working hours when it was reduced from ten hours to eight hours with payment of wages. Hence due to the rise of this movement Africans were not humiliated any more with work or any kind of oppression</p> <p>Due to pan Africanism the Africans got consciousness and became aware of their rights and freedom.</p>	
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In extract 7.2, the candidate explained the points which sound like the significance of Pan Africanisms which do not match with decolonization processes in Africa.

2.8 Question 8

Like its counterpart (question 7), this question was also derived from the topic "Influence of External Force, the Rise of African Nationalism and Struggle for Independence". It also had two parts with the first part demanding candidates to explain the reasons which forced the USSR to support decolonization processes in Africa and the second one demanding the

candidates to show how she (USSR) supported the process of Africa decolonization. Similarly it shared the same attractions and background to many candidates like question seven (7). Moreover, this question had an added advantage of being popular to most candidates since Tanzania was a close ally of the USSR during the decolonization processes thus candidates could easily transfer the knowledge of the means through which USSR supported Tanzania to the decolonization of Africa. Such advantages possibly influenced the choice of majority of the candidates in this section by harvesting 88.4 percent of the candidates of which four candidates (0.0%) scored a 00 mark, 2.1 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 24.3 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and a good number of candidates (73.6%) scored from 10 to 18 marks.

The candidates whose scores ranged from 10 to 18 marks were able to explain the required points like; the need for containment of capitalism, spread of socialist ideology and the USSR industrial demands as among the reasons for USSR to support African decolonization and provision of moral and Material support, use of her VETO power in the UNO and ideological support which described the means the USSR used to facilitate decolonization process of African States. However, their marks ranged from 10 to 18 due to the divergence in their ability to provide the desired answers and relevant examples. Extract 8 provides a sample of a relatively good response in this question.

Extract 8

USSR supported the decolonization process in Africa because of the following reasons.

USSR wanted to spread socialism (Communism) in Africa; by the time USSR rose as a leading socialist power hence wanted to spread socialism in African countries, for example in Tanzania socialism was in the form of Ujamaa (1967), consciousness in Ghana, Man's common charter in Uganda, Islamic socialism in Libya and Ubuntu or humanist philosophy in South Africa.

USSR wanted to fight USA capitalism in Africa. during the twenty century USA had established military base in Africa thus USSR wanted to fight against her and uproot capitalism, hence campaigning of decolonization by USSR to Africa.

Also USSR wanted to invest in African countries, USSR wanted to make investment in Africa, in order for her to succeed had to campaign decolonization to Africa.

8.	that is why soon after independence in Ghana Kwame Nkrumah adopted socialism (consocialism), then USSR built good relationship with Ghana for investment.
	Below are the details on how USSR supported decolonization process in Africa.
	USSR provided scholarship to train African nationalists in Russia, for example Nyerere was taken, in his return he came back with revolutionary ideas thus the rise of decolonization process in Africa.
	USSR provided moral and military support to the Africans to fight colonialism. for example in 1960 she sent troops in Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) to keep peace and campaign for decolonization, she did the same to Zambia and Mozambique.
	Also USSR used her veto power in the United Nations organization (UNO) to campaign for decolonization of Africa. She proposed that issue to the decolonization Committee of the United Nations, hence the organization campaigned to decolonization of all African countries, since colonialism is an evil.

A part of the response in extract 8 illustrates a candidate who was able to elaborate the reasons and ways through which USSR supported decolonization process in Africa.

The candidates who scored from 06 to 9.5 marks failed to demonstrate better understanding of the question to qualify for higher mark. Since the question had two (2) parts, some managed to respond well on only one part of the question and others mixed the correct and incorrect responses while others made repetitions of some points thus limited them from higher scores.

The candidates whose marks ranged from 0.5 to 5.5 could score at least some marks in the main body after mentioning some reasons and means through which USSR supported decolonization process in Africa but provided vague explanations. Candidates who failed to score a mark in the main body could score a mark in the introduction. Moreover, other candidates who explained

the general factors for the rise of African nationalism could score a mark from the introduction and the point on the role of the USSR.

It was hard for the candidates to score a 00 mark in this question just like the case of question seven (7). However, four candidates who went astray had their discussion revolving around the causes and impact of the Cold War probably due to the fact that the USSR was directly concerned in the Cold War. Surprisingly, one candidate's responses centered on the USA thus provided responses which were irrelevant to a greater extent.

2.9 Question 9

The question was constructed from the topic "Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since independence". It demanded the candidates to analyse six challenges to industrial development in Tanzania. It attracted 50.5 percent of all the candidates of which only 0.4 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 12.3 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks while the majority (87.3%) scored from 9.5 to 18.5 marks.

These data reveal a good performance which might be attributed to the fact that issues on the economic development in Tanzania are popular among most Tanzanians since they have direct impact on their lives. Furthermore, the topic from which the question was set is taught in other subjects like Geography, General Studies and Economics hence the candidates might have exhausted a wider coverage of the topic.

To a greater extent, candidates who scored from 10 to 18.5 marks portrayed deep understanding of the subject matter by showing relevant and current problems facing industrial development in Tanzania by providing specific examples to support their arguments. Their responses featured points like poor technology, weak linkage between economic sectors like agriculture and trade and lack of enough skilled labour in scientific and technological fields. However, the variations in their scores were caused by differences in their elaborations and clarity of examples given. Extract 9.1 reveals a good response.

Extract 9.1

	SECTION C	
9.	<p>Tanzania is among the developing countries in the world. It is characterised with poor industrial and agricultural base. Tanzania's development is hindered due to low economy such as depending much on foreign aid, grants and loans hence increasing economic dependancy on The developed countries. The following are the challenges to development in Tanzania:</p> <p>In Tanzania there is lack of enough fund which could invested in industrial developme nt. Due to the fact that Tanzania is among the third world countries it therefore lacking enough money which could be used in buying raw materials, machines and paying the industry's workers. This challenged the development of industries in Tanzania</p> <p>There is lack of enough qualified skilled personnel. This is due to low level of education in Tanzania and many people in Tanzania are illiterate. Industries lack people who can be employed in different industrial activities such as operating the newly invented machines. Also laziness among the people leads to poor production in industries.</p> <p>There is no central link between agriculture and industries. For the econom y to grow well the agricultural and indust rial sectors of the economy should work hand in hand. This means agriculture should produce enough raw materials</p>	

9. such as cash crops like cotton, coffee and sisal which are to be consumed by Tanzania's industries. This will reduce the cost caused by importation of goods and leading to Tanzania's industrial development.

Presence of insufficient power and energy. Tanzania lacks enough power and energy despite of having many potentials such as waterbodies and coal which could produce electricity that is suppose to operate in the industrial sector. Due to low level of power and energy in Tanzania most industries collapse and no longer exist hence it's a challenge.

Low level of technology. Tanzania's industry do not employ modern and advanced technology, this may be due to conservatism that is the need of using the old method of production and technology in industry. Due to low level of technology employed in Tanzania's industries lead to low quality and low quantity production of good hence a challenge to industrial development.

Lack of market for Tanzania's industrial goods. The industries in Tanzania produce commodities but still there is a problem of no market for their products both internal and external market. This discourages industrial owners as they get loss due to overproduction and low demand or under consumption of the products. This challenges industry

9.	Industrial development in Tanzania.	
	Therefore Tanzania's industries face a multiple of challenges. Rich individuals, the Government and Non Governmental Organizations should work hand in hand to improve the industrial development. This can be through financing the industries, buying the goods produced from the industries and educating more people who can work in the industrial sector and employ new and modern technology.	

Extract 9.1 is an example of candidate's response in which the challenges to industrial development in Tanzania were relatively clearly analysed.

The candidates who scored from 06 to 9.5 marks possessed some weaknesses and strengths in their explanations. Most of them were able to point out the correct points but failed to provide elaborate answers and cite specific examples in Tanzania, others presented outlined points but provided very partial explanations while others failed to meet the number of points required in the question.

The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks were unable to produce what was really expected for a good response. Some simply outlined the points, some mixed relevant points with different information concerning the economic problems facing Tanzania while others provided partial explanations on their correct points which denied them reasonable marks. A few number of candidates totally diverted from the requisites of the question probably due to their failure to understand the terminology "challenge to" employed in the question thus they explained either on the effects or the means of promoting industrial development in Tanzania. However; such candidates could score a mark from the introduction part. Extract 9.2 is an example of a part of the candidate's responses which diverted from the question demands.

Extract 9.2

9	Industrial development is the rapidly increase of industries in the country which caused by the development of science and technology.	
	The following are the Challenges to Industrial Development in Tanzania.	
	Industrial development led to the destruction of ozone layer: Ozone layer destroyed due to the moisture from industries as the result of high temperature because the ultra violet radiation penetrated direct to the earth.	
	Industrial revolution development cause noise Pollution: due to the use of machine, machine produces noise which can cause the distraction to problem to the listening especially if its near with school or hospital even near the house of the people.	
	Water Pollution: Industrial development led to the pollution of water. Water sources which are near with the industries are polluted by unwanted material from industries.	
	Eruption of diseases Example typhoid This was due to the pollution of water when	

9	<p>People are using that water so can get diseases.</p> <p>Lack of skilled labour: the labourers which can work in the industries most of them they have not a knowledge on how to operate some of the machine.</p> <p>Lack of market; the development of industrial in Tanzania can facilitated to the absence of market to sell the production produced, because of industries to be many.</p> <p>Industrial development in Tanzania brought the destruction of our environment in our country, even the destruction of soil erosion the soil become unfertile because for the use of fertilizer.</p>	
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Extract 9.2 is an example of the candidates who misconceived the question by providing the negative effects of industrialization instead of the challenges to industrial development in Tanzania.

2.10 Question 10

The question required the candidates to justify the inevitability of economic crisis in Tanzania by using six reasons. It was also set from the topic "Political and Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence". A total of 5539 candidates (49.1%) attempted this question of which only 1 candidate (0.0%) scored a 00 mark, 0.9 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 22.4 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and 76.7 percent scored from 6 to 16.5 marks.

Good performance of the majority of the candidates in this question might have been caused by availability of many sources of information since Tanzania's economic crisis is widely discussed on mass media, public meetings of politicians, educationists and economic activists. Additionally the crisis on Tanzania's economy is experienced by people in their daily life thus its root causes is likely to be known.

The Candidates whose scores ranged from 10 to 16.5 marks showed better knowledge on the economic crisis in Tanzania. They reflected on both the past and the current situation of Tanzania, for example, points like natural calamities, low levels of technology, dependence on foreign aids, monoculture economy, corruption and poor planning polished their answers. Variations in their scores however, were caused by difference in their abilities to relate correct points (arguments) to Tanzania's situation and giving specific examples. Extract 10.1 is an example of a relatively good response.

Extract 10.1

10. Economic Crisis; This refers to all difficulties and problems encountering economic system of any country for example low production and failure of a country to finance all her projects.

Economic Crisis in Tanzania is inevitable due to the following factors:-

Lack of Industrial base / mother industries in Tanzania; for example heavy industries, Tanzania since independence lacks ^{local} industrial base to manufacture and produce goods in spite of producing enough raw materials, this leads to importation of goods from outside with high costs and exportation with low cost thus inevitability of economic crisis in Tanzania.

Presence of Corruption scandals; Tanzania is faced by corruption scandals as government funds are turned to individual ownership for example the scandal of Eusebio, RICHMOND and External payment Account (EPA), the lost money could be used to finance health, education, industries and infrastructure which in turn could lead to development of Tanzania so due to this, economic crisis in Tanzania is still talk of the day.

Poor planned economy; the economy of the country is not well planned and due to this there are sectors prospering with others suffering because of inequality of the economy could be well planned hence the problem could be solved but because of unplanned economy economic crisis is inevitable in Tanzania.

Natural calamities / disasters; for example drought, flood and diseases like Malaria,

10 typhoid and HIV/ Human Immunodeficiency Virus reduces government expenditure as much money is invested in health care also flood and drought leads to poor outputs/production in farms hence low production of raw materials thus inevitability of economic crisis in Tanzania.

Low level of science and technology; Tanzania is faced with a problem of skilled personnel thus she have to invite experts or investors to provide labour in different sectors for example in mines and construction of infrastructure like roads Tanzania borrow or sign contract with Chinese due to this she has to pay alot of money thus economic crisis because if she had good science and technology less money could be used.

Dependence economy and bad leadership; In Tanzania there is dependence economy since Tanzania borrow/lends alot of money from other countries in which she has to give back the money with high interest rate, this has led to accumulation of debts in Tanzania also leaders do not plan well and utilize the country's money in proper ways thus inevitability of economic crisis in Tanzania.

Hence economic crisis in Tanzania has led to poor supply of social services in the country for example health and education with clean water supply also there have been existing quarrels and unsolved questions between the ruling party with opposition parties due to Economic crisis in Tanzania.

Extract 10.1 indicates a sample of the responses from a candidate who managed to provide a more illustrated answer to this question.

The candidates who scored from 06 to 9.5 marks managed to interpret the question but came up with few well elaborated arguments. Though some presented the required number of points but they were curtailed by shallow explanations and lack of vivid examples. Moreover, some of them repeated the points, for example, the most repeated points were “Natural Calamities” which many split into points like floods and droughts as separate points while lack of expert and lack of skilled labour were discussed as separate points by some candidates.

The candidates whose scores ranged from 0.5 to 5.5 marks revealed several weaknesses such as scoring a mark from the introduction but failing to interpret the word “inevitable” hence writing off points in the main body or failing to meet the required number of points and outlining relevant points but failing to elaborate them.

A candidate who scored a 00 mark misinterpreted the question as a result he/she wrote on the solution to be undertaken in solving economic problems facing Tanzania as extract 10.2 below shows.

Extract 10.2

10	<p>Economic Crisis is the situation where by a country is facing low production from economic sectors. Economic Crisis in Tanzania is inevitable because of the following:</p> <p>Economic liberalization: In Tanzania some sectors which were under the government, were given to private people so as those people they can run those sectors. And could help to minimize economic crisis because due to privatisation economic production increases. During Arusha declaration Nyerere nationalised all major means of production which later on become a problem of economic sector, whereby the government failed to run those sectors. So soon after Arusha declaration those sectors were given to private people. Example those large means of production like banks, land and institutions were given to private people.</p> <p>To reduce dependence from outside the country, Tanzania country should reduce dependence from outside like aids from USA. Dependence lead to economic crisis because when Tanzania government ask for aid, she should follow her conditions which will made her to become economic crisis.</p> <p>Approaching International monetary fund and World bank: Tanzania approaching those institutions so as to overcome economic crisis in the country by follow their condition.</p> <p>Improving transport and Communication system Also Tanzania government tried to improve transport and Communication system. Transport system assisted much in transportation of different stuffs, Also Communication assist the people from Tanzania to communicate with different people in the world so as to know how they can improve economic sectors.</p> <p>Approaching new international economic ^{order} organization</p>	
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10	NIEO. This help to reduce economic crisis in Tanzania because NIEO deals with matters of problems which facing developing countries by cooperating South-South dialogue and North-south dialogue.	
	Improving health services: This was done through improving the way of getting services in hospitals, by providing modernisation	
	Modernization through Industrialization: The country should modernize industries by introduction of import substitution industries and textile industries which change original good to semi-final goods. Also this assist to avert economic crisis in Tanzania.	
	Therefore Economic crisis in Tanzania is inevitable because there are some measures taken to liberate Economic crisis in Tanzania. But there are some measures like IMF and WB having heavy condition which hinder the development in Tanzania.	

Extract 10.2 is a sample of a candidate's response which explains the solutions to economic crisis in Tanzania contrary to the demand of the question.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH QUESTION: (PAPER TWO)

3.1 Question 1

This question was derived from the topic "Rise of Democracy in Europe". The requisite of the question was to analyse the impact of the English Glorious Revolution on the Development of Democracy in Europe. A total of 4307 candidates (61.8%) attempted this question of which 1.8 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 21.2 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 while majority of them (77%) scored from 10 to 17 marks.

The candidates whose scores ranged from 10 to 17 marks showed a better understanding of the question by presenting well elaborated arguments and relevant examples. They were able to build correctly strong arguments on points like; abolition of all forms of King's absolutism, increase of freedom of worship and stimulating the occurrence of other revolutions like the 1789 French revolution. The range in their scores (10 to 17) was determined by the ability of some individual candidates to produce more detailed and clearer explanations than others. Extract 11 is a sample of a relatively good response in this question.

Extract 11

1	English Glorious revolution was the sudden overthrowing of divine rule under James II in 1688 by English people. The main aim of this revolution was to demand democracy which was not present in England. By that time, there was no freedom of speech, worship and elections which were done fairly and freely. The following were the impacts of English glorious revolution on the development of democracy in Europe.
	Introduction of bills of rights which limited King's or Queen's powers and promoted human rights such as freedom of speech and expression. This was introduced after Glorious revolution in 1688 and promoted human rights which were carefully observed and implemented. Kings were not allowed to collect taxes, raising the army for war without the consent of the parliament.
	It stimulated further unification of British islands to form a great Britain which prepared a way for industrial revolution. British islands started to unite together which resulted in to creation of Great Britain empire with political maturity. Example Wales and Scotland joined in 1700s.
	It resulted into combination of both political and economic power by the bourgeoisie class which marked the end of serfdom in Britain. Bourgeoisies started to control both political and economic power and feudal mode of production which was conservative in nature came to be destructed, which paved the way for industrial revolution in Britain.

		use only
1:	<p>It led to improvement of internal and international trading system as favouritism on trade was removed. This brought freedom of merchants to conduct trading activities within and outside Europe. Formally, Feudal lords were much favoured than merchants by the government but ^{after} Glorious revolution such a thing was abolished.</p> <p>Also it led a foundation for further struggle of democracy in Europe. English Glorious revolution inspired other European nations to struggle for democracy in order to eliminate feudalism which was conservative in nature. It laid a foundation for further struggle in Europe. Example French revolution in 1789 and 1848 revolutions in Europe.</p> <p>It promoted religious tolerance in Britain as people became free to worship openly and join the denomination which they wish. Puritans, Catholics and Anglicans were allowed to worship without interference from the government. But Catholics were still segregated in political matters.</p> <p>Establishment of constitution monarchy which stated clearly separation of power and general ruling system. The constitution transferred most of authorities to the parliament while a King or a Queen was there just symbolic. The main organizer of administration activities was a prime minister and the parliament.</p> <p>Glorious revolution had some weaknesses such as Catholics were still segregated in political and military activities as well as existence of</p>	
1	property qualification for voting and to be voted.	

Extract 11.1 shows an analysis of the impact of the English Glorious revolution on the development of democracy in Europe.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks were able to interpret the question relatively well though they were also subjected to some deficiencies which denied them better marks, for example, some explained the impact of Glorious Revolution to the rise of democracy in Britain only and not in the

whole European continent as the question required, others stipulated correct points but were unable to clarify them exhaustively while others lacked examples in some points.

Some candidates whose scores ranged from 0.5 to 5.5 marks failed to relate the impact of the revolution with the rise of democracy though they managed to provide some relevant introductions. On the other hand, some candidates misinterpreted the question by showing the contribution of the Glorious revolution to the rise of capitalism instead of the rise of democracy hence scored few marks from the points which showed the contributions of the revolution to the rise of both democracy and capitalism. Such points include; “the rise of middle class” and “the increase of class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the workers” which embodied the elements of the growth of democracy.

3.2 Question 2

This question which was composed from the topic “The Rise of Capitalism in Europe” called for candidates to examine six factors for the rise of commercial capitalism. It was expected to attract many candidates bearing in mind that the topic in which it was extracted is taught in ordinary level and it is a popular topic which links the development of capitalism with colonization of Africa. However, less than a half of all the candidates (49.2%) attempted it. The use of the terms “commercial capitalism” might have obstructed some candidates who are used to the concept “Commercial revolution” or “Mercantilism” to opt for it. However, the candidates’ performance in this question was good since only 5 candidates (0.1%) scored a 00 mark, 5.2 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 35. 8 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and more than a half (58.9%) had their marks ranging from 10 to 18.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 18 marks were able to provide sufficient number of points with detailed explanations and relevant examples. Points like; prior accumulation of capital, geographical discoveries and the rise of national states interested in trade were laid down. However, the variation of scores (from 10 to 18 marks) was caused by a number of weaknesses displayed by some candidates in their arguments such as inclusion of some irrelevant examples and points and on the other hand the

strength in arguments and relevance of examples displayed by others. Extract 12.1 portrays an example of a good response.

Extract 12.1

02.	<p>Commercial capitalism refers to the revolution that took place on the European commerce and it happened from the development of trade both internally and international level. Around the 15th c commercial revolution came across especially from the development of mercantilism and it marked the first phase of the rise and development on capitalism. There have been various forms reasons that gave rise to the commercial revolution in Europe and can be analysed as follows.</p> <p>The rise and development of merchant class. The merchant class rose and managed to engage on trading activities and marked the diversification of the economy from agriculture. They managed to exchange goods in the society and hence were able to accumulate capital. They took chances of seeking and dominating of the external market and dominated the international trade. Through this they managed to consolidate and amalgamated the trade and commerce of Europe hence the commercial revolution.</p> <p>The role played by the monarchical government. The home government within the territories highly influenced the development of commerce. Favoured from the accumulation of capital such as bullions and other raw materials, the monarchs created terms and conditions that favoured the rise of commerce. They offered protection to the merchants which had smoothened trading. Also the monarchs initiated various laws such as the navigation laws which were forms of tariffs aiming at establishing a strong internal market from domination of external traders. A good example, is Britain under the Tudor Monarchs, who through the navigation laws managed to consolidate Britain's commerce and gave rise to her commercial Revolution.</p> <p>Influence of the marine technology. The</p>
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02. marine technology had a significant part in the rise of commerce in Europe. ship building and compass direction eased the navigation process which managed to intensify the accumulation of capital through discovery of potential areas stuffed with raw materials. It was marine technology that led to the discovery of the New world which was beneficial to Britain. The technology also facilitated exploration activities, example those done by King Henry the navigator, Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus. All these were essential in finding of new markets and labour availability which came to exist through the Trans-Atlantic slave trade and hence the revolution in the European commerce. Example of the nations which benefited from the technology include Spain, Belgium, Netherlands and Britain as well as Portugal.

The development and introduction of the money economy. Money in form of currencies came to dominate the European economy. It developed to become a medium of exchange through which trade transactions were made. The development of money economy eased the process of exchange and as well as in the accumulation of capital. Therefore trade and commerce developed as people now found a new way of gaining wealth which was through accumulation of money, which consolidated commerce within the European continent. Britain is a good example of the nation which benefited from the development of money economy.

03 The rise of population. The European population gave a rise in the commercial revolution within the nations. The new population facilitated trade as new demands were to be met hence goods such as food, clothes and other human necessities became marketable. Therefore triggered by this factor production of such materials to satisfy the demands of

02. The people gave a rise to commercial revolution. For example, Britain whose population had grown from 11 million in 1501 to 16.8 million in 1830, managed to increase her production from the availability of a reliable market of which it promoted and developed her commerce.

Rise and development of unit of production famously known as the Guilds. Guilds were unit of production organized and highly specialised on producing certain commodities and delivering them to the market. Guilds were referred to as early industries. So many guilds had existed and each guild competed for domination of the trade and the guilds which lost were taken out of business. The competition and amalgamation of the guilds became essential in the commerce. The merchants were now assured of the availability of goods and services, and also in the accumulation of capital. This helped to facilitate trade as it now became successive and continuous. For example, Guild system in Britain managed and gave her the rise to the world commerce and made her the workshop of the world in production and exportation.

Though commercial revolution managed to develop the Europeans to Africa it became the misadventure. Massive destruction of the economy, rise of slavery, cultural destruction and the exploitation of her natural resources to support the need of the merchants and capitalists are some of them.

Extract 12.1 is an example of a candidate who was able to present a well argued answer in this question.

Responses in the range of 06 to 9.5 marks had a relatively few limitations such as insufficient number of points, lack of adequate explanations, relevant examples and factual elaborations in some of the arguments.

The responses of candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks left some aspects which were desired for higher scores, for example, many in this range of score managed to highlight the relevant points but failed to show how they contributed to the development of capitalism while others had few correct points but their explanations were weak to deserve better scores. Moreover, some candidates provided relevant introductions but their responses in the main body were irrelevant.

The candidates who scored a 00 mark either misinterpreted the question or presented ideas which are not related to the topic from which the question originated, for example some candidates who misinterpreted the question addressed the factors for the rise of capitalism by stipulating points like industrial and political revolutions. In this regard, such candidates could not score any mark. Extract 12.2 is an example of a poor response from a candidate with poor idea on the term “commercial capitalism”.

Extract 12.2

2.	<p>Commercial capitalism is the third stage of capitalism which occurred in Europe during 18th Century. It was followed the Industrial capitalism and competitive capitalism stages of capitalism. The following are the factors which led to the rise of monopoly or commercial revolution.</p> <p>Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, this was the final in Germany unification which made her to be industrialised. Due to industrial development in Germany, decided to close her borders for the coming industrial products in her boundary through the policy of protectionism. This made the competitive capitalism start to disintegrate hence gave rise to the commercial capitalism.</p> <p>Role of Napoleon's conference, Napoleon Bonaparte was the aggressive leader of France during that time who had a desire to dominate all European weak nations like Prussia, and all Balkan states hence he discouraged unification of Germany and Italy. He also due to his aggressive desired by the policy of protectionism hence discouraged the competitive capitalism in Europe.</p> <p>Economic depression of 1873-1895, it was much contributed by protectionism policy, thus European merchants could not find the market to sell their products outside their countries. Example British, Germany lost the market. Especially British who lost their colonies in America.</p>	
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2	<p>Over production crises under capitalism, this was due to lack market to sell their produced goods, and also poor management of the government on making policies. They fail to reduce production of goods according to markets of their goods. This made small merchants to withdraw from the competition. hence monopoly started to emerge.</p> <p>Unstiff competition of an Interprises, those who were competing failed to compete with others due to lack of funds. Hence they removed from line, And those remained joined together and form unions or trade unions under groups termed monopolies, hence the name of monopoly capitalism emerged.</p> <p>French revolution of 19th Century also made it possible to change from competitive capitalism to monopoly capitalism, And this was contributed by industrialization and protectionism as other power like United Germany, Italy.</p> <p>The commercial capitalism was the main forces to The decolonization of African continent, due due to demands of commercial companies of market, raw materials, and made it possible by exploiting African natural resources and man power to develop them and lead underdevelopment of Africa</p>	
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Extract 12.2 is an example of a candidate who responded on the factors for the development of capitalism and the contradictions of monopoly capitalism instead of examining the factors for the rise of commercial capitalism.

3.3 Question 3

The question was set from the topic “Imperialism and Territorial Division of the World”. With the aid of vivid examples, candidates were to explain the reasons which made some areas in Africa to experience intensive scramble than others. It was one among the least attempted question since only 32.6 percent of all the candidates attempted it. However, its performance was good since only three candidates (0.1%) scored a 00 mark, 4.7 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 25 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and the majority (70.2%) had their marks ranging from 10 to 18.5 marks.

The candidates whose scores ranged from 10 to 18.5 marks were able to give the specific reasons which caused intensive scramble for some areas by citing specific examples of areas which experienced intensive scramble to justify their arguments, for example, points like strategic areas were accompanied by examples like Egypt and Congo while accessibility to the interior was supported by examples like the Niger and the Congo basins due to the navigability of Niger and Congo rivers respectively. The disparity in their scores was due to strengths and weaknesses in the points elaborated and relevancy of examples given. Extract 13.1 provides a good example of a good response.

Extract 13.1

3.	<p>Scramble for and Partition of Africa was the sudden rush or compete and the division of African continent by the European nations. This resulted into the desire of the European imperialistic powers to control different African resources such as minerals and land for agriculture. It started rapidly during the 19th century especially after the Industrial Revolution in Britain by the year 1750. Example of powers involved in the scramble for and partition of Africa were Britain, Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain.</p> <p>During the scramble and partition of Africa, there are some areas that experienced stiff colonial rivalries or intensive scramble due to the following reasons:-</p> <p>Firstly was the areas with Agricultural potentialities; Areas which had a very fertile soils potential for agricultural production they experienced intensive Scramble because the colonialists wanted to establish the Colonial Agricultural production to ensure the maximum production of raw materials such as cotton, tea, sisal and coffee. Example of these areas were Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), Kenya, South Africa and Northern Rhodesia.</p> <p>Secondly was the areas with Mineral deposits; The scramble for and partition of Africa was highly experienced in the areas with mineral deposits, because the colonialists wanted to control the source of minerals</p>	
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3. like Gold in Africa. For example, In Africa there was mineral deposits in Gold Coast (Ghana), Upper Volta (Burkina Faso) in west Africa, Zimbabwe, Nyasaland (Malawi) and South Africa which had mineral deposits like diamond in Kimberly and Gold in the Transvaal province. So, this areas experienced intensive scramble.

Thirdly was the areas with Navigable rivers to facilitate Navigation process; Also the areas with navigable water experienced extensive scramble because the colonialists wanted to control the source of rivers for navigation from one place to another in their Colonization matters. Example of these areas were the part of Nile river in Egypt, Niger river in Niger, Zambezi river in Northern Rhodesia and Congo river by the Belgium colonialists. Therefore areas with navigable water experienced extensive scramble than others.

Furthermore was the areas with high population in Africa; The scramble for and partition of African continent was highly contributed by the Industrial Revolution of the year 1750 which resulted into the demand of areas for markets and cheap labour among others to mention a few. So, they believed that in areas with high population could be their important areas to meet

3.	<p>their demands of getting a clear and reliable source of market as well as source of cheap labours. Example of the high populated areas in Africa were Nigeria in the city of Lagos, Togo, Cameroon and some parts of Ghana. So, these areas offered market for the European finished goods and hence they experienced intensive scramble.</p> <p>Moreover was the area with strategic points; Also areas with strategic points which offered a short-cut to Europe were highly scrambled than others. For example the part of Egypt was highly scrambled by the British and French in order to control the source of Suez Canal which was constructed for almost 13 years from 1869 to 1882. So the strategic point of Suez Canal experienced intensive scramble.</p> <p>Finally was areas with good climatic condition and free from tropical diseases like Malaria; This areas also experienced intensive scramble in Africa. This is because the colonists were highly killed by Malaria in areas with hot climate. So they fought to live in areas with cool climate like the part of Kikuyu highlands in Kenya. RPT</p> <p>Therefore; the intensive Scramble for and Partition of Africa led to the summon of the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 by the Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck which declared the division of African Continent in colonies.</p>	8
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Extract 13.1 is a sample of a candidate's work which illustrates clearly the reasons why some areas were intensively scrambled for than others in Africa.

The reasons for some candidates to score from 6 to 9.5 marks varied. The major causes were inadequate explanations on some points, lack of specific examples and providing the reasons for intensive scramble of some areas alongside the reasons for scramble for and partition of Africa. However, a notable weakness in their responses was poor presentations since majority of them explained more on the areas which experienced intensive scramble than relating their explanations with the reasons as to why such areas were intensively scrambled.

The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks showed several weaknesses and very minimal strengths. In most cases, the majority in this group focused their explanations on the areas which experienced intensive scramble and not on the reasons for scrambling such areas thus qualified for some few marks depending on the qualities of their explanations. Moreover, others could score some marks from the introduction only.

The candidates who scored a 00 mark certainly failed to grasp the demands of the question. Two of them argued on reasons for colonization of Africa whereas points like European Balance of Power, rise of European nationalism and the effects of economic imperialism were expounded while one candidate responded on the impact of the scramble of Africa as extract 13.2 shows.

Extract 13.2

	Intensive exploitation done by the whites	
	the introduction of the coming of the whites in	
	the African continent led to the destruction of	
	peace and security to Africans that led to the	
	some African areas to have stiff colonial rivalries	
	during the process of scramble and partition.	
	Destruction of local industries and intro-	
	duction of their processing industries. The local	
	industries of African died because of the introduc-	
	tion of European industrial of processing. This led	
	to the some African areas have rivalries during	
	the process of scramble and partition.	
	Slaves and slave trade developed in	
	Africa; the African used as a workers in the plant-	
	ation of the whites with low wages. This led to	
	the some African area to have rivalries during the	
	process of scramble and partition.	
	Also the colonial administration; the	
	colonial master came with the new colonial	
	rule to Africa thus led to the rivalries in	
3.	African area during the scramble and partition.	
	By	

Extract 13.2 illustrates an example of a candidate who explained the points which resemble the impact of capitalism on Africa.

3.4 Question 4

The question was composed from the topic "Rise of Capitalism in Europe". The candidates were to elaborate six reasons which made the abolition of Trans- Atlantic Slave Trade inevitable in the 19th century. Almost a half of all the candidates (55.4%) attempted this question among them eleven candidates (0.2%) scored a 00 mark, 15.4 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 20.5 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and 63.9 percent scored from 10 to 18 marks.

The range of 10 to 18 marks featured the candidates whose responses were endowed with relevant arguments basing on points like; industrial revolution, British and French Sugar Competition, possession of enough slaves by the

British in the West Indies and the American independence of 1776. The disparities in their scores based on the differences in the depth of their explanation. Extract 14.1 is a sample of a relatively good response in this question

Extract 14.1

Q4	Trans-Atlantic slave trade of 16 th century, was a horrible trade which involved human trafficking as a commodity and which involved three continents which are Europe where finished goods came from, America where agricultural raw material were taken to Europe and Africa where slaves were obtained and transported to America to work in white's plantation.
	Abolition of slave Anti Trans-Atlantic slave trade, was the deliberate effort by Britain to stop slave trade Trans-Atlantic slave trade which began in 19 th century. The abolition of Trans-Atlantic was through pass navy patrol, signing treaties and even by force by punishing those who were still engaging in slave trading. The following were the reasons for the abolition of Slave Trans-Atlantic slave trade.
	Industrial revolution in Europe. With the industrial revolution slaves could not be needed again as machines replaced manual labour and hence slaves were of no profit and therefore abolition of Trans-Atlantic trade was inevitable.
	Sugar competition between Britain -

07 and France necessitated the abolition of the trade. Britain by 19th century had undergone industrial revolution of which she produced sugar by using high and therefore needed to sell for high price, at the same time France had not undergone industrialisation, she needed slave labour in sugar plantation and her produce was sold at a low price which brought a problem for Britain to secure market for her sugar and therefore abolition slave trade was inevitable.

Rise of humanitarian activities. Humanitarian activities exposed the ideas that all people are equal and therefore demanded for equality, fraternity and liberty to all people and it was therefore led to the rise of efforts to stop Trans-Saharan slave trade.

Evangelical reason. This is another reason in which stated that all people were made by a god equal and therefore - trafficking the blacks was a law against god so this led to rise some people who started to oppose and stop the Trans-Saharan trade.

Another reason was French revolution of 1789-1879. The french revolution spread the idea of equality, fraternity and brotherhood among the people in the world. Such ideas come to be used by some people to demand the trade to be abolished and therefore abolition was possible.

American war of independence of 1776.

Q4.	<p>The America independence war contributed much to the abolition of slave trade as the slaves participated full in the war and were promised better condition after the war. Additionally the slaves trade started to rise for their betterment and therefore riots increased which made slaves become profitless. Also the attainment of independence by the American people brought about confiscation of Britain investment which ended the demands of Britain demands of slaves and therefore the campaign for the abolition of slaves were inevitable.</p> <p>Another reason was the rise slaves demonstration and movement. By 19th century slaves, had started to form movement against slave masters, these contributed to the destruction of slave masters plantation of which made slaves profitless and hence abolition was possible.</p> <p>Generally, there are many reasons for the abolition of trade and the abolition of trans-atlantic trade was challenged by factors like lack of support of other countries to Britain, still there was demand of slaves to the sugar plantation in Mauritius by the French and also trade had some beneficials to some African kings and therefore, the abolition activities became difficult although Britain succeeded to abolish trans-saharan trade.</p>	
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Extract 14.1 is an illustration of a relatively good response in this question which embodies the reasons which made the abolition of slave trade in the 19th century unavoidable.

The candidates who scored from 6 to 10 marks were able to interpret the question correctly though they were subjected to varied shortcomings such as inability to meet the required number of points, providing some irrelevant points and elaborations in their responses and presenting relatively shallow elaborations.

Further more. The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks were victims of a lot of distortions like; presenting fewer points than required, partial explanations and scoring a mark from the introduction but going off point in the main body.

The responses of the candidates who scored a 00 mark were either featured by the effect, mechanisms or the difficulties the abolitionists faced during the campaign of abolishing slave trade. Such candidates were probably challenged by the term “inevitability” which was used in the question thus they came out with such haphazard responses. Extract 14.2 shows a part of the candidate’s response which was incorrect

Extract 14.2

4	Lack of industrial technology to some of the countries where some of the countries had not attained industrial revolution of the 19 th century hence their production depended on slaves labour hence was inevitable for them to stop the trade hence will result to fall in production and their economy as well.	
	Poor support from other nation for abolition where the main nation campaigned for abolition of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade was Britain which had number of industries and invention of machines in production. While other nation depended on slaves in production due to lack of use of machines in production hence led to secretly operation of the trade and caused to delay in abolition.	
	Need of super profit where the traders wanted to get super profit hence machines do make the industrialist to use a lot of money in repairing and hence they get low income. Unlike in using slaves who are not paid makes the producer to gain much profit which may be used in other projects hence led to the inevitability of the abolition.	

Extract 14.2 is an example of a part of the candidate’s response who explained the problems which the abolitionists faced during the campaign of abolishing Slave Trade instead of the reasons for the abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

3.5 Question 5

Question five (5) instructed the candidates to explain three aims of the New Deal and to examine its five effects in the U.S.A. It was drawn from the topic “Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower”. More than a half (55.2 %) of all the candidates attempted this question and its performance was relatively good as only eight candidates (0.1%) scored a 00 mark, 1.5 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 12.2 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks while many candidates (86.2%) scored from 10 to 19 marks.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 19 marks were able to explain the aims and effects of the New Deal more correctly. The three aims explained were relief, recovery and reform and some of the effects put forward include provision of relief, welfare benefit and revival of Banking and financial strength. The range of scores from 10 to 19 marks was due to the fact that some candidates demonstrated better understanding of the subject matter than others. Extract 15.1 is an example of a candidate with a good response.

Extract 15.1

5. New deal was the extraordinary measures that was taken by the USA president Franklin D Roosevelt after the Great economic depression so as to revamp the economy of USA and the living conditions of people. During his election campaigns Roosevelt promised the American people a new deal. It took place from 1933 but also the effects went up to 1937. Roosevelt's new deal aimed at bringing the American economy and industries back to people's feet.

The ~~new~~ New deal had the following aims which can be based on (3Rs).

To revive the ^{Recovery} ~~new~~ American economy through industries and agricultural development. Roosevelt aimed at reviving the American economy which had been hit by the Great economic depression of 1929-1933. New Deal aimed at reviving American economy by creating industries but also by encouraging investors to invest in industrial development in America. Agriculture was one of Roosevelt's aim to increase production and use the economy that is why he established what is called The Agricultural Adjustment Acts (AAA) so as to promote the development of agriculture and solve the problems of Great economic depression. Recovery

5. The New Deal aimed at providing relief to the people who were unemployed, old, the sick, and all groups of people who faced difficulties. Relief was the aim or objective of the New Deal whereby it aimed at providing assistance to the old people, retired, unemployed people and the sick-people. This would help to solve the problem of poverty and hardships to these groups of people. So, Roosevelt's New Deal of 1933 aimed at providing relief to the people of America especially the unemployed, the old people and the sick people. Hence the New Deal.

The New Deal also aimed at reformation of American economy so as to avoid another Depression. Reforming the American economy according to Roosevelt was through establishment of new projects and establishing labour organisations. Roosevelt wanted to make reformations in the economy of America that is why he ordered the closure of banks and they were checked only 500 banks were allowed to re-open. This brought confidence to the depositors but also, the New Deal brought the Public Works Administration which helped to give employment to people through different projects. Moreover the Labour Board was established in efforts to reform the American economy.

5. The following are the effects of the New Deal in the USA

The New Deal managed to curb the spread of economic depression in the USA. The New Deal with its principles managed to curb the further spread and problems of the Great Economic Depression of 1929-1933 in USA. One of the remarkable impact or effect of the New Deal was its successful curbing of the further spread and problem of the Great Economic depression. This gave room to economic development in USA and investments were opened up hence development of the economy. Roosevelt was keen enough to establish the New Deal in USA with a view that this New Deal would help to curb the further spread of the Great Economic depression.

The New Deal brought changes in political spheres. The Democratic party became the majority party in USA defeating the Republican party since 1933. It should be noted here that Franklin Delano Roosevelt promised the American people the "New Deal" during his election campaigns. This gave him support of the Americans (majority) hence he entered into power in 1933 and under the Democratic party which became the majority party in USA defeating

5. The Republican party. While in Office Roosevelt managed to have a successful New Deal program including establishment of different projects banking sector was reformed and others.

The New Deal managed to solve the problems of Unemployment whereby many people were employed in different projects in the country. For example the Tennessee River project. It provided employment to the people of America through the projects that were established in the USA. For example in 1937 about forty billion US Dollars had been spent in different projects hence employment to the people of America.

The New Deal solved the problems of poverty among the American people. By providing relief to the old people, the sick and other special groups helped to solve the problem of poverty in USA. The New Deal eliminated poverty in America whereby even the people who were dependant were given relief in their lives. Moreover there was the establishment of the National Social Security Fund NSSF in USA. Hence, thanks goes to Fr. D. Roosevelt who proposed the New Deal and its aims which managed to solve the problems of poverty by having economic reforms and other things.

		use only
5.	<p>The New Deal led to the formation of trade Unions in America which were based in different economic sectors. Moreover, improvement of Agricultural Sector in America is another effect of the New Deal. It brought about the formation or development of Trade Unions in America. This was due to the establishment of labour Boards that had to deal with the - problems of labourers and labour supply in different sectors. Moreover, Agriculture was improved in America due to the New Deal new Agricultural outputs increased hence development of industries and other economic activities.</p> <p>Conclusively, the New Deal of 1933 by Roosevelt brought about many changes in the economy of USA whereby it reformed, provided relief but also recovered the economy here since it managed to curb the spread of Great Economic Depression but also employment to people among other effects.</p>	

Extract 15.1 shows an example of a candidate who provided relatively good responses on the aims and effects of the New deal in the USA.

The inadequacies observed in the responses of the candidates who scored from 06 to 10 marks include; provision of insufficient explanations and examples on their points and provision of irrelevant answers in part one and relevant answers in the second part of the question or vice versa.

The candidates in the range of 0.5 to 5.5 marks had shortage of points and shallow explanations. Most of them failed to stipulate the aims of the New Deal, hence scored only some few marks on its effects which however were not explained exhaustively.

Like in other questions, the presentations of the candidates who scored a 00 mark were erroneous. They proved to have limited knowledge on the New Deal as their responses deviated from the question demands, for example some centered their explanation on the Great Boom and others examined the effects of USA imperialism. Extract 15.2 indicates a candidate who even failed to realize where the New Deal worked.

Extract 15.2

5	To explain three aims of the New Deal and examine its five effects in the USA	
	New Deal was a plan made by the British to accumulate wealth after the great depression which favoured the whole world from 1929 to 1932. The participants were the British, USA and the whole world. The following were the aims of New Deal:-	
	The industries in British must produce the materials that will be used in British only and not in any other country in order to uprise capital	
	Another was to stop buying the U.S.A products in the country and stop selling for the industrial manufactured goods to U.S.A	

5	Then to modernize infrastructure, health services employment to the people. The USA nation was supplying food and guns to British, then British used those commodities during that period.
	The following are effects of New Deal in the USA
	The USA become bankrupt because all the debtors failed to return money which they got from the USA.
	Then the USA loose his economy, close banks because he depended the profit to that he would get after supplying its materials to the countries which were fighting during the first world war.
	In addition lack of social services like schools, water supply, electricity in some of the areas because of the shortage of fund.
	Not only that but also many people loose their jobs and the large number of unemployed people occurred.
	Also famine and hunger occurred in some of the areas because of the shortage of food.

Extract 15.2 is an example of a candidate who responded irrelevantly by associating the New Deal with the mechanisms of reviving the British economy in the first part of the question and provided the effects of the Great Boom in the USA in the second part.

3.6 Question 6

Question six (6) was drawn from the topic “Rise of Dictatorship in Germany, Italy and Japan”. Candidates were required to analyse six effects of Nazi dictatorship in Germany during the 1930s. It was attempted by 59.4 percent of all the candidates of which only one candidate (0.0%) scored 1 mark, 11.9 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 39.1 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks and 49 percent scored from 10 to 17.5 marks.

Upper scorers’ responses were endowed with detailed explanations and good flow of ideas across their works which proved their possession of adequate knowledge on the dictatorship in Germany. Such candidates were able to present relevant points like; effective organization of the economy, persecution of the Jews, state control of the media and outbreak the Second World War. However, scores for this group ranged from 10 to 17.5 marks depending on the clarity of each individual response. Extract 16 provides a sample of a relatively good response.

Extract 16

6.	<p>Dictatorship is the system of government and leadership in which a leader has absolute power in all matters concerning the state. The dictator dominates both social, political and economic matters without the consent of people. In Germany dictatorship was given a name Nazi and Adolf Hitler who ruled Germany between the 1930s. Dictatorship in German emerged due to different factors which based on both social, political and economic like poor living conditions of Germans, spreading of communism and Great Economic Depression of 1929 to 1933. These all factor necessitated the demand for dictatorial government to boost development both socially, politically and economically. The following were the effects of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany during the 1930s as it took place:-</p> <p>It arrested the spread of communism in Germany. German under Adolf Hitler implemented strongly the anti-commintern policies hence the socialists who were under the influence USSR could not get access to enter into Germany.</p> <p>It brought general panic in Germany. People lost their peace during the reign of Hitler under his aggressive policies hence all Germans became in a great tension of over the Naziist government.</p> <p>It brought economic development in Germany. Economic sectors were strengthened under Nazi policies. Agriculture, mining, trade and industries</p>
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6.	started to flourish especially when Adolf Hitler forced the industrialists and gave them conditionalities of what to produce depending on the demands of the state.	
	Improvement of social services in Germany. Improvements were made on social services like schools which aimed at teaching the nazi policies and transport networks like roads.	
	It led to the death of many people. Those people who tried to oppose the Nazi policies were arrested and killed. The antagonists were sent to concentration camps. Also the church leaders like Priests and nuns were arrested. More over depopulation was due to massive killings of the Jews in the gas chambers.	
	It brought to general loss of Democracy in Germany. All matters concerning the state were under the Nazi ruler, Hitler who banned all elements of democracy like holding elections, trade unions, forming political parties, forming representative government all these were banned hence all matters of the state decisions were made by Hitler himself.	
	Therefore the propagation of Nazism in Germany had great effects within Germany. The impacts could not only be on Germany but other parts of the world inherited elements like Racism, exploitation. Also other dictators in the world formed like Idd Amin and Mobutu Seseke.	

Extract 16 is an example of candidate's response which reveals a mastery of the effects of Nazism on Germany.

The range of 06 to 9.5 marks was revealed in the candidates' responses which had insufficient knowledge on the German Nazism. Candidates in this group failed to exhaust the required number of points and others failed to provide well elaborated arguments on some of the points. Some of the candidates however, based their arguments on the general impact of Nazism on Europe and the world at large. Though some of the points had a direct relationship with the impact of Nazism in Germany but such candidates had their marks lowered for not being specific because their responses revealed guesswork.

The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks provided partial responses which could not deserve more marks, for instance, some presented a mixture of ideas between German Nazism and Italian Fascism while others haphazardly wrote several aspects in relation to Nazism such as the causes, internal and external policies which embodied little elements of effects. Such weaknesses limited them to score higher marks.

The candidates could hardly score a 00 mark in this question due to the fact that Nazism and Adolf Hitler are inseparable, yet Hitler is one of the most notable characters in the world history that every candidate would have admired to take hold of his history, however, still one candidate scored a 00 mark after providing arguments basing on Italian fascism.

3.7 Question 7

This question was attempted by only 3,929 (34.9%) candidates. In this question, the candidates were required to examine six reasons for the demise of Russia and the communist bloc. It was composed from the topic "Rise of Socialism". The performance of the candidates was relatively good as only three candidates (0.0%) scored a 00 mark, 6.8 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 23.2 percent scored from 06 to 9.5 marks whereas the majority (69.4%) scored from 10 to 18.5.

Scores from 10 to 18.5 marks were awarded to the candidates who were able to expound the reasons for the demise of Russia and the communist bloc by bringing up better arguments on points like, the nationalist pressure within the union, economic stagnation, capitalist maneuvers and rise of weak leaders. More interestingly, many concluded their work by pointing out some

effects of the demise of the Communist bloc such as overthrow of Communist regimes and reduction of aid to Third World countries. The disparities of marks among them were caused by their variations in the ability to produce extensively elaborated work. Extract 17.1 portrays a good example of a good response.

Extract 17.1

7	<p>Russia become the socialist super power in 1917 soon after revolution. The revolution of Russia was influenced by various factors such as the rule of viled mir I. Lenin, desire to overthrow autocratic rule of Tsars. After the revolution Russia established Eastern bloc. This bloc divided Europe since it led to emergence of western bloc and Eastern bloc led by Russia and western led by United States of America. It reached a time when Russia started to stagnant. This influenced by various factors for stagnant and collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc as follows.</p> <p>Existence of cold war. During cold war which was an ideological conflict between Russia and America led to collapse of Russia. This is due to that Russia used a lot of fund to build arms and arm races hence other economic activities such agriculture started to collapse. Hence this led to the collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc during 1990s.</p> <p>Existence of poor leadership. After the death of Stalin in 1953 new leader controlled Russia. Example Nikita Khrushchev and Mikhail Gorbachev were weak and less. These leaders introduced poor policies. Example Khrushchev he introduced policies such de-Stalinization and perestroika.</p>
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7	ika. some Russian states started to removal from the union due to the policy of perestroika and Glasnost. Hence this influenced the demise of Russia.	use only
	Nationalist pressures influenced the collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc. Example Russia itself it started to campaign against the union since it wanted to be a free state. And it reached time Russia withdrawn from the union. Other states also started to fight for desire of being free as independent state. Hence this reduced successful and led to collapse of Russia and Eastern bloc.	
	Capitalist propaganda had influence to the demise of Russia. Capitalist nations such as America, Britain, France and Germany used any method and they planted puppet class in Russia in order to destroy development of Russia. Example Tru man doctrine he introduced Aids to Greece and Turkey and planted negative feeling against communism hence demise of Russia was inevitable.	
	Economic stagnation of Russia had influence to the demise of Russia and Eastern bloc. Russia concentrated on arm race and left other economic activities example Agriculture, Trade	

7	behind hence this led to economic	
	stagnation of Russia. Example Russia	
	used alot of fund to produce nuclear	
	weapons such hydrogen bombs of 1953	
	and Atomic bombs of 1949 to respond	
	arm race from capitalism nations such	
	as united states of America. Hence	
	this led to the demise of Russia and	
	Eastern bloc.	

Extract 17.1 is a part of an illustration of a candidate who was able to provide a relatively well presented reasons for the demise of Russia and the Communist bloc.

Though candidates who scored from 06 to 9.5 marks showed better understanding of the question, they could not earn higher marks due to their insufficient knowledge on what was desired for higher score. They were affected by inadequate explanations, running short of relevant examples and failure to exhaust the required number of points.

The candidates who scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks demonstrated possession of very little knowledge on the demands of the question. Some for example, scored a mark from only the introduction as they could only tell what the communist bloc was but failed to provide relevant points on the demise of the bloc while others gave few correct points but still could not manage to stress truthfulness on them.

The candidates who scored a 00 mark misinterpreted the question by attributing it to the Russian Revolution therefore, gave the reasons for the outbreak of the Russian revolution. Surprisingly, one candidate embraced the reasons for the occurrence of the Cold war probably due to the fact that the communist bloc was involved in this war. Extract 17.2 shows an example of a candidate who misinterpreted the question.

Extract 17.2

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7.	<p>Russia and the communist Block in other words it's called the was Russian revolution which was happen in 1917 for the aiming of spread socialism in the society and also this Russian Revolution was under the autocratic regime called Tsar Nicholas which was having element of dictatorship and also was appointing leader him self but later the lennin went to school and meet with carl max and adopt the idea of socialism and went back to his country and introduced it by dividing country into two side which are Bolshevik under lennin which is called Russian revolution on october 1917 and Menshevik under the Alexander kerensky which make the country badly and caused the revolution.</p> <p>The following below was the reasons to the contribution to the demise of Russia and the communist block.</p> <p>The autocratic of Tsar^{Tsar} Nicholas II; this was the first leader in Russia but this leader was having their weakness like the situation of appointing leader without election and also to choose the leader which was wanted by him and cause the hierarchy in nature it means to develop their clan and that situation caused the corruption and embezzlement of public funds.</p> <p>Capitalistic exploitation; this goes to workers, workers was been exploited by paying low wage yet they spend much time on doing work and also the peasant was paying high tax compare to other people so that situation created the spirit to workers to revolt.</p> <p>Russo-Japanese wars on 1904-1905</p> <p>This was the situation where by the Russian and Japan was fighting for the Manchuria land in china which was so fertile and good for agriculture activities so that</p>	

	land brought the war which known as Russo-Japanese war and also lead to the revolution.	
	The first world war in 1914-1918; this war lead to the bank rupt or the economic hardship to the people like cause the problem of unemployment and also people become poverty because of the existence government and decide to form the revolution in Russia.	
	The role played by philosophers, This are the people who think beyond the nature like the philosophers called prednick Angles and also Thomas Mox and also the dar max and also the phylosopher called lennin who has played the big role in the contribution to the demise of Russia and the communist Bloc after being the idea being adopted by idea and introduce in Russia.	
	The weakness of Menshevik, this system of menshevik was under the leader called Alexander kerensky which was too harsh and was rule bad and make people to be aware on that and also creat the need ideal to make the revolution in Russia.	
	Finally was the causes of the reason to the contribution of to the demise of Russia and the communist block but still there' effect of the russi revolution it has creat the intensive the cold wars and also Economic expansion in Europe Russia This means the economy in russi is in the good conditions which make people to have good standards of living and the employment opportunity and also destrud of the African properties and.	

Extract 17.2 shows an example of candidates who expressed the causes of the Russian Revolution instead of the reasons that contributed to the demise of Russia and the Communist bloc.

3.8 Question 8

This question instructed the candidates to explain three factors which initiated the Cold War and to analyse three reasons that forced USSR to set a nuclear missile in Cuba. It was coined from the topic “Threats to World Peace after the Second World War”. Almost a half (49.5%) of all the candidates attempted this question and its performance was good since only one candidate scored a 00 mark, 2.4 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 22.6 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and many candidates (75%) scored from 10 to 18 marks.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 18 marks managed to explain the specific reasons for cold war such as; difference in principles between communism and capitalism, Stalin’s foreign policies, hostile attitude of USA and British politicians against the Soviet government, Marshal Plan and emergence of military alliances. Likewise, they explained reasons as to why USSR launched Nuclear Missiles in Cuba by arguing on the points like ; the need to defend Cuba, to test the USA and to get an upper hand in the arms race by the USSR. Extract 18.1 provides a sample of a relatively good answer.

Extract 18.1

8	<p>Cold war is a term used to denote the political tension between the socialist block that was headed by Russia and the capitalist block that was headed by the United States of America (USA). The tension started immediately after the second world war of 1939-1945. This tension came into existence due to the several driving factors such as:</p> <p>Ideological difference, as the capitalist block was in favour of capitalism as a mode of production something that was quite different with the socialist Eastern bloc that was using socialism (communism) as its production ideology. Thus this difference in ideology brought a sort of misunderstanding between the two antagonistic blocks.</p> <p>Russia's expansionist policy, as by the time after the second world war of 1945 Russia was under Joseph Stalin who wanted to expand the communist ideology and sponsor revolution in other areas so as to create socialist states like the Russian revolution of 1917 as she annexed Poland, and other Balkan states but the United States was against this and was out to limit the United Socialist Soviet Republic something that triggered the development of the cold war.</p>
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8. Truman's doctrine and marshal plan of 1947, as president Harry S. Truman of America came with the containment policy so as to assure that socialism doesn't spread to other areas as he asked the congress for \$400 million to stop communism in Greece and Turkey but also later the general secretary George Marshall came with an idea of marshal plan that was interpreted by Russia as a mean to stop socialist revolution thus Russia came with molotov plan creating a tension between the two thus the cold war politics.

With the cold war politics it led to the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 where the United Soviet republic set nuclear missile in Cuba which was a newly socialist state, the placement of missile in Cuba was caused by a number of reasons such as:

The US missile in Turkey, at the borders of the Soviet republic, the United States place missiles in Turkey and this threatened the socialist republic and saw Cuba as a strategic area so as to put the United States in the same pressure as they were or influence the bargaining of the missiles in Turkey so as to relieve the United Soviet republic.

8. Gesture of unity to cuba, as cuba was a new socialist state that just emerged at the backdoor of the leader of the capitalist and was threatened for instance the bay of pigs incidence of 1960, were united states tried to conduct a counter revolution in cuba against the socialist regime under field marshal fidel castro, thus the Soviet Union was extending a helping hand to a fellow socialist state thus the placement of nuclear missile in cuba.

president's Kennedy speech of 1960, as the American president made a speech that they would be ready to start fire at anytime once they were triggered to and the Soviet thought of the nuclear missiles in Turkey thus to get ready for any actions by the American the United Soviet Republic resulted into the placement of a nuclear missile in cuba for protective reasons.

Generally the cuban missile crisis almost resulted to the occurrence of another deadly war of advanced nuclear weapons but it later led to the formation of several nuclear banning treaties in different years like in 1963, 1972, 1979, 1987.

Extract 18.1 is a sample of a candidate who was able to give a more elaborated work on the factors for the Cold War and the Cuban Missile crisis.

Candidates whose scores ranged from 06 to 9.5 marks possessed relatively few weaknesses which hindered them from scoring high marks, for example, some relied much on the manifestations of the cold war which slightly explains the causes of the cold war, therefore scored some few marks on the part which required reasons for the Cold War but managed to exhaust the three reasons for the installation of Nuclear Missiles in Cuba. Moreover, despite giving some correct points in either part of the question, a considerable number of candidates distorted their responses by providing inadequate elaborations and false examples in some points.

Some candidates scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks due to poor quality of the responses observed in their essays. Most of them were off points but largely managed to score the little they could from either the introduction or some few points.

A candidate who scored a 00 mark failed to grasp the central theme of the question hence responded on the effects of Cold War. A part of his/her response in extract 18.2 reveals such a case.

Extract 18.2

	Formation of NAM (Non Alignment -	
	Movements. This is also another factor that initiated	
	which emerging after the cold war was due to the formation	
	of Non Alignment Movement (NAM). It was	
	responsible in spreading of Communism in the world.	

Extract 18.2 indicates a candidate who argued on the points which resemble the impact of cold war.

Other points which were pointed out by this candidate include, formation of military camps such as NATO and WARSAW PACT and the collapse of Russia.

3.9 Question 9

This question was set from the topic “Neo-colonialism and the question of Underdevelopment in the Third World Countries”. It required the candidates to explain four merits and four demerits of privatization Policy in Tanzania. Of all the questions in this paper, it was the least attempted as only 16.5 of all

the candidates attempted it, however, the candidates' performance was good since no any candidate scored a 00 mark and very few candidates scored low marks, that is 4.9 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks and 33 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks while the majority (62.1%) scored from 10 to 16.5 marks.

The candidates who scored from 10 to 16.5 marks proved their ability in understanding what the question required and possessed enough knowledge on Privatization policies in Tanzania. Their explanations featured points like; increase in production, reduction of government burden, improvement of technology as advantages of Privatization in Tanzania. Moreover, points like reduction in provision of some social services, loss of job and corruption were cited as disadvantages of privatization. Differences in their responses were determined by variations in abilities to meet the required number of points and failure to elaborate deeply and cite specific examples as the result candidates had their scores ranging from 10 to 16.5. Extract 19 provides a sample of a relatively good response.

Extract 19

9	<p>Privatization is a policy of giving authority private people to run companies to run the government parastatals; this is due to failure of government to run their projects. Example of Areas where privatization much took place in Mining, Cement, Agricultural and in Industrial sectors.</p> <p>The following are the advantages and disadvantages of privatization policy in Tanzania as explained as follows</p> <p>If Lead to Improvement of Infrastructure There is one among the advantages of privatization policy in our country because those people who given the tender of running these projects they involved in construction of infrastructure so as to improve the transportation services. The example in Mining Cement they have established several roads so as to improve transportation of their minerals from the mining centers to the markets.</p> <p>If Create Employment opportunities; There also is one among the advantages of privatization policy in Tanzania because those projects which government fail to run the private people are able to open so the new employment created and the Tanzanians are being employed in those projects, Example in Mining for operating machines if need people have ability even for extraction of minerals people are being employed so as they get salary for improvement of their living standards.</p>	
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9	<p>It lead to the rise of government revenue / economy; There also it is one among the importance of privatization to our country especially in economic matter because the government collected taxes from those companies which owned the several projects and these taxes are used in improvement of social services hence our economy raised.</p> <p>It lead to the improvement of social services; There also it one among the advantage of privatization policy in Tanzania because those people who were given those parastatal are able to build some social services such as Healthy Center, other water water services then these services give the Tanzania used benefited because it is used in our country for benefit of Tanzanians.</p> <p>It lead exploitation of our resources There also it one among the disadvantage of privatization in our country because those resource where the government give to the private people they exploited and selling out of our country and our country cannot benefit because of their policy. Example Mines areas their resources extracted and selling out of our country.</p> <p>Environmental degradation; There also was a disadvantage of privatization policy because there is high environmental degradation in case of mining extraction and of Logging, they extraction of minerals land remained unused because they extracted such minerals in poor ways even our forest for production of Timber.</p>	
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Extract 19 illustrates a good presentation of the advantages and disadvantages of privatization in Tanzania.

The candidates whose marks ranged from 06 to 10 had some desirable knowledge though they had some few limitations. Some weaknesses which denied most of them the chance for higher score include; failure to provide satisfactory explanations on some points, shortage of specific examples on the Tanzania's situation and inability to meet the demanded number of points. The observed strength was the correct interpretation of the question which enabled them to provide relatively correct points.

The candidates who scored from 01 to 5.5 marks answered the question haphazardly mixing up correct and incorrect responses. Moreover, they were not able to expound their few points effectively and others simply outlined some relevant points.

3.10 Question 10

This question which required the candidates to explain six indicators of underdevelopment was coined from the topic "Neo-colonialism and the question of underdevelopment of Third World Countries". Majority of the candidates (83.1%) opted for it. Such a high frequency was probably attributed by the fact that the issues of underdevelopment are popular among most Tanzanians. Its performance was also good as only three candidates (0.0%) scored a 00 mark, 2.9 percent scored from 0.5 to 5.5 marks, 36 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and 61.5 percent scored from 10 to 17.5 marks.

The candidates who performed well demonstrated greater abilities in their arguments due to possession of enough knowledge on the subject matter. They explained points like; dependent economy, low per capita income, poor social services, low technology and monoculture economy. However, performance in this group varied from 10 to 17.5 marks due to differences in competence of explaining the relevant points accurately in a Tanzanian situation. Extract 20.1 is sample of such a good response.

Extract 20.1

Underdevelopment is the situation of being down on issue of economic, social and political. Underdevelopment does not absence of development but to be low to compare with the developed countries. African countries is said to underdeveloped since it can not ^{reach} the level of European nation on issue of development. Underdevelopment because of low level of technology, political instability, slave trade also Neo-colonialism. European nation use Africa has a dumping place of goods from Europe that why it remained underdeveloped. The following are indicators of underdevelopment.

Low per capital income; Many people and nations have low capital that cause the nation to be indicated as poor. African countries face that problem in which people live poor life and to depend much on the government so that they can get basic need to afford their life.

Shortage of high qualified people; That make people and national to depend on European people to the issue of development. People who qualified has not well used in African countries like Tanzania, so they used a lot of money to employ people from Europe to work on different sectors found in Africa.

Lack of enough heavy industries; On that issue people depend on domestic industries because the heavy industries are of low and found in small part. Africa in order to develop should invest much of heavy industries so that to reduce the problem of depending goods which are manufacture from European industries and to remain underdeveloped.

10	<p>Dependence on foreign aids, African countries depend much on loans from Europe and that is because themselves can not have basic needs. For example Tanzania have been depending much on loans from US and China which made them to become poor since the system of neo-colonialism continue to exist by depending much on other countries.</p> <p>Low development of Agriculture and low life expectancy. The methods used to produce raw material are of low quality and that cause the problem of life expectancy. people will die because of famine and that cause underdevelopment. So Africans should improve agriculture system to develop further from that level.</p> <p>Devaluation of local currency, Many countries face the issue of local currency to decline and led to cause undeveloped state. African state, their currency fall in term of quality and it can become difficult to buy materials in any place. For example the quality of money of Tanzania is not like that of US, since dollars is on high quality than shilling.</p> <p>Therefore underdevelopment is much caused by either internal factors like colonialism, unequal trade, Neo-colonialism in which developed countries remain controlling African colonies. But also it can be cause by internal factors like low level of technology in Africa, natural disaster which cause economic dependence of foreign aid like loans from Europe.</p>	
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Extract 20.1 is a good illustration of a candidate who managed to explain well the six indicators of underdevelopment.

The candidates who scored from 06 to 9.5 marks managed to meet the required number of points though their explanations were shallow. Other weaknesses observed in their responses include lack of specific examples and failure to meet all the six required points.

Furthermore, the candidates whose marks ranged from 0.5 to 5.5 marks were characterised by several limitations. Most of them failed to meet a required number of points while others responded on the indicators of underdevelopment alongside either the causes or effects of underdevelopment.

The candidates who scored a 00 mark provided wrong responses which certainly had no connection with the question, for example, one candidate responded on the factors which can accelerate development as shown in extract 20.2 below.

Extract 20.2

10.	Development these based on use of advanced tool or technology and scientifically in our daily activities.	
	The indicators of underdevelopment are these things that led to be developed.	
	Indicators	
	— Good leader	
	— Good social	
	— Land	
	— Education	
	— People	
	— Government support.	
	Good leader is the one indicator under development in any country, good leader help to organize and supervise and make good decision for performing different issues well hence the country to be developed.	
	Good social can help people to perform their duties well and effectively without worry, so anything these comfortability led the development.	
	Land is another factor which is very important why because every thing should be done under the land. even people stay in land.	
	Education in any sector is so important. In order to get development you have to educate people first to let people to know to use advanced machinery such as computer, processing machinery in industries and know how to produce good product and finding good market.	
	People is the source of any every	

	No people no everything under the sun. people	
	the manpower of doing that we do.	
	The government support help to rise	
	up development any country. If there is	
	no good support from the government people	
	can not settle also those who need Capital they	
	do not get hence we can not develop.	
	If you want to develop all things	
	written above should be followed hence we can	
	get development.	

Extract 20.2 shows an example of a candidate who responded on the factors which lead to development

4.0 ANALYSIS OF ITEMS PER TOPIC

The performance of the History candidates in the ACSEE 2015 in all the topics was good. Most candidates answered the questions correctly hence scored good marks. Generally, the performance of the ACSEE 2014 and 2015 in all topics were also good since the percentage of candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more ranged from 86.4 to 99 and 88.10 to 99.35 in 2014 and 2015 respectively. (*See Appendix*).

5.0 CONCLUSION

Despite the good performance in individual questions and in all the topics, It has been noted that, few candidates with poor quality of responses were influenced by a number of factors such as lack of knowledge of the concept related to the questions, inability to use English language, poor transfer of knowledge and misinterpretation of the questions.

Furthermore, the analysis of the candidates' performance shows that, there were some questions which were relatively avoided to some extent by the candidates. In paper 1, questions three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6) had a relatively low frequencies while in paper 2, questions three (3), seven (7) and nine (9) were highly omitted. Low frequency in these questions was probably caused by partial coverage of the topics concerned which made some candidates to lack sufficient knowledge on such topics thus disregarded them.

In order to improve the performance of the prospective candidates, all these observations should be addressed by the educational stakeholders.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Although the performance of candidates in History in both Paper one (112/1) and two (112/2) was good, there were some candidates whose responses were not good in some of the questions and there was some questions which were avoided. In order to improve the performance in History subject, the examiners suggest the following:-

- (a) Teachers should make sure that all topics are well covered so that candidates can be knowledgeable in all specified areas according to the syllabus.
- (b) Students should be encouraged to use English Language in their day to day communications so as to improve their language proficiency.
- (c) Students should be encouraged to read different sources (books, journals and pamphlets) in order to widen their knowledge.
- (d) Teachers are advised to guide the students on how to identify the tasks/requirements of the questions.

A summary of Candidates' Performance in 2014 and 2015 topic wise

S/N	Topic	2014			2015		
		Number of questions per topic	Percentage of the candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more	Remarks	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of the candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more	Remarks
1	<i>Political and Economic Development in Tanzania Since Independence.</i>	2	92.80	good	2	99.35	good
2	<i>From Colonialism to the First World War (1880s - 1914).</i>	1	96.90	good	1	98.80	good
3	<i>Emergence of USA as a New Capitalist Superpower.</i>	1	98.30	good	1	98.40	good
4	<i>Africa and Europe in The 15th Century.</i>	1	90.00	good	1	98.30	good
5	<i>People of African Origin in the New World.</i>	1	91.60	good	1	98.30	good
6	<i>The Influence of External Forces, the Rise of Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence.</i>	2	92.70	good	2	98.25	good
7	<i>The Rise of Democracy in Europe.</i>	1	97.00	good	1	98.20	good
8	<i>Pre - Colonial African Societies.</i>	1	96.40	good	1	98.10	good
9	<i>Threats to World Peace after the Second World War.</i>	1	95.40	good	1	97.60	good
10	<i>Neo – Colonialism and the Question of Underdevelopment in Third World Countries.</i>	2	98.45	good	2	96.10	good
11	<i>Imperialism and the Territorial Division of</i>	1	86.40	good	1	95.20	good

S/N	Topic	2014			2015		
		Number of questions per topic	Percentage of the candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more	Remarks	Number of questions per topic	Percentage of the candidates who scored an average of 30 percent or more	Remarks
	<i>the World.</i>						
12	<i>Colonial Economy and Social Services after the Second World War.</i>	2	96.60	good	2	95.15	good
13	<i>The Rise of Socialism.</i>	1	95.50	good	1	93.20	good
14	<i>The Rise of Capitalism in Europe.</i>	2	92.50	good	2	89.55	good
15	<i>The Rise of Dictatorships in Germany, Italy and Japan.</i>	1	99.00	good	1	88.10	good

