THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

CANDIDATE ITEM RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT ON THE DIPLOMA IN SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION (DSEE) 2022

DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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711 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

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FOREWORD

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania is pleased to issue the 2022 Candidates' Item Response Analysis Report on the Diploma in Secondary Education Examination (DSEE) for Development Studies. This report intends to provide feedback to student teachers, tutors, parents, policy makers and the public in general on the performance of the candidates who sat for that examination.

The Diploma in Secondary Education Examination marks the end of Diploma in Secondary Education course. The examination evaluates the effectiveness of the education system in general and education delivery in particular at this level by analysing the candidates' performance. The candidates' responses to the examination questions is one of the indicators of what the education system was able or unable to offer to the student teachers in their course.

In this report, the analysis of each question has been done whereby the strengths and weaknesses of the candidates in responding to the questions were analysed. Moreover, different factors that influenced the candidate's response to the questions correctly or incorrectly have been examined. The analysis shows that candidates with good performance were able to identify the task required on each question and had enough knowledge of the subject matter as well as good mastery of the English Language skills. On the other hand, candidates with poor performance showed inadequacy of all the qualities mentioned.

The National Examination Council of Tanzania expect that this feedback will enable education administrators, college managers, tutors and student teachers to identify the proper measures to be taken in order to improve performance in the upcoming examinations.

Finally, the Examinations Council of Tanzania would like to thank all the examination officers, examiners and all other stakeholders participated in the preparation of this report.

Athumani S. Amasi
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report analyse the performance of the candidates who sat for Diploma in Secondary Education Examination on the Development Studies subject in May 2022. A total of 2,096 candidates sat for it. The examination tested the candidates' competences in evaluating developmental processes at national and international level and make supportive judgements, demonstrating positive attitudes towards ethics, values and integrity, promoting and protecting human rights including the rights of the child and of special groups, promoting individual ethics, values and integrity and applying life skills in dealing with social, economic and political challenges including cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, globalization, gender, drug abuse and corruption. The data show that the performance of the candidates in the 2022 examination decreased by 1.63 percent compared to that of 2021 as shown in the table.

Year	Number of Candidates	Percentage of Candidates who Passed (%)	Grades				
			A	B	C	D	F
2021	2,096	100	2	337	1,622	111	0
2022	4,423	98.37	5	131	2,112	2,046	71

The table shows the drop of candidates' performance in 2022 by 1.63% from 100% in 2021.

The Development Studies paper had two sections (A and B). Section A had ten 10 short answered questions and four essay questions in section B. The candidates were required to answer all questions. In section A, each question had 4 marks while, each question in section B carried 15 marks. The performance of the questions in section A was considered good if the candidates' scores 3 to 4 marks or average if the candidate score 2 to 2.5 marks and poor if the candidates scored 0 to 1.5 marks. On the other hand, in section B, good performance ranged from 10.5 to 15 marks while average performance ranged from 6 to 10 marks and poor performance ranged from 0 to 5.5 marks.

Generally, this report offers the analysis of each question by giving out an overview of what the candidates were required to do in the question, their general performance and the reasons for that particular performance. The report also provides sample answers for the candidates who performed better

as well as those who had poor performance. Then the conclusion and recommendations are given at the end of the report.

The performance on each topic is classified as good, average or poor if the percentage of the candidates score was ranging from 70 to 100, 40 to 69 or 0 to 39 marks respectively. The table containing the percentage of candidates' scores in each topic is attached as an appendix at the end of this report.

2.0 CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS ON EACH QUESTION

This part provides a detailed analysis of the questions in sections A and B as well as the statistical data on the candidates who attempted the questions with their scores. Moreover, further elaborations were provided about the candidates who were able to answer the questions correctly and those who failed to supply correct answers and the reasons for their failure.

2.1 Section A: Short Answer Questions

This section comprised ten (10) short answer questions whereby the candidates were required to answer all of them. Each question weighed four (4) marks; Thus, making total of 40 marks.

2.1.1 Question 1: Government and Politics

In this question the candidates were required to explain in brief "*Why Tanzania government is a democratic"*. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of understanding of the basic elements of democracy as observed by the government of Tanzania.

The statistics shows that, out of 4,423 (100%) candidates 3,180 (71.9%) scored 3 to 4 which was good performance. Besides 895 (20.2%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was an average performance while 348 (7.9%) only scored 0 to 1.5 which was poor performance. Figure 1 below provides the summary of the candidate's performance in general.

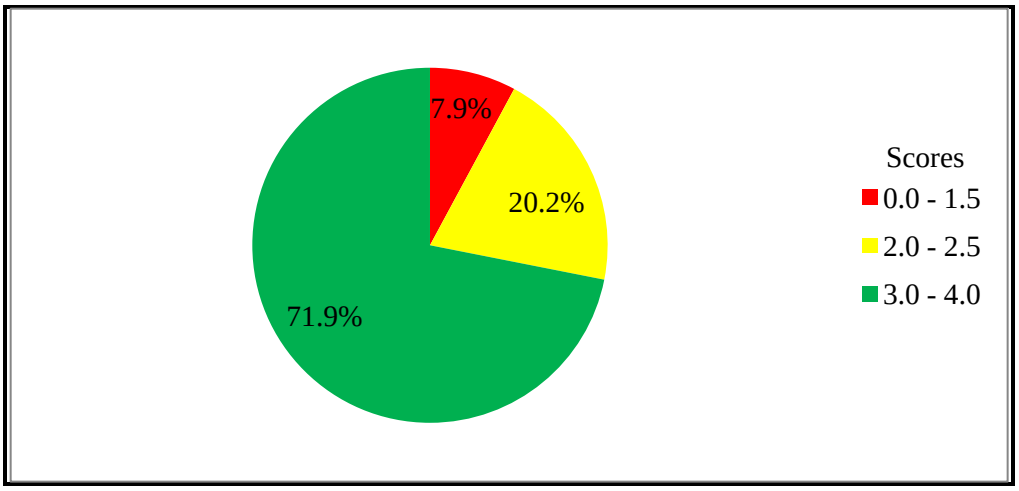
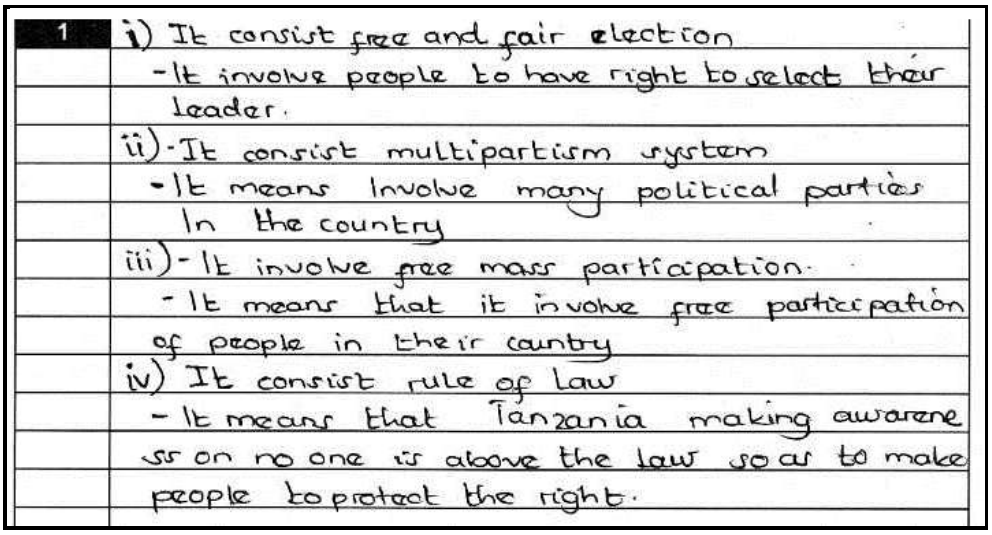


Figure 1. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 1*

Figure 1 shows that the general performance of the candidates on this question was good as 92.1% scored 2 to 4 marks compared to 7.9% who performed poorly by scoring 0 to 1.5 marks.

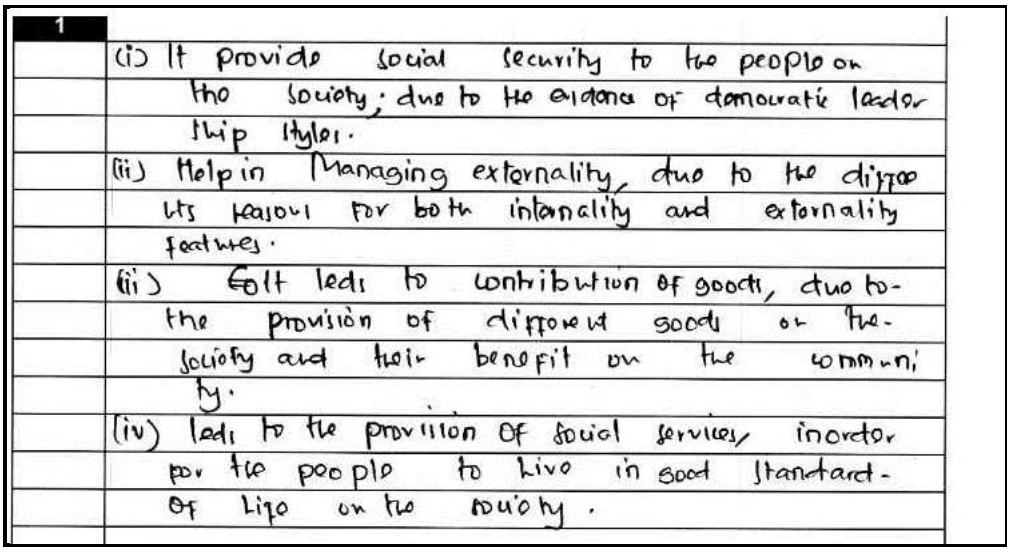
The candidate with good performance on this question shows that they had enough knowledge of the topic on *Government and Politics* especially the subtopic *Democracy and Democratic Government*. They understood the question and showed their ability to illustrate the points to justify that the Tanzania government is democratic. Among the points they provided were: *The presence of free and fair election, Presence of multiparty system, Rule of law, Observation of rule law*. With these points and brief explanations they provided on it, the candidates managed to perform better. Extract 1.1 exemplifies the sample of candidates correct responses to this question.



Extract 1.1: A Sample of the Correct Responses to Question 1.

Further analysis shows that the candidates with average performance had good understanding of the question, they responded to the question by mixing correct and incorrect elements of democracy in Tanzania with some importance of democratic system. Hence, they ended up with average performance.

Moreover, the candidates with poor performance on this question had inadequate knowledge in the topic and fail to understand the question demands. Among them there were those who responded with the importance of democracy instead of elements of democracy such as; *Maintain peace and love, Maintain political stability, Improve economic development, Maintain security.* Other candidates showed to have inadequate knowledge of the topic. Hence, they came up with forged arguments such as: *Provision of social services, Managing externality, Contribution of goods*. Extract 1.2 exemplifies the sample of candidate's incorrect response on this question.



1

(i) It provide social security to the people on the society; due to the evidence of democratic leadership styles.

(ii) Help in Managing externality, due to the differents reasons for both internality and externality features.

(iii) Colt leds to contribution of goods, due to the provision of different goods on the society and their benefit on the community.

(iv) leds to the provision of social services, inorder for the people to live in good standard of life on the society.

Extract 1.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 1.

In the Extract 1.2 the candidate listed some of the government functions as proof that justified that the Tanzanian government is democratic. The candidate showed inadequate knowledge in the concept of democracy and its basic elements.

2.1.2 Question 2: Citizenship and Human Rights

In this question, the candidates were required to examine briefly four responsibilities of a Tanzanian citizen as a legal member of a nation. The question was intended to measure the candidates' understanding of the basic responsibilities of citizens in Tanzania.

The statistics show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 2,048 (46.3%) scored 2 to 2.5 which was an average performance. Other 1,727 candidates (39.0%) scored 3.0 to 4.0 which was good performance while 648 (14.7%) scored 0 to 1.5, which was poor performance. Figure 2 provides the summary of the candidate's performance in general.

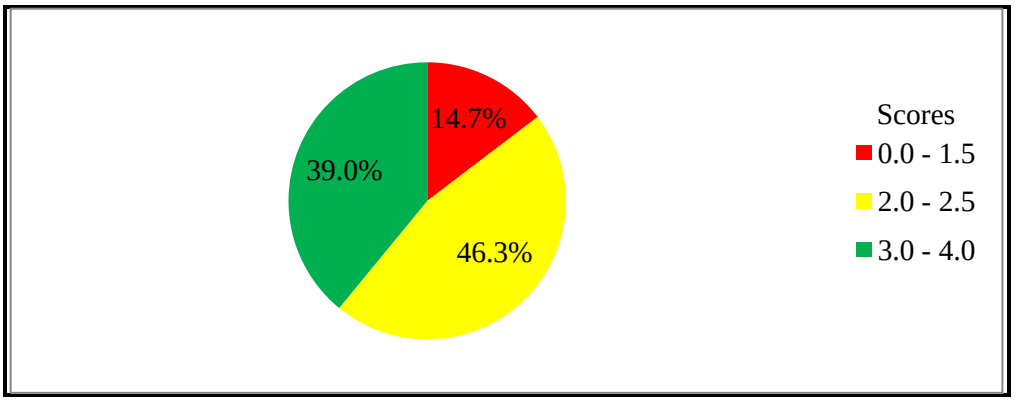
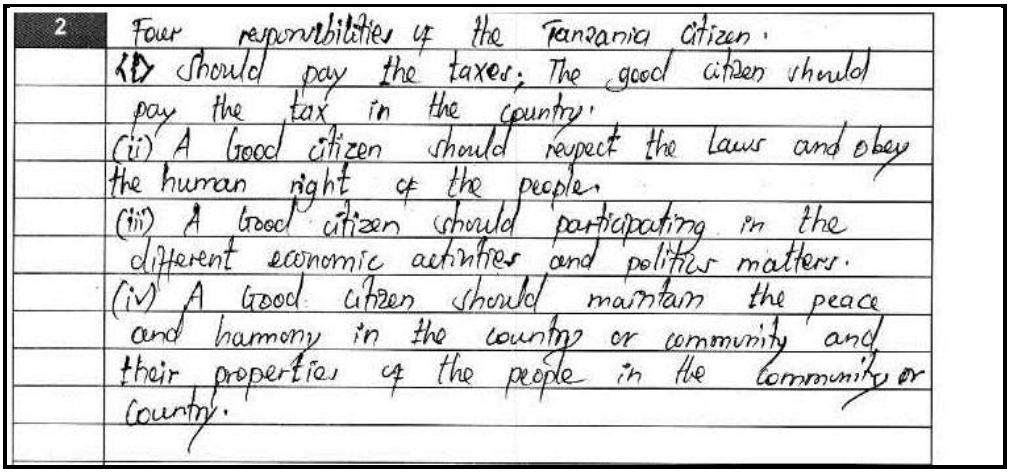


Figure 2: *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 2*

Figure 2 shows that the general performance of the candidates on this question was good since 85.3% scored 2 to 4 marks compared 14.7% who performed poorly by scoring between 0 to 1.5 marks.

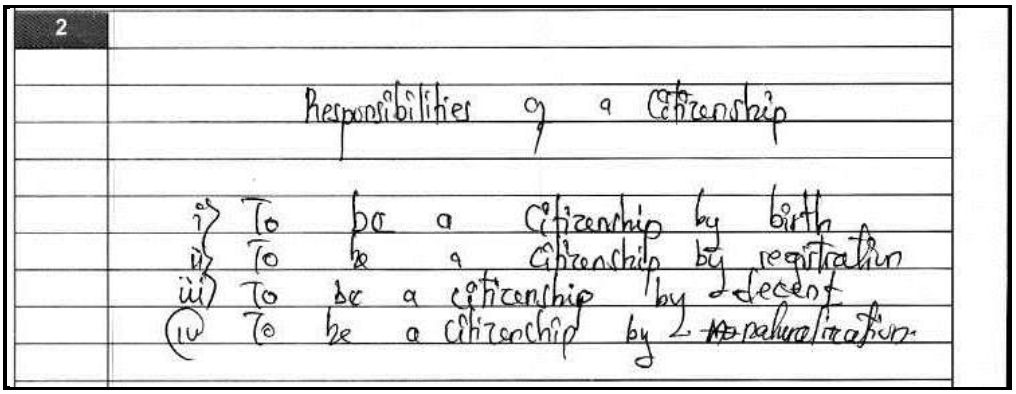
The candidates with good performance on this question had enough knowledge in *Citizenship and Human rights* especially the subtopic *The Concept of Citizenship*. They also understood the question which enables them to identify the responsibilities of the citizen and give short clarification of it. Among the points they provide ware: *Paying tax, Respect the law, Maintain peace and security and Participating in decision making.* With these points and the brief explanation provided the candidates managed to perform well. Extract 2.1 provide the sample of candidate's correct response on this question.


2 Four responsibilities of the Tanzania citizen.
(i) Should pay the taxes. The good citizen should pay the tax in the country.
(ii) A Good citizen should respect the laws and obey the human right of the people.
(iii) A Good citizen should participating in the different economic activities and politics matters.
(iv) A Good citizen should maintain the peace and harmony in the country or community and their properties of the people in the community or country.

Extract 2.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 2.

Further analysis shows that candidates with average performance had good understanding of the question but they responded to the question by mixing some of the citizen's responsibility with basic human rights. Hence they ended up with an average performance.

On the other hand, the candidates who performed poorly on this question seemed to lack enough knowledge in the concept of citizenship and its responsibilities. Some of them responded with forms of citizenship like; *Citizenship by birth, Registration, Descent and Naturalization.* The response given by the candidate shows misunderstanding of the question, instead of providing the responsibilities of the citizen, they mentioned the forms of citizenship. Other candidates responded with some irrelevant and other general facts that were not directly related to the question such as; *Helps the development of Tanzania, helps building infrastructure, Helps in provision of education and helps in the security in some areas.* The candidates in this category faced with the problem of poor English language proficiency which made them fail in making correct arguments as required. Extract 2.2 presents a sample of candidate's incorrect response to this question.



Extract 2.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 2.

In the Extract 2.2, the candidate mentioned the forms of acquiring citizenship instead of the responsibilities of a citizen. This candidate failed to understand the question.

2.1.3 Question 3: Culture and Philosophy

In this question, the candidates were required to elaborate briefly four importance of culture to development. The question was set to measure the candidates' understanding of the concept of culture and its contribution to development in general.

Statistics show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates 4,032 (91.2%) scored 3 to 4 which was good performance. Other 269 (6.1%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was indicative of average performance while 122 (2.8%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which was a marker of poor performance. Figure 3 provides the summary of the candidate's performance in general.

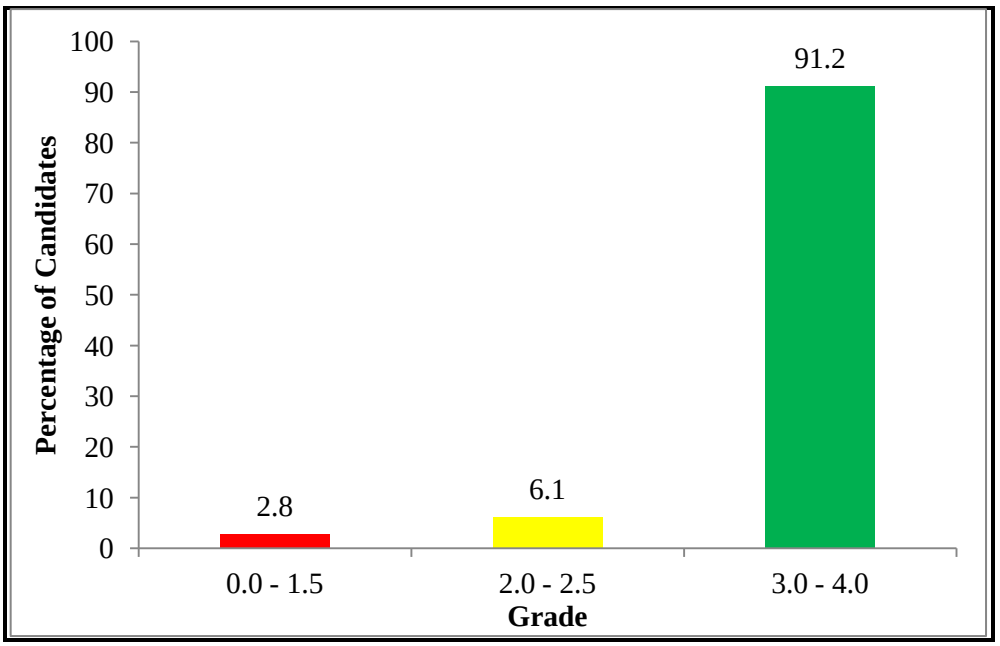
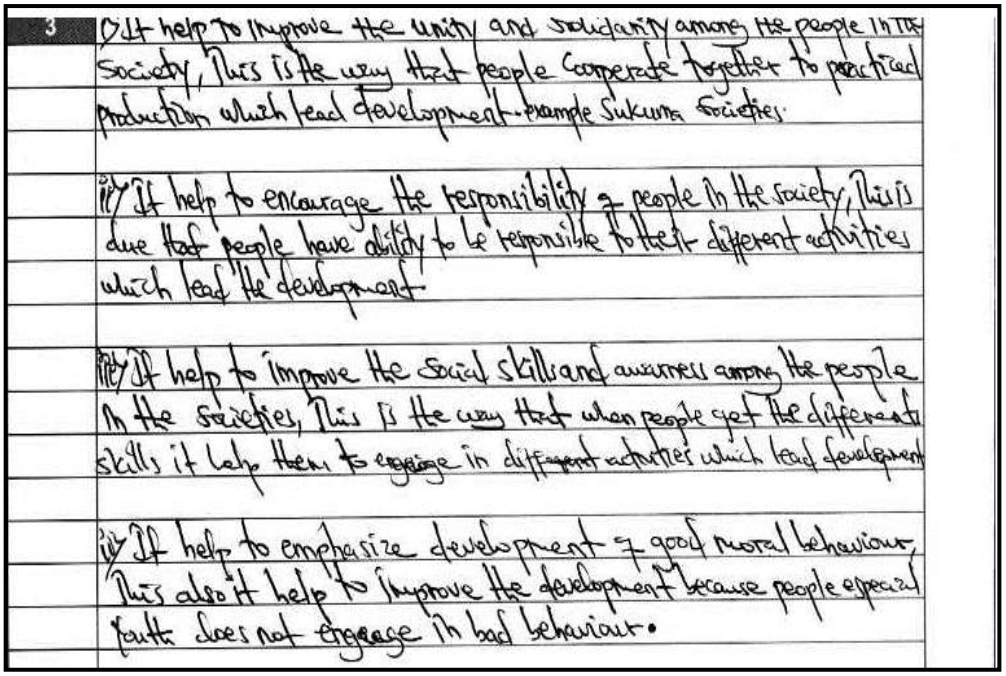


Figure 3. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 3*

Figure 3 shows that the general performance of the candidates on this question was good since 97.2% scored 2 to 4 marks compared to 122 2.8% who performed poorly by scoring 0 to 1.5 marks.

The candidates with good performance in this question had enough knowledge in the concept of culture and its aspects and they also understood the question. With those potentials, the candidates were able to respond correctly. Among the points they provided included: *Improving unity*

solidarity, Promote the sense of responsibility, Improving awareness and Maintain good moral. With these points and the brief explanation they provided they managed to perform better. Extract 3.1 provides a sample of candidate's correct response to the question.


3
i) It help to improve the unity and solidarity among the people in the society, This is the way that people cooperate together to practiced production which lead development. example Sukuma Societies.

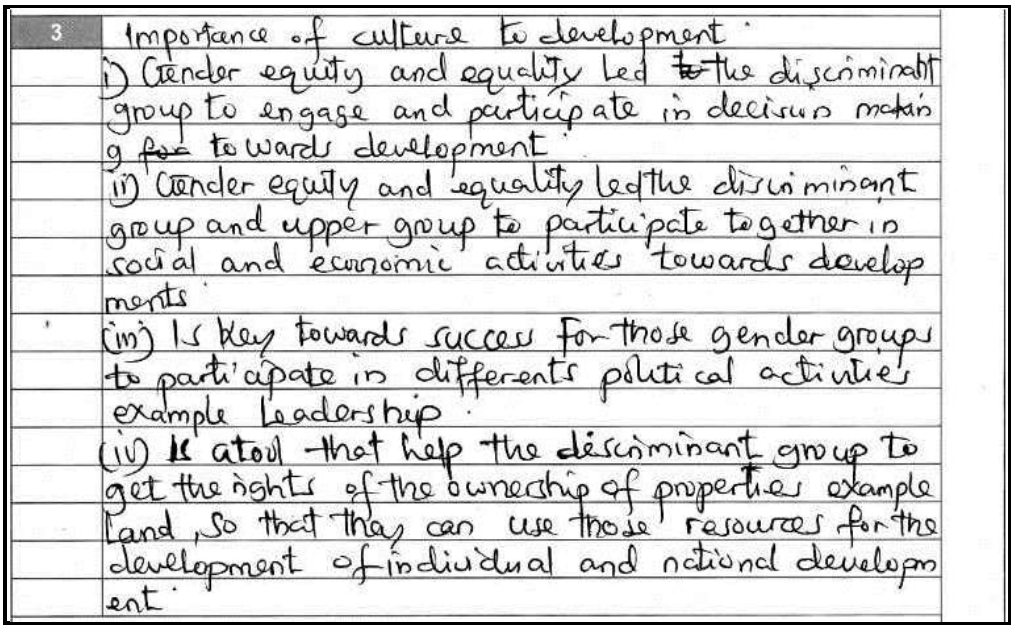
ii) It help to encourage the responsibility of people in the society, This is due that people have ability to be responsible to their different activities which lead the development.

iii) It help to improve the social skills and awareness among the people in the societies, This is the way that when people get the different skills it help them to engage in different activities which lead development

iv) It help to emphasize development of good moral behaviour, This also it help to improve the development because people especial youth does not engage in bad behaviour.

Extract 3.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 3.

Even though majority of candidates performed well on this question, some of them fail to attain good marks because they did not have enough knowledge on the topic and had a problem with language. Some of them misunderstood the question while others were unable to construct sensible arguments to show the influence of culture to development. For instance, one of candidates came up with the following responses: *Encourage the traditional way of dressing style, Encourage traditional names, Encourage traditional food and Encourage traditional dancing.* These responses were illogical to the question. As for those who fail to understand the question ended up mentioning the ways of promoting culture such as: *Through traditional dressing style, through traditional ways of greetings, through traditional language* and *through traditional dancing.* Another candidate responded to this question by writing the importance of gender equity and equality as shown in Extract 3.2.


3 Importance of culture to development
i) Gender equity and equality led to the discriminant group to engage and participate in decision making for towards development
ii) Gender equity and equality led the discriminant group and upper group to participate together in social and economic activities towards developments
iii) Is key towards success for those gender groups to participate in differents political activities example leadership
iv) It atool that help the discriminant group to get the rights of the ownership of properties example land, so that they can use those resources for the development of individual and national development

Extract 3.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 3.

In the Extract No. 3.2, the candidate explained the important of gender equity and equality instead of the importance of culture to development. This shows that the candidate fails to understand the question.

2.1.4 Question 4: Globalization

In this question, the candidates were required to analyse four driving forces for the development of globalization. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of analysing different factors that promote the spread of globalization.

Data show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates 1,519 (34.3%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which indicate average performance. Other 1,510 (34.1%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which was indicative of poor performance while 1,394 (31.5%) scored 3 to 4 marks which was good performance. Figure 4 shows the summary of the candidate's performance in this question.

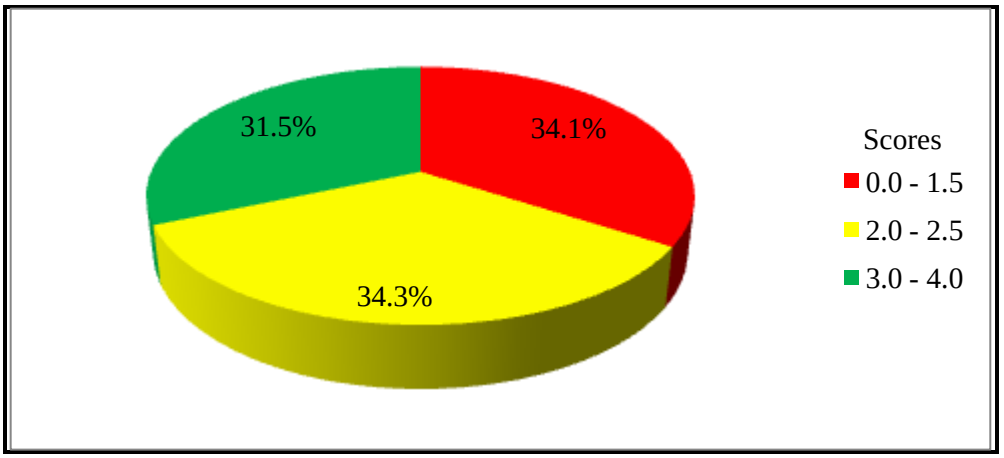
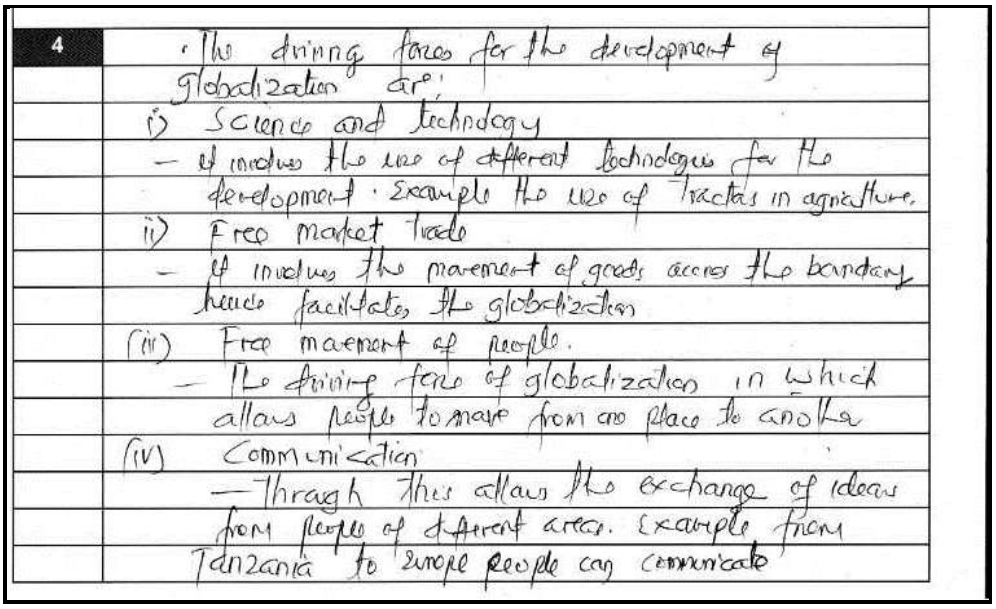


Figure 4. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 4*

Figure 4 shows that the general performance of the candidates on this question was average since 65.9% scored 2 to 4 marks as compared to 34.1% who performed poorly by scoring 0 to 1.5 marks.

The analysis done on the candidates response shows average performance on this question was due to inadequate knowledge of the concept of globalization and its nature. For that reason, the candidates responded correctly to some factors or forces that promote globalization and mixed up with incorrect factors. With that deficiency they ended up with an average performance.

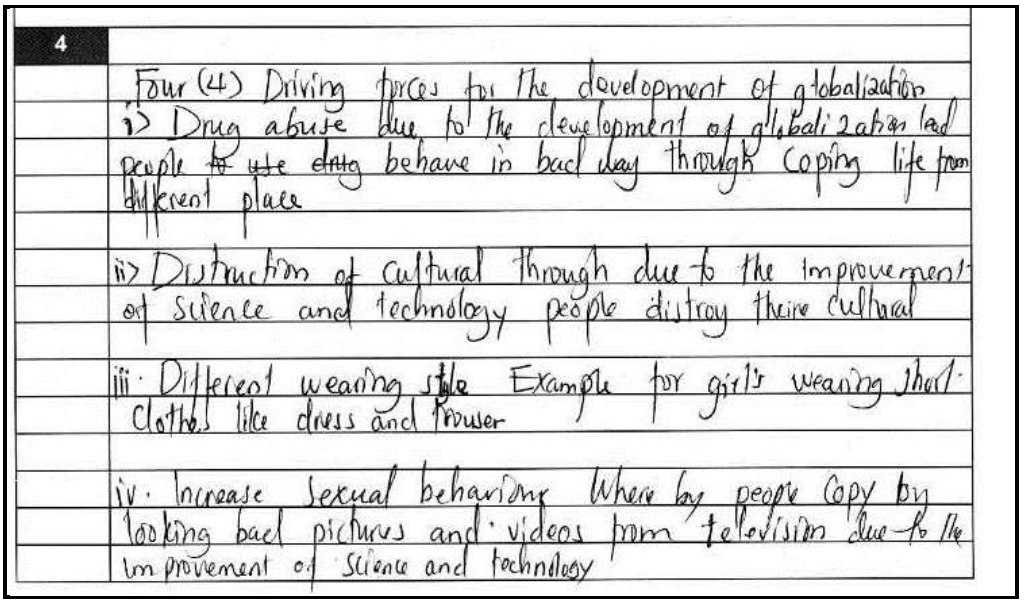
Further analysis show that the candidates with good performance on the question had enough knowledge in the concept of globalization and its aspects. With that knowledge, they understood the question and responded correctly. Among the points they provided were: *Advancement of science and technology, Free market trade, Free movement of people and Advancement of means of communication.* With these points and brief explanation they provide, they managed to perform well. Extract 4.1 provides a sample of the candidate correct responses to this question.



4	· The driving forces for the development of globalization are:
	i) Science and technology
	– It involves the use of different technologies for the development. Example the use of tractors in agriculture.
	ii) Free market trade
	– It involves the movement of goods across the boundary hence facilitates the globalization
	(iii) Free movement of people.
	– The driving force of globalization in which allows people to move from one place to another
	(iv) Communication
	– Through this allows the exchange of ideas from people of different areas. Example from Tanzania to Europe people can communicate

Extract 4.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 4.

Moreover, the candidates who performed poorly in this question had little knowledge as far as the concept of globalization was concerned. The analysis done on their responses depict the fact that some of them failed to understand the question. The candidates responded to the effects of globalization instead of factors or forces for its development. Among the effects they provided were; *Destruction of African culture, Led to spread of diseases and exploitation of African resources.* Extract 4.2 illustrate by providing the sample of candidate's incorrect response to question 4.



Extract 4.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 4.

In Extract 4.2, the candidate misunderstood the question and responded by mentioning the effects of globalization instead of the forces for the development of globalization.

2.1.5 Question 5: Tanzania in Global Politics

In this question, the candidates were required to show four advantages of Tanzania in being a member of the African Union (AU). The question was set to measure the candidates' level of evaluating the benefits that Tanzania may gain from being a member of African Union (AU).

The statistic show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates 3,199 (72.3%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was an average performance. Other 1,103 (24.9%) scored 3 to 4 marks which was good performance while 121 (2.7%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which was poor performance. Figure 5 shows the summary of the candidates' performance on this question.

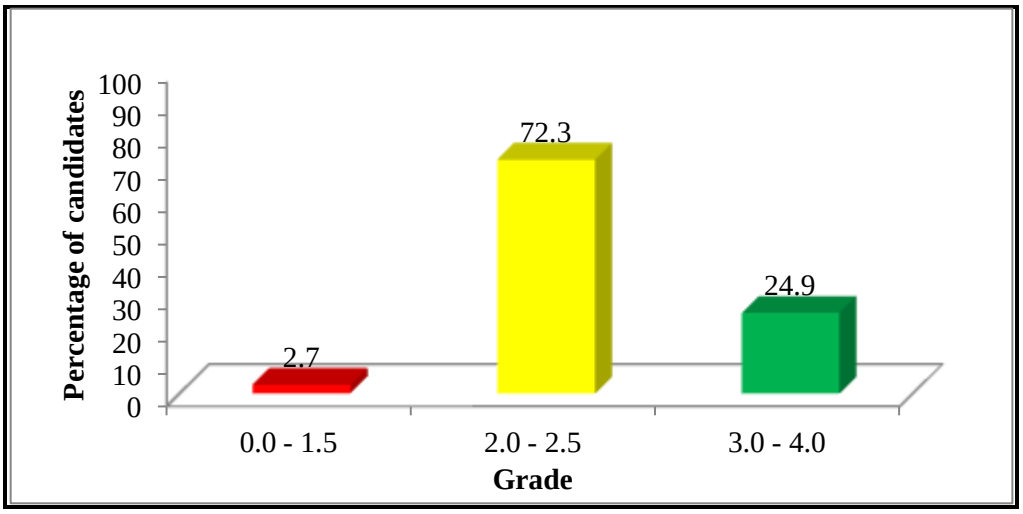
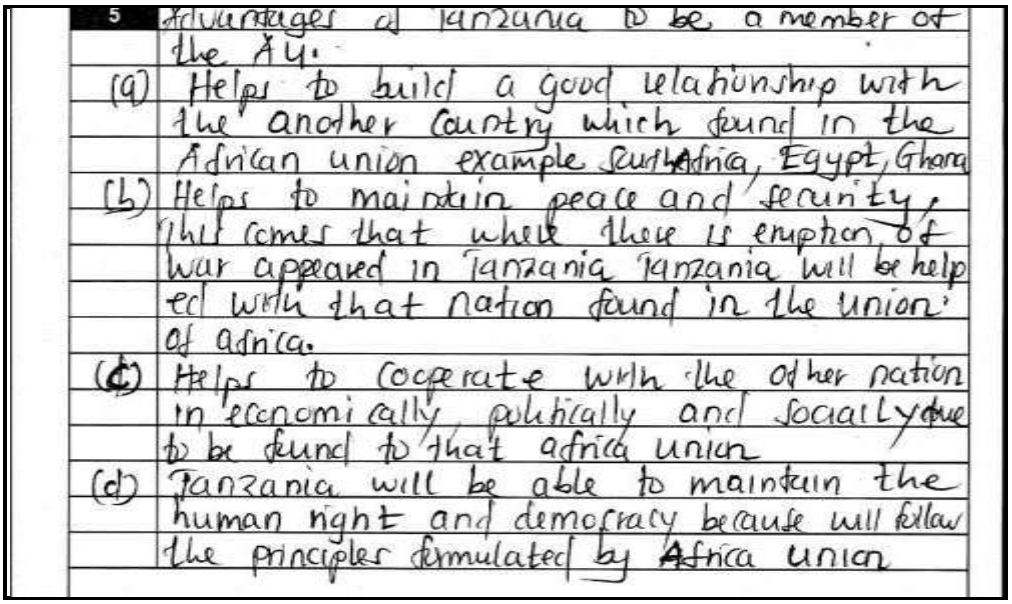


Figure 5. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 5*

Figure 5 shows that, the overall performance on this question was good as 97.3% candidates scored 2 to 4 marks compared to 2.7% who performed poorly by scoring 0 to 1.5 marks.

The analysis done on the candidates' response shows that the good performance attained on this question was due to the adequate knowledge they had in the topic *Tanzania and the global politics* as well as proper understanding of the question. With those potentials, they were able to respond to the question correctly. Among the benefits they mentioned were; *Good relationship with other nations, Maintaining peace and security, Strengthen cooperation with other nations and maintaining human rights* and *democracy*. Extract 5.1 exemplifies the candidate's incorrect response to question 4.


5 Advantages of Tanzania to be a member of the AU.
(a) Helps to build a good relationship with the another country which found in the African union example South Africa, Egypt, Ghana
(b) Helps to maintain peace and security, this comes that when there is emption of war appeared in Tanzania Tanzania will be helped with that nation found in the union of africa.
(c) Helps to cooperate with the other nation in economically, politically and socially due to be found to that africa union
(d) Tanzania will be able to maintain the human right and democracy because will follow the principles formulated by Africa union

Extract 5.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 5.

The candidates with an average performance on this question were able to identify the advantages of Tanzania being a member of AU but they only mentioned them without any explanation. Hence they ended up with average performance.

Further analysis reveals that the candidates with poor performance had insufficient knowledge on the matters concerned with African Union especially its objectives and functions. For that reason, the candidates failed to evaluate the benefits that Tanzania as a nation gains from that multinational organization.

2.1.6 Question 6: Government and Politics

In this question, the candidates were required to explain four reasons that led to the collapse of the former EAC. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of analyzing factors that contributed to the fall of the former EAC.

The statistics shows that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates 1,791 (40.5%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was indicative of average performance. Other 1,345 (30.4%) scored 3 to 4 marks which was indicative of good performance while 1287 (29.1%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which was poor performance.

Figure 6 provides the summary of the candidate's performance on this question.

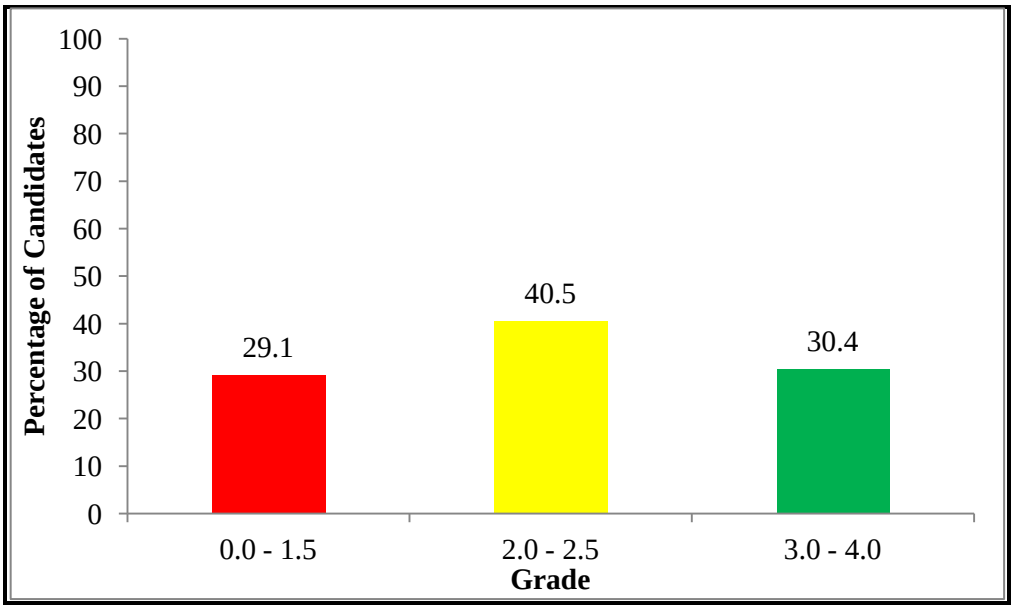
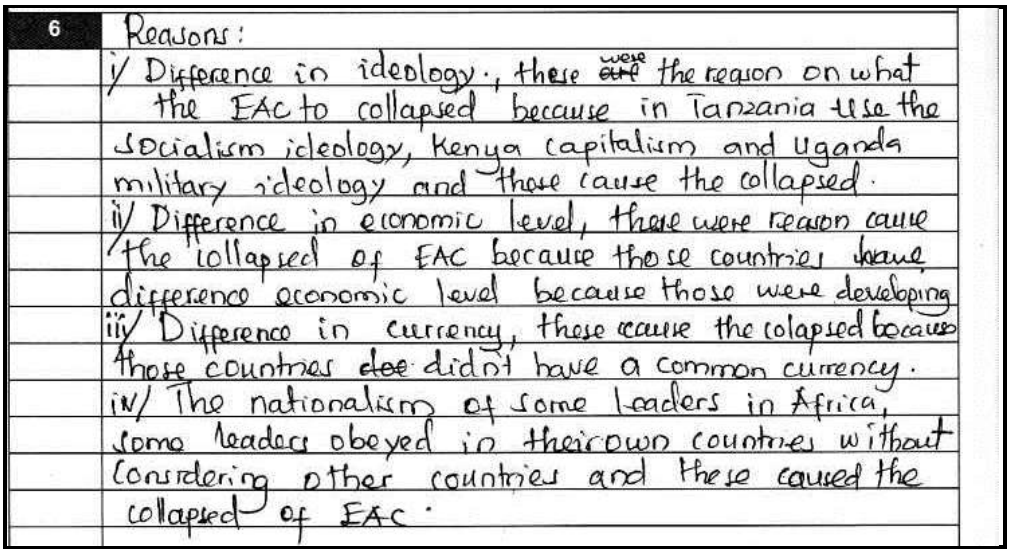


Figure 6. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 6*

Figure 6 shows the overall performance on this question which was good as 70.9% of the candidates scored 2 to 4 marks as compared to 2.7% who performed poorly by scoring 0 to 1.5 marks.

The analysis done on the candidates response shows that the good performance attained on this question was due to the adequate knowledge on the topic *Tanzania and the global politics* especially in *Tanzania in the Regional Organization*. With that knowledge they were able to analyse the reasons behind the fall of the former EAC. Among the points they raised were: *Ideological differences between member states, Uneven level of economy, Difference value of currencies and Selfishness among the member states*. Extract 6.1 provides a sample of candidate's correct responses to question 6.


6

Reasons:

i/ Difference in ideology., there ~~are~~ were the reason on what the EAC to collapsed because in Tanzania use the socialism ideology, Kenya capitalism and Uganda military ideology and these cause the collapsed.

ii/ Difference in economic level, there were reason cause the collapsed of EAC because those countries have difference economic level because those were developing

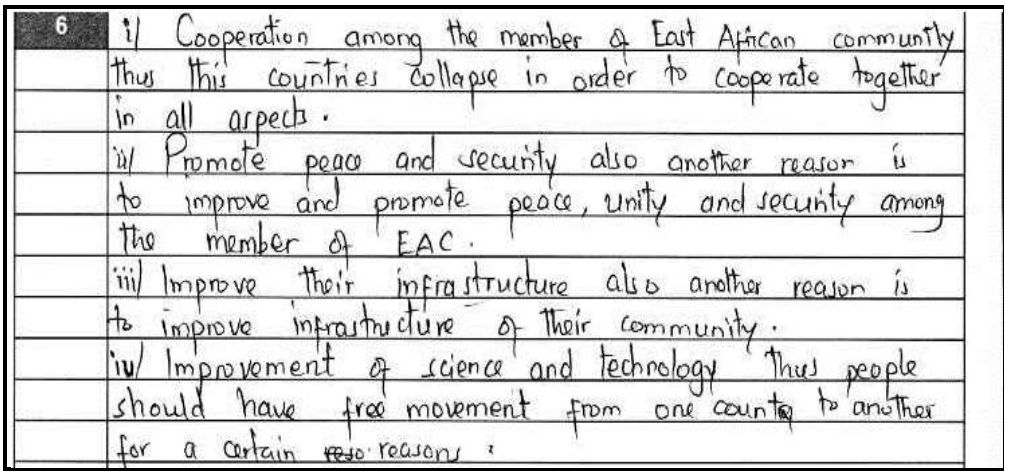
iii/ Difference in currency, these cause the colapsed because those countries ~~dee~~ didn't have a common currency.

iv/ The nationalism of some leaders in Africa, some leaders obeyed in their own countries without considering other countries and these caused the collapsed of EAC.

Extract 6.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 6.

The candidates with average performance on this question were able to identify some of the reasons for the collapse of EAC and mixed them with its functions and other insensible reasons such as the threat of terrorism, improvement of science and technology and promotion of unity. Hence, they end up with an average performance.

Further analysis reveals that candidates with poor performance had insufficient knowledge about the history of EAC which makes them unable to analyze the reasons for its collapse. Some of those candidates explained the functions of EAC such as *Promotion of peace and security, unity and solidarity and improvement of science and technology*. Extract 6.2 is a sample of the candidates' incorrect response.


6
i/ Cooperation among the member of East African community thus this countries collapse in order to cooperate together in all arpects.
ii/ Promote peace and security also another reason is to improve and promote peace, unity and security among the member of EAC.
iii/ Improve their infrastructure also another reason is to improve infrastructure of their community.
iv/ Improvement of science and technology thus people should have free movement from one country to another for a certain ~~reso~~ reasons.

Extract 6.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 6.

In Extract 6.2 the candidate seemed to misunderstand the question, and responded to objectives of establishment of EAC instead of the reasons for its collapse.

2.1.7 Question 7: Theories and Aspects of Development

In this question the candidates were required to explain four characteristics of underdevelopment. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of understanding of different features of underdevelopment.

The statistics show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates 2,615 (59.1%) scored 3 to 4 marks which was good performance. Other 1,705 candidates (38.5%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was an average performance while 103 (2.3%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which indicates poor performance. Figure 7 summarizes the candidate's performance on this question.

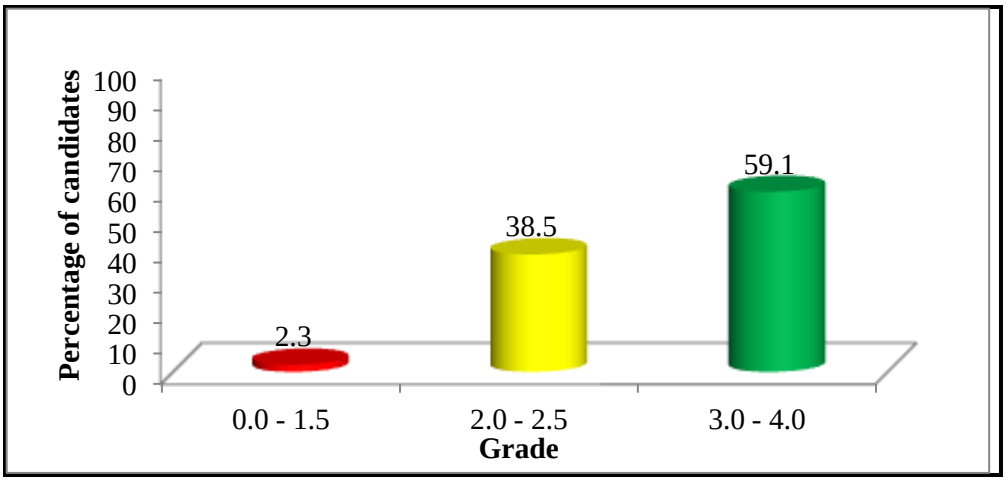
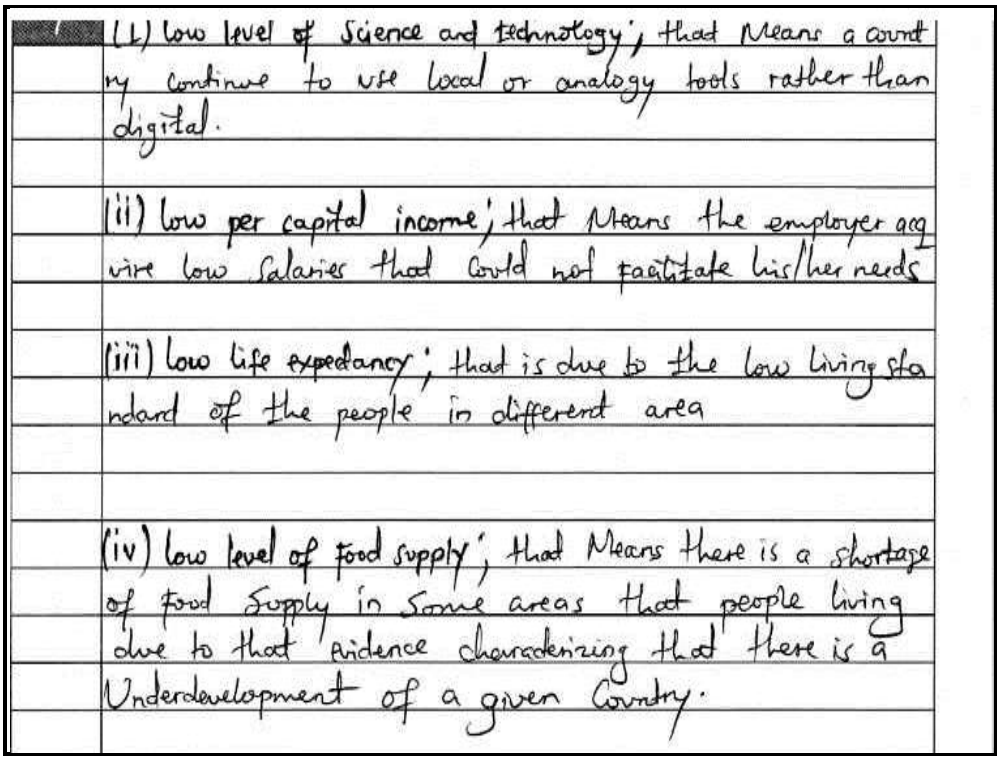


Figure 7. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 7*

Figure 7 shows the overall performance on this question which was good as 97.7% of the candidates scored 2 to 4 marks as compared to 2.3% who performed poorly by scoring 0 to 1.5 marks.

The analysis done on the candidates' response shows that the good performance attained on this question was due to the adequate knowledge they had on the *Concepts of Political Economy and Underdevelopment*. They were also able to understand the question which enabled them to respond correctly. Among the points they raised were: *Low level of science and technology, low per capita income, low life expectancy and insufficient food supply.* Extract 7.1 provides a sample of candidate's correct response.


(i) low level of science and technology', that means a country continue to use local or analogy tools rather than digital.

(ii) low per capital income', that means the employer acquire low salaries that could not facilitate his/her needs

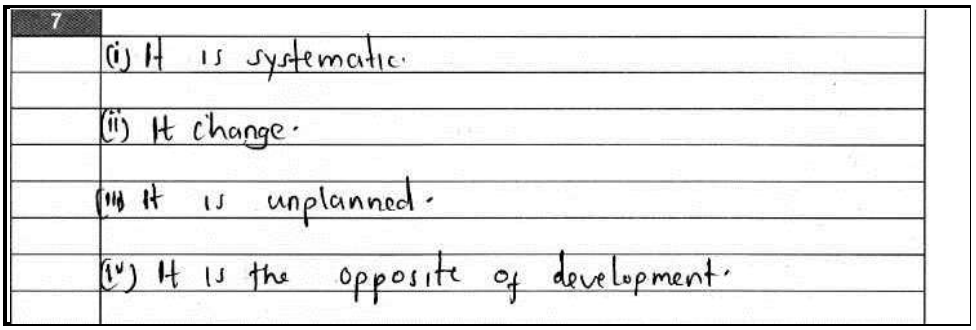
(iii) low life expedancy', that is due to the low living standard of the people in different area

(iv) low level of food supply', that means there is a shortage of food supply in some areas that people living due to that evidence characterizing that there is a Underdevelopment of a given country.

Extract 7.1: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 7.

The candidates with average performance (38.5%) were able to identify the characteristics of underdevelopment without any explanations, while others gave out two correct characteristic instead of the four which was instructed. Hence they got average performance.

Further analysis reveals that candidates with poor performance (2.3%) had insufficient knowledge about the *Concept of Political Economy and Underdevelopment;* Some of them they responded with irrelevant points such as *It is dynamic, Cyclic, Availability of Poverty and Many youth became small entrepreneur*. Others explained modes of productions such as *based on monoculture and socialism.* The candidates were unable to identify the key features of underdevelopment. Extract 7.2 provides a sample of a candidate's incorrect response.



Extract 7.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 7.

2.1.8 Question 8: Theories and Aspects of Development

The candidates were required to describe how entrepreneurship and capital as factors of production can be used to reduce the problem of unemployment in Tanzania. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of analysing factors of production and its contribution in solving the problem of unemployment.

Statistics show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 4114 (93.0%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which indicates poor performance. Other 255 (5.8%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was the average performance while 54 (1.2%) scored 3 to 4 marks which was indicative of good performance. Figure 8 summarizes the candidates' performance on this question.

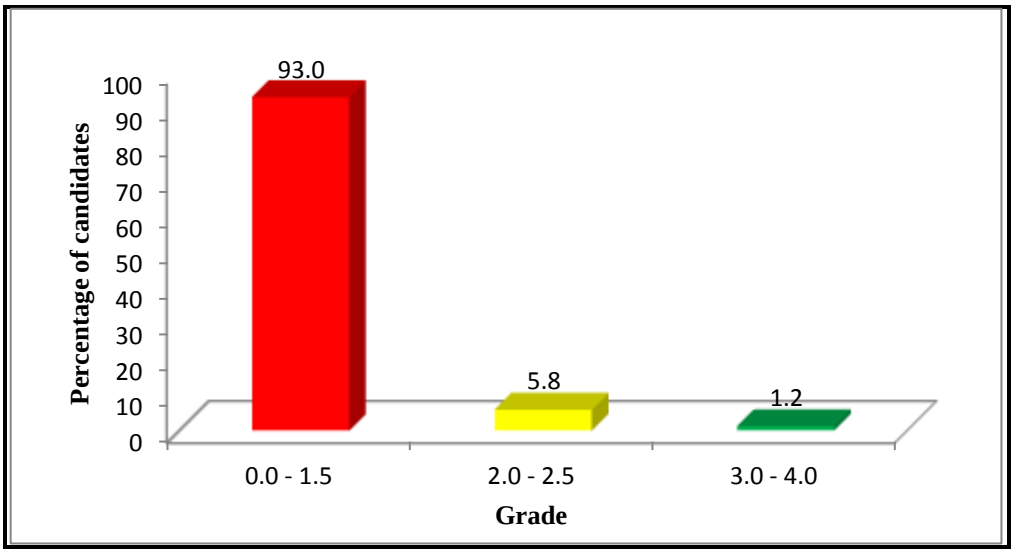
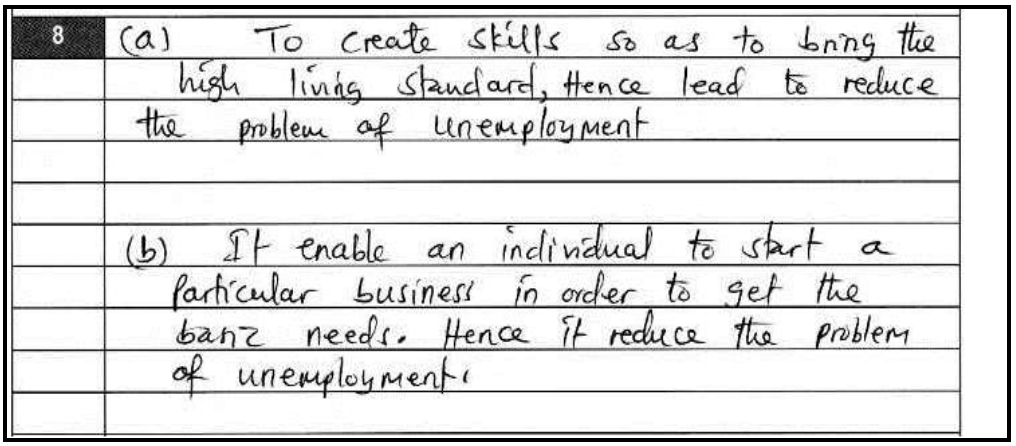


Figure 8. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 8*

Figure 8 shows that the overall candidates' performance in this question was poor as 93.0% scored 0 to 1.5 marks and only 7.0% performed well by scoring 2 to 4 marks.

The analysis on the candidates responses show that poor performance was due to inadequate knowledge of the topic *Problem of Unemployment in Tanzania* and failure of the candidates to understand. Some of them defined the concept of *entrepreneurship* and *Capital* without showing how those factors contribute in reducing unemployment in Tanzania. Meanwhile, others were unable to make logical arguments due to poor proficiency in the English language. Extract 8.1 provide a sample of candidate's incorrect response to this question.


8 (a) To create skills so as to bring the high living standard, Hence lead to reduce the problem of unemployment

(b) It enable an individual to start a particular business in order to get the banz needs. Hence it reduce the problem of unemployment.

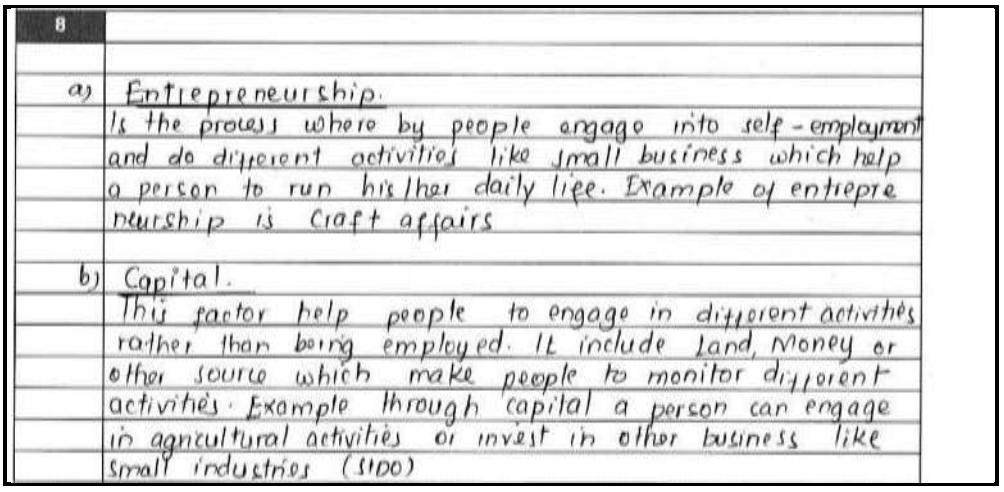
Extract 8.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 8.

In Extract 8.1, the candidate failed to show the relation between the two factors and how they can solve the problem of unemployment. The candidate cited irrelevant points as shown in the extract.

The candidates with average performance (5.8%) were able to identify and mention different opportunities brought by entrepreneurship and capital as factors of production without any further explanation while others explained one factor and neglected another. Hence, they had average performance.

Moreover, candidates with good performance (1.2%) had sufficient knowledge of the *Problem of Unemployment in Tanzania* as well as factors of production. Hence, they were able to identify and explain the employment opportunities made by those two factors of production such as; *Entrepreneur*

is able to start bussines, buy or rent the land and arrange capital which create employments. Extract 8.2 is a sample of candidates' correct responses.


8

a) Entiepreneurship.
Is the proces where by people engage into self-employment and do different activities like small business which help a person to run his/her daily life. Example of entiepre neurship is Craft affairs

b) Capital.
This factor help people to engage in different activithes rather than being employed. It include land, Money or other source which make people to monitor different activithes. Example through capital a person can engage in agricultural activities or invest in other business like small industries (SIDO)

Extract 8.2: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 8.

2.1.9 Question 9: Theories and Aspects of Development

In this question the candidates were required to provide evidence that proves the existence of efforts that promote human resource development in Tanzania. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of applying different facts about *Human Resource Development in Tanzania* accordingly.

The statistics show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 3,343 (75.6%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which was indicative of poor performance. Other 735 (16.6%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was an average performance while 345 (7.8%) scored 3 to 4 marks which was good performance. Figure 9 summarizes the candidate's performance in this question.

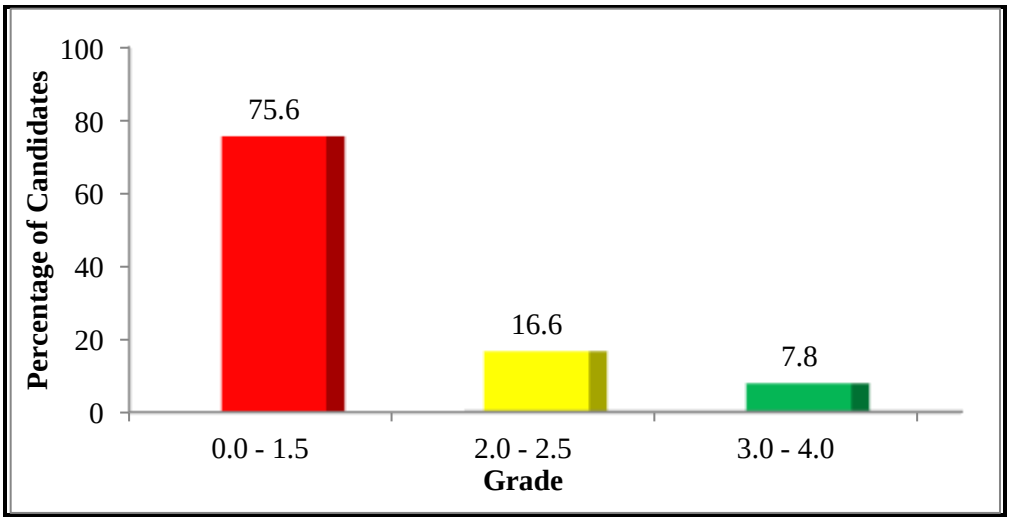
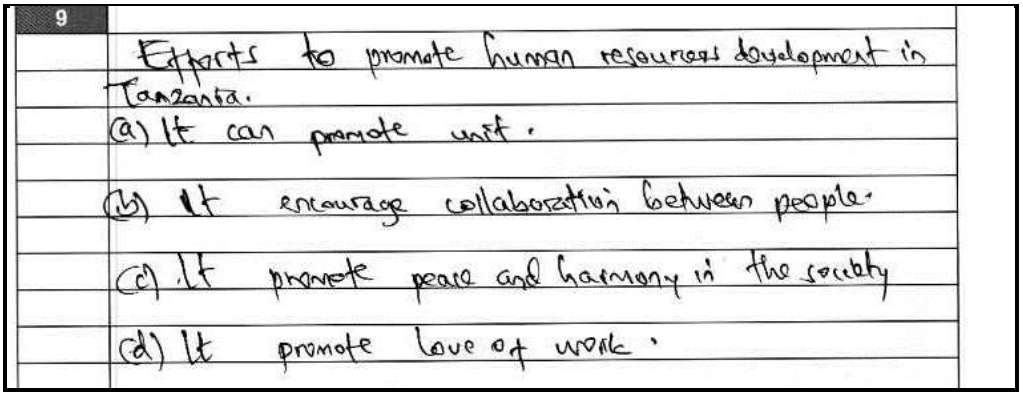


Figure 9. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 9*

Figure 9 shows that the overall candidates' performance was poor as 75.6% 24.4% of the candidates scored 0 to 1.5 and only 24.4% scored 0 to 1.5 marks.

The analysis of the candidates responses show that the poor performance on the question was due to inadequate knowledge about the topic *Human Resource Development in Tanzania* and the candidates failure to understand the question. Hence some of them came up with ways of motivating human labour such as; *Ensuring food supply, health services, electricity and water supply.* Another candidate responds with the *effects of labour motivations* as shown in Extract 9.1.


9

Efforts to promote human resources development in Tanzania.

(a) It can promote unit.

(b) It encourage collaboration between people.

(c) It promote peace and harmony in the society

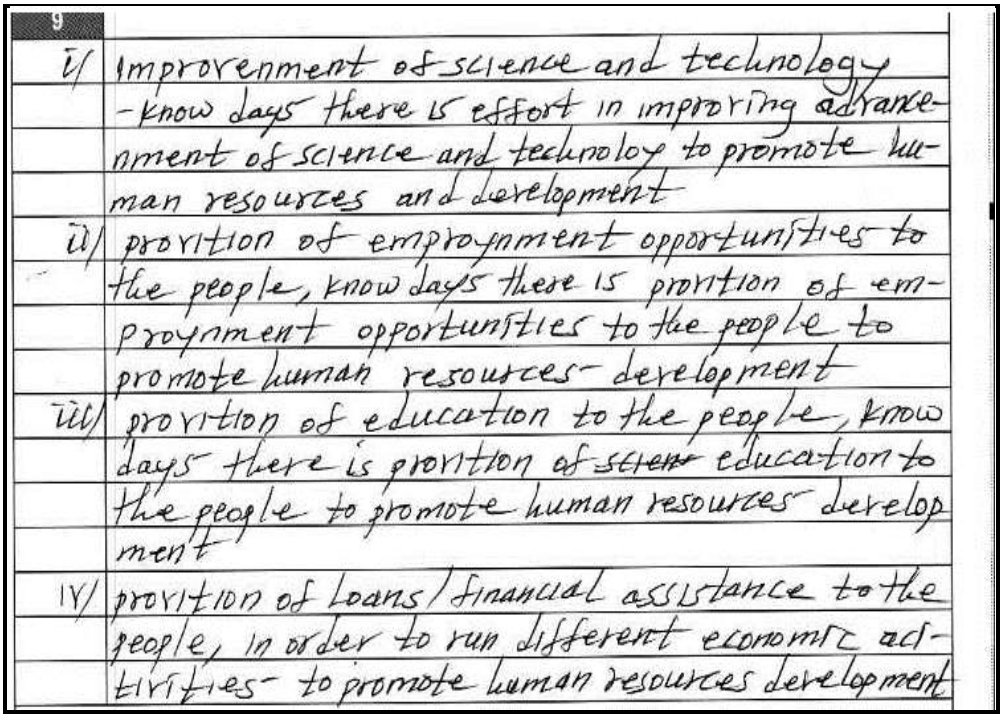
(d) It promote love of work.

Extract 9.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses on Question 9.

In Extract 9.1 the candidate misinterpreted the question and explained the effects of observing labour motivations instead of showing the way in which labour is promoted through different labour policies employed in Tanzania.

The candidates with an average performance (16.6%) on this question were able to identify and explain some of the correct policies with other incorrect policies. Hence, they got average performance.

Moreover, the candidate with good performance demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the *Human Resource Development in Tanzania* especially its policies such as *Expending, upgrading and rehabilitating of the existing schools and colleges as well as facilities, Conduct various training for servants.* Hence, they were able to identify and explain them to prove its existence. Extract 9.2 is a sample of a candidates' correct response.


9

i/ Improvenment of science and technology - know days there is effort in improving advancenment of science and technoloy to promote human resources and development

ii/ provition of employment opportunities to the people, know days there is provition of employment opportunities to the people to promote human resources- development

iii/ provition of education to the people, know days there is provition of ~~scien~~ education to the people to promote human resources- develop ment

iv/ provition of loans/financial assistance to the people, in order to run different economic activities- to promote human resources development

Extract 9.2: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 9.

2.1.10 Question 10: Theories and Aspects of Development

In this question the candidates were required to explain four arguments of the dependency theory. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of understanding on the theory of underdevelopment and how it affects the level of development to the poor country and the way they can liberate themselves.

The statistics show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 4,232 (95.7%) scored 0 to 1.5 marks which was poor performance. Other 135 (3.1%) scored 2 to 2.5 marks which was indicative of average performance and only 56 (1.3%) scored 3 to 4 marks which was a good performance. Figure 10 summarizes the candidates' performance on this question.

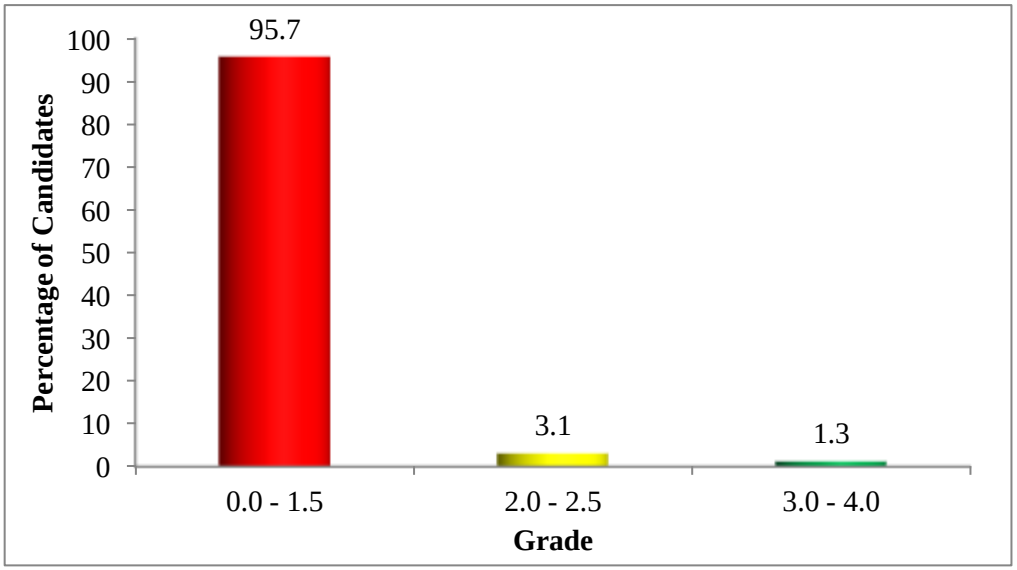
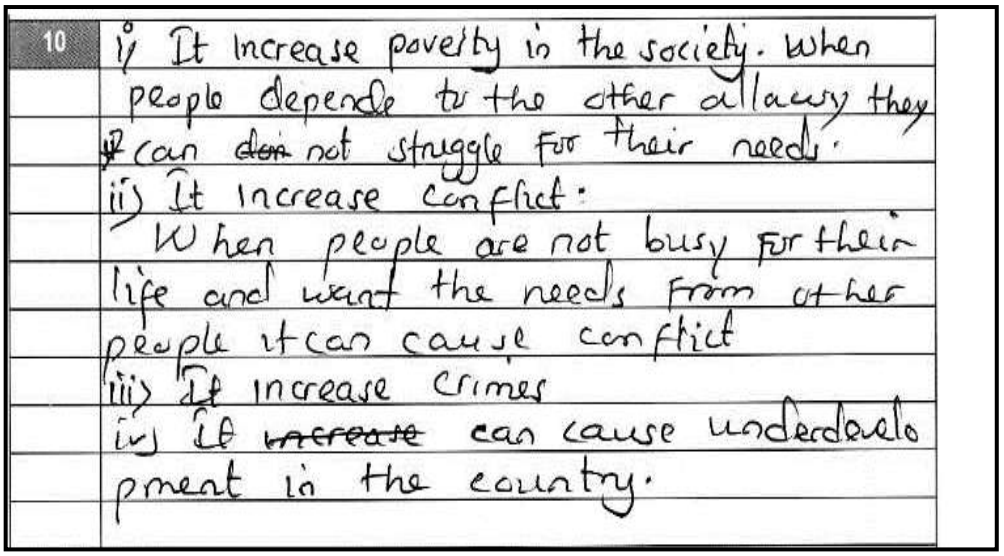


Figure 10. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 10*

Figure 10 shows that the overall candidates' performance on this question which was poor as 95.7% of the candidates scored 0 to 1.5 marks and only 4.3% scored 2 to 4 marks.

The analysis shows that the poor performance was due to inadequate knowledge of the topic *The concept of development,* especially the *Dependency Theory.* Other candidates failed to interpret the question hence they came up with factors that can promote economic development such as; *To avoid misuse of public fund, Advancement of science and technology, Increasing the income of people.* These responses show that the candidates

had insufficient knowledge on *Dependency Theory*. Other candidate responded to effects of Economic Dependency such as; *Decrease in economic struggle and Increasing the conflicts* as shown in Extract 10.1

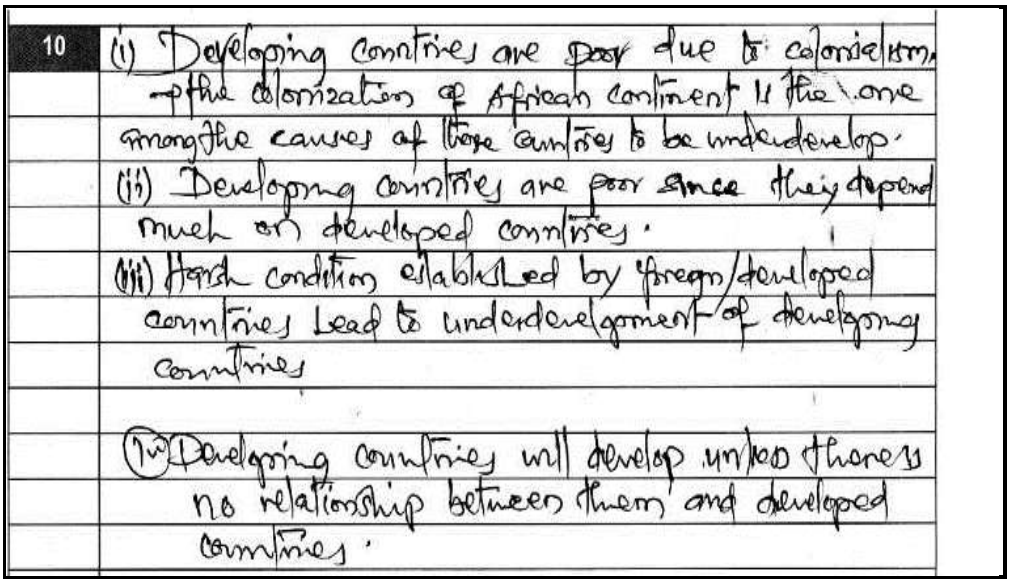

10
i) It increase poverty in the society. When people depends to the other allaway they can ~~don~~ not struggle for their needs.
ii) It increase conflict:
When people are not busy for their life and want the needs from other people it can cause conflict
iii) It increase crimes
iv) It ~~increase~~ can cause underdeve lopment in the country.

Extract 10.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 10.

In Extract 10.1, the candidate misinterpreted the question and explained the effects of economic dependency instead of showing the arguments of Dependency Theory and their suggestion.

Further analysis shows that the candidates with an average performance had little knowledge on Dependency Theory hence they remembered some of the correct arguments and mixed up with incorrect arguments. Others gave out suggestions provided by Dependency theorists on how to get rid of poverty and dependency. As a result, they ended up with average performance.

On the other hand, a few (1.3%) candidates who performed well showed a comprehensive mastery of knowledge on the topic Dependency Theory as they were able to reveal the key arguments of the theory such as *perpetuation of dependency state to the developing countries through media control, politics, banking and finance, culture, education and all aspects of human resources development.* As well as suggestion given to get rid of the situations such that *developing countries must de-link from the centre and be ready to conflicts with the capitalist power*. Extract 10.2 provides a sample of the candidates' correct response.


10
(i) Developing countries are poor due to colonialism, ofthe colonization of African continent is the one among the causes of these countries to be underdevelop.
(ii) Developing countries are poor since they depend much on developed countries.
(iii) Harsh condition established by foreign/developed countries lead to underdevelopment of developing countries
(iv) Developing countries will develop unless there is no relationship between them and developed countries.

Extract 10.2: A Sample of Relatively Correct Responses to Question 10.

2.2 Section B: Essay Questions

The section comprised four (4) essay questions in which the candidates required to answer all of them. Each question weighed fifteen (15) marks, thus the section made 60 marks in total.

2.2.1 Question 11: Government and Politics

In this question, the candidates were required to describe five structure of the executive organ in Tanzania. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of understanding the structure of governments in Tanzania and its main organs.

Statistics show that, out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 2,729 (61.7%) scored 0 to 5.5 marks, which was poor performance. Other 1,185 (26.8%) scored 6 to 10 marks which was average performance and only 509 (11.5%) scored 10.5 to 15 marks which was good performance. Figure 11 summarizes the candidates' performance on this question.

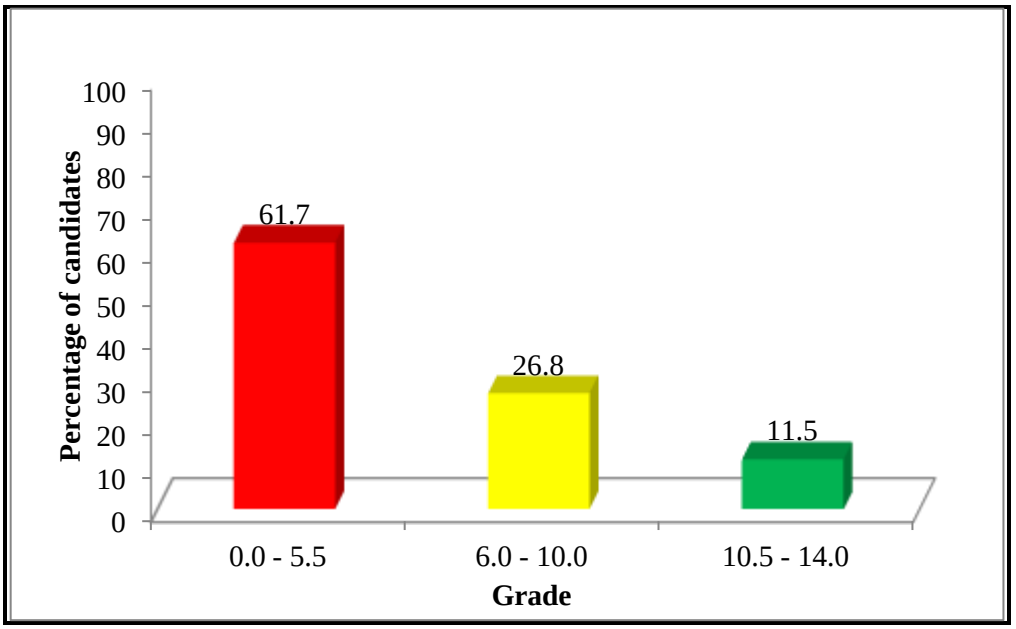
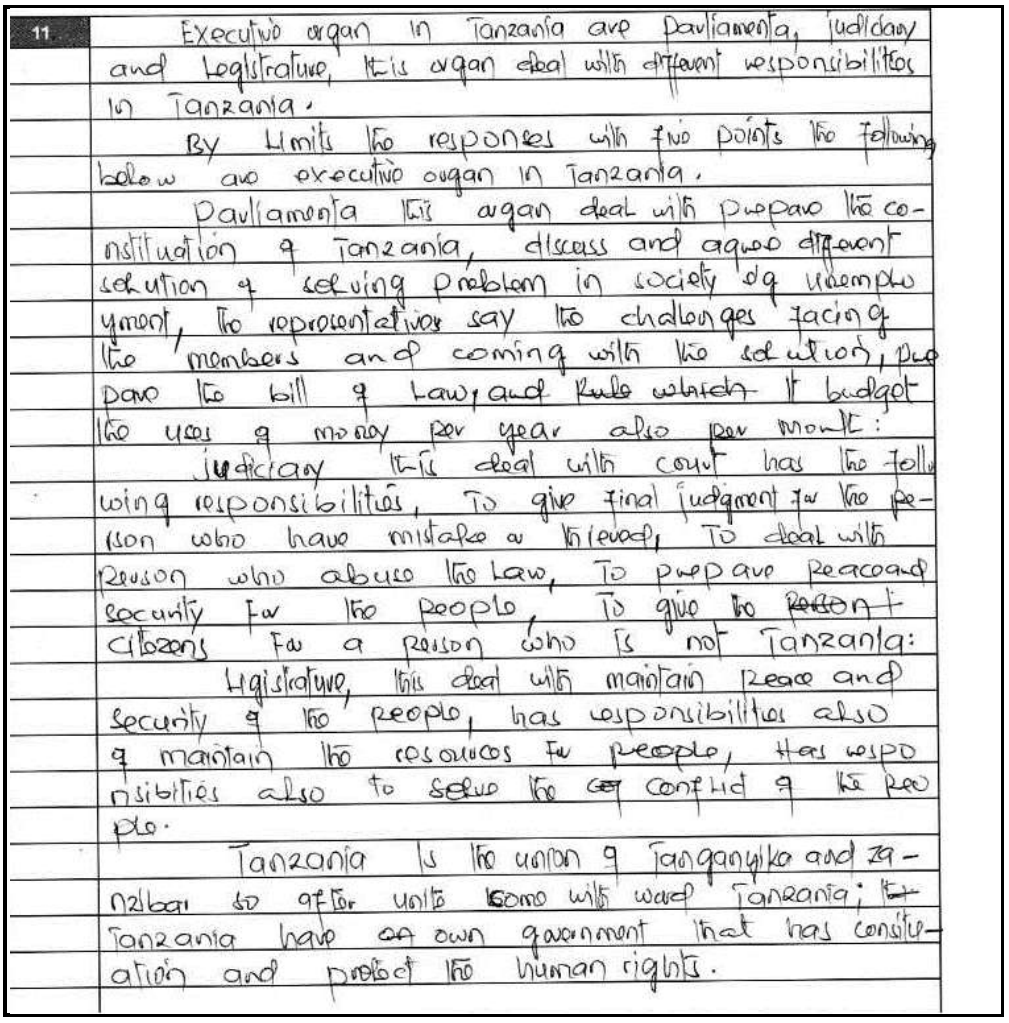


Figure 11. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 11*

Figure 11 shows that the overall candidates' performance was poor as 61.7% scored 0 to 5.5 marks and only 38.3% scored 6 to 14 marks.

The analysis of the candidates responses show that the poor performance on the question was due to inadequate knowledge in the topic *The Government and Politics* especially the *Types and Systems of Government.* Others failed to interpret the question hence they came up with functions of executive organ such as; *To ensure good corporation, Supervision of natural resources and promoting peace and harmony* while others pointed out the structure of *Judiciary* instead of *Executive* and some of them explained other two organs of the government as shown in Extract 11.1



11. Executive organ in Tanzania are Parliamenta, judiciary and Legistrature, this organ deal with different responsibilities in Tanzania.

By Limits the responses with five points the following below are executive organ in Tanzania.

Parliamenta this organ deal with prepare the constituation of Tanzania, discuss and agree different solution of solving problem in society eg unemployment, the representatives say the challenges facing the members and coming with the solution, prepare the bill of Law, and ~~Rule which~~ it budget the uses of money per year also per month:

Judiciary this deal with court has the following responsibilities, To give final judgment for the person who have mistake or thieved, To deal with person who abuse the Law, To prepare Peace and security for the people, To give the ~~person~~ citizens for a person who is not Tanzania:

Legistrature, this deal with maintain Peace and security of the people, has responsibilities also of maintain the resources for people, Has responsibities also to solve the ~~cof~~ conflict of the people.

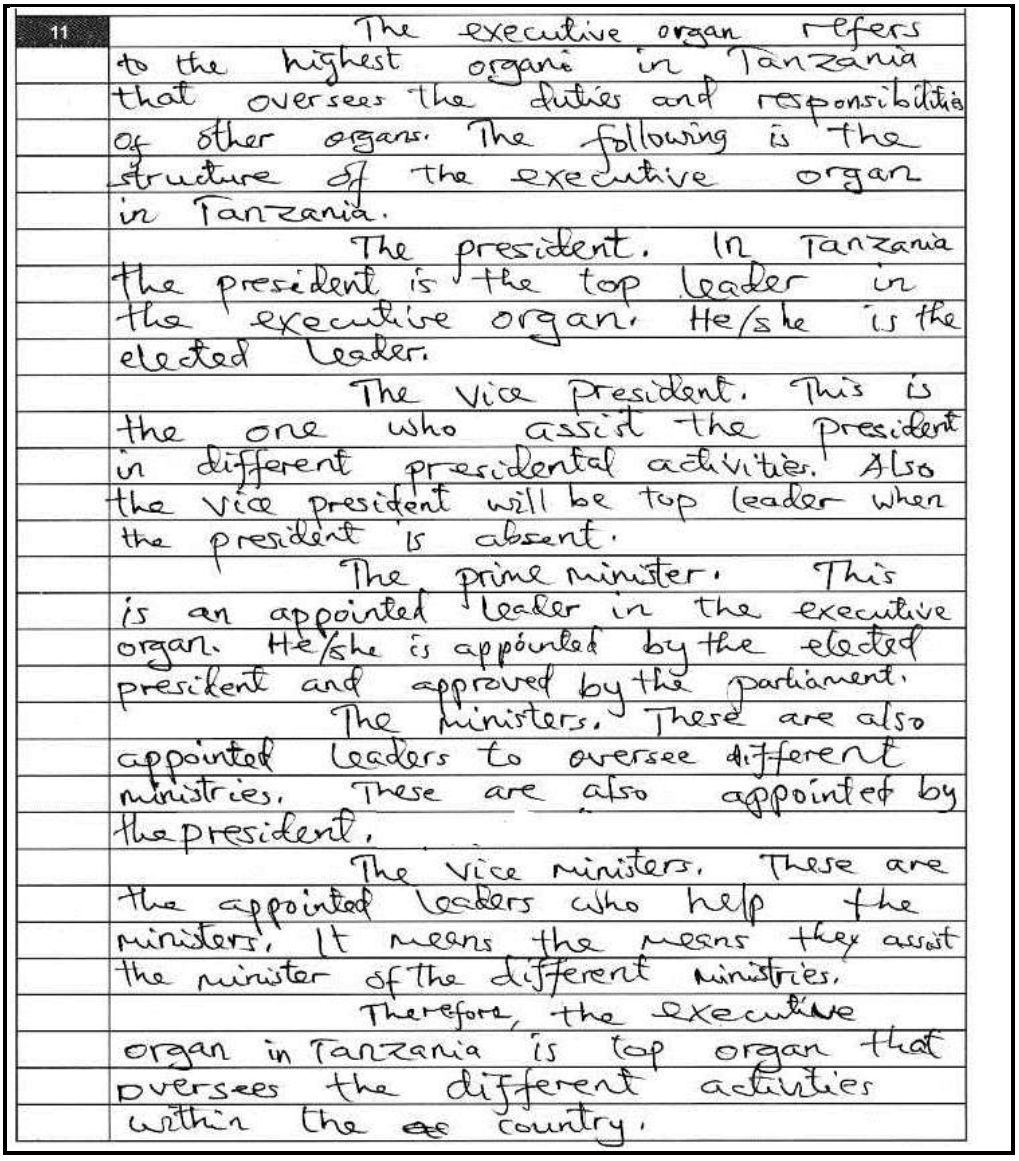
Tanzania is the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar so after unite come with word Tanzania; ~~the~~ Tanzania have ~~an~~ own government that has consituation and protect the human rights.

Extract 11.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 11.

In Extract 10.1 the candidate failed to address the question as required then explained the other key organs of government which are Judiciary and Legislature instead of describing the structure of the executive.

Further analysis shows that the candidates with an average performance (26.8%) had little knowledge of the systems of Government and explained some of the correct structure mixed up with other incorrect responses such as; *City councils and Municipal councils* which are categories of local government authorities.

On the other hand, a few candidates (11.5%) with good performance showed to have adequate knowledge about the systems of the governments and its structure. They were able to describe five levels of the structure of executive government and explained it briefly. Extract 11.2 is a sample of the candidate's correct response.



11

The executive organ refers to the highest organ in Tanzania that oversees the duties and responsibilities of other organs. The following is the structure of the executive organ in Tanzania.

The president. In Tanzania the president is the top leader in the executive organ. He/she is the elected leader.

The vice president. This is the one who assist the president in different presidential activities. Also the vice president will be top leader when the president is absent.

The prime minister. This is an appointed leader in the executive organ. He/she is appointed by the elected president and approved by the parliament.

The ministers. These are also appointed leaders to oversee different ministries. These are also appointed by the president.

The vice ministers. These are the appointed leaders who help the ministers. It means the means they assist the minister of the different ministries.

Therefore, the executive organ in Tanzania is top organ that oversees the different activities within the ~~ee~~ country.

Extract 11.2: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 11.

2.2.2 Question 12: Tanzania in the Global Politics

In this question, the candidates were required to analyse in five points the contributions of Tanzania in promoting peace and security in East and Central Africa. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of analysing the influence of the Government of Tanzania and its involvement in the stabilization of peace and security to the neighbouring countries.

The statistics shows that, out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 2,793 (63.1%) scored 0 to 5.5 marks which was poor performance. 1,214 (27.4%) scored 6 to 10 marks which was an average performance and 416 (9.4%) scored 10.5 to 15 marks which was good performance. Figure 12 summarizes the candidate's performance on this question.

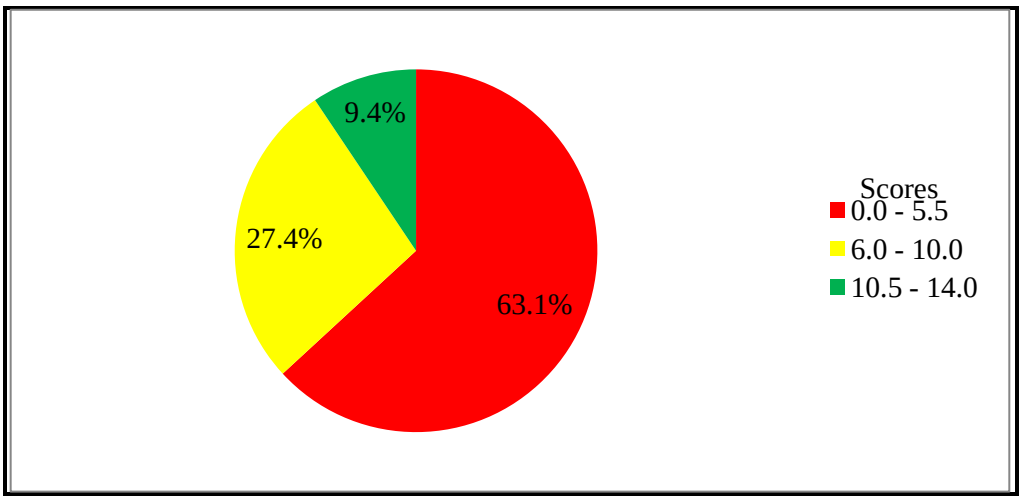
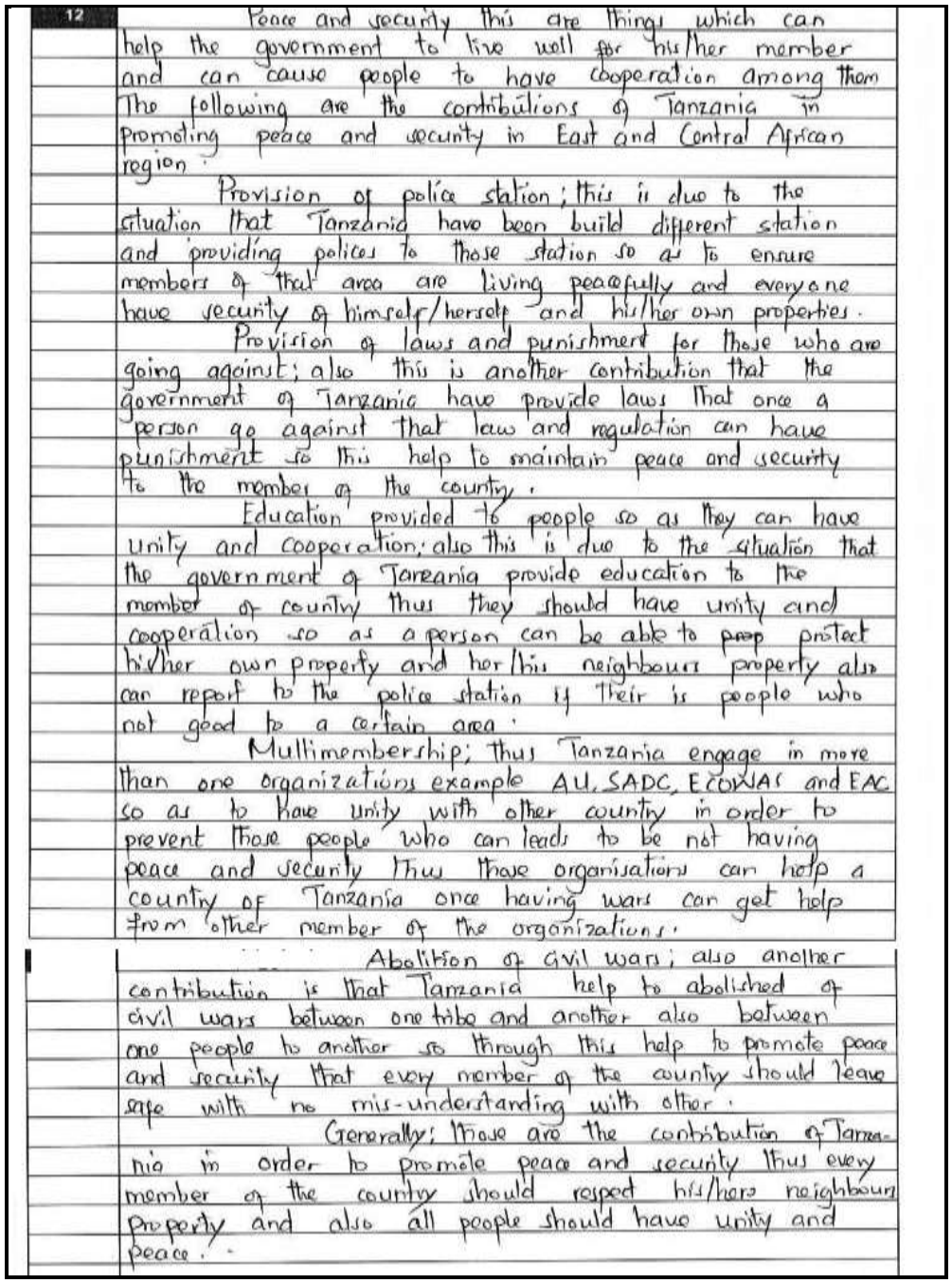


Figure 12. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 12*

Figure 12 shows that the overall candidates' performance was poor as 63.1% scored 6 to 14 marks and only 36.9% scored 0 to 5.5 marks.

The analysis of the candidates responses show that, the poor performance on this question was due to inadequate knowledge in the topic *Tanzania in the Global Politics* especially in the *Concepts and Nature of International Relation.* Also, failure to understand the question which in turn made the candidates address the question with irrelevant arguments such as; *Provision of police station, Law and punishment, Education, Multi-membership to different integration, Promote gender equality and Observing human rights* as shown in Extract 12.1


12

Peace and security this are things which can help the government to live well for his/her member and can cause people to have cooperation among them The following are the contributions of Tanzania in promoting peace and security in East and Central African region.

Provision of police station; this is due to the situation that Tanzania have been build different station and providing polices to those station so as to ensure members of that area are living peacefully and everyone have security of himself/herself and his/her own properties.

Provision of laws and punishment for those who are going against; also this is another contribution that the government of Tanzania have provide laws that once a person go against that law and regulation can have punishment so this help to maintain peace and security to the member of the country.

Education provided to people so as they can have unity and cooperation; also this is due to the situation that the government of Tanzania provide education to the member of country thus they should have unity and cooperation so as a person can be able to protect his/her own property and her/his neighbours property also can report to the police station if their is people who not good to a certain area.

Mullimembership; thus Tanzania engage in more than one organizations example AU, SADC, ECOWAS and EAC so as to have unity with other country in order to prevent those people who can leads to be not having peace and security Thus those organisations can help a country of Tanzania once having wars can get help from other member of the organizations.

Abolition of civil wars; also another contribution is that Tanzania help to abolished of civil wars between one tribe and another also between one people to another so through this help to promote peace and security that every member of the country should leave safe with no mis-understanding with other.

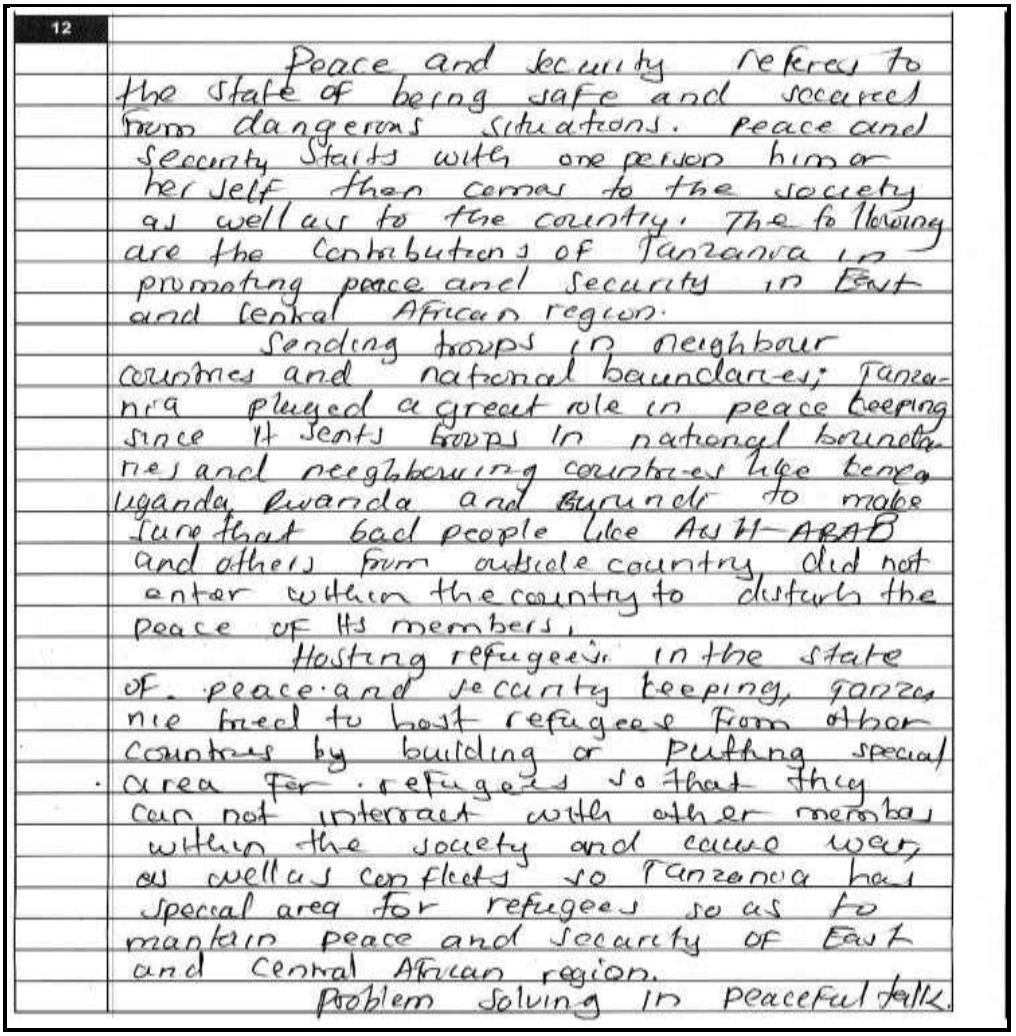
Generally; Those are the contribution of Tanzania in order to promote peace and security thus every member of the country should respect his/hers neighbours property and also all people should have unity and peace.

Extract 12.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 12.

In Extract 12.1, the candidates wrote the mechanism of maintaining peace and security within a country instead of analysing the contributions of Tanzania in promoting peace and security in the East and Central African region.

Further analysis shows that the candidates with an average performance (27.4%) provided a few correct points with other illogical reasons such as *Employing more people to army, consolidate the ports to save the neighbor countries* while other candidates mixed with ways of preventing crimes. This shows that they failed to get the focus of the question demands.

Moreover, the candidates with good performance (9.4%) showed good understanding of question and they had enough knowledge about *The Concepts and Nature of International relation*. With those potentials, they were able to analyse the contributions of Tanzania in promoting peace and security in East and Central Africa with clear and focused arguments as it is shown in Extract 12.2 through sample of candidates' response.



12

Peace and security refers to the state of being safe and secured from dangerous situations. peace and security starts with one person him or her self then comes to the society as well as to the country. The following are the contributions of Tanzania in promoting peace and security in East and central African region.

Sending troops in neighbour countries and national boundaries; Tanzania played a great role in peace keeping since it sents troops in national boundaries and neighbouring countries like kenya Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi to make sure that bad people like AL-SHABAB and others from outside country did not enter within the country to disturb the peace of its members.

Hosting refugees. in the state of peace and security keeping, Tanzania tried to host refugees from other countries by building or putting special area for refugees so that they can not interact with other members within the society and cause wars as well as conflicts so Tanzania has special area for refugees so as to maintain peace and security of East and Central African region.

Problem solving in peaceful talk.

12 Cont.

Other countries believes that the conflicts and problems or resolutions can not be made in a peaceful talk but through war. But Tanzania in its contributions winned to solve various conflicts in a peaceful talk. For example Burundi conflict solved by MKAPA in a peaceful way without war or any effects to its members.

Defencing human rights and their resources; Tanzania winned to defency human rights through provision of resources and services equally and to make sure that all people participate in decision making, problem solving without looking level of education and age, so all people are bellow the laws. so this leads to peace and security within East and central African region.

promoting intercooperation and support; This is among of the contributions of Tanzania in promoting peace and security ~~etc~~ in East and Central African region since people interact and cooperate together in a peaceful way in performing various activities and gives support to neighbouring countries. For example Muslimu Nyerere supported Uganda in her independency in peaceful talk and not wars.

Generally Tanzania played a great role in contributing peace and security in East and central African region although it faces challenges like ignorancy among people, low level of science and technology, as well as ~~high~~ poor infrastructure and poverty among members.

Extract 12.2: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 12.

2.2.3 Question 13: Theories and Aspects of Development

In this question the candidates were required to propose five strategies to address the problem of poverty in Tanzania. The question was set to measure the candidates' level of creativity through suggesting ways to fight or eradicate poverty in the Tanzanian context.

The statistics shows that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 2,751 (62.2%) scored 10.5 to 15 marks, which was good performance. Other 1,404 (31.7%) candidates scored 6 to 10 marks which was an average performance and 268 (6.1%) scored 0 to 5.5 marks, which was poor performance. Figure 13 summarizes the candidate's performance in this question.

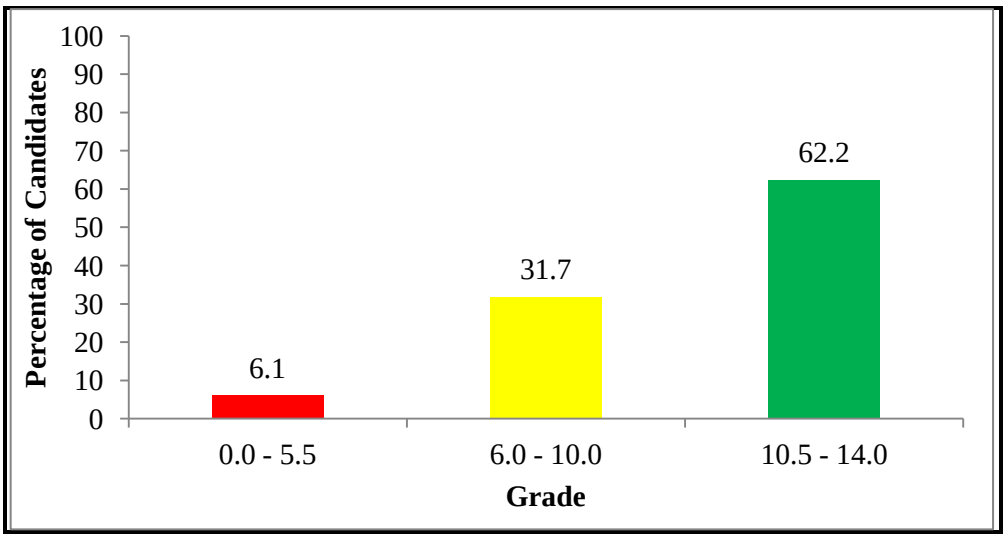
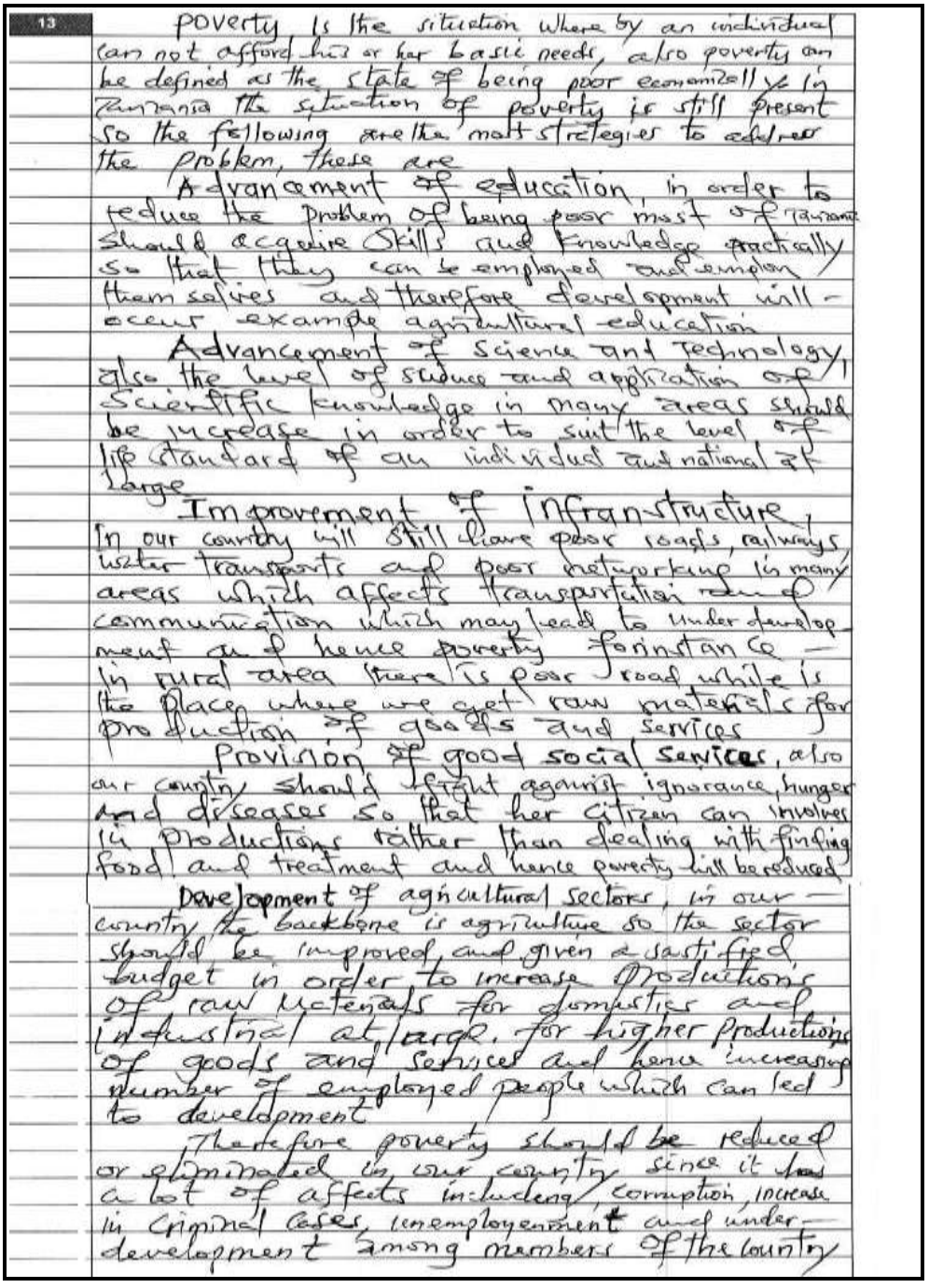


Figure 13. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 13*

Figure 13 shows that the overall candidates' performance was good as 93.9% scored 6 to 14.0 marks and only 6.1% scoring 0 to 5.5 marks.

The analysis of the candidates responses show that the good performance was due to adequate knowledge in the topic *Theories and Aspects of Development* especially in the *Social Problems and Underdevelopment in Tanzania.* Also, good understanding of the question enhanced the candidates to respond with focused strategy on poverty eradication. Among the strategies they provided include; *provision of police station, law and punishment, education, multi-membership to different integration, promote gender equality and observing human rights* as shown in Extract 12.1.


13

poverty is the situation where by an individual can not afford his or her basic needs, also poverty can be defined as the state of being poor economically in Tanzania the situation of poverty is still present so the following are the main strategies to address the problem, these are

Advancement of education, in order to reduce the problem of being poor most of Tanzania should acquire skills and knowledge practically so that they can be employed and employ themselves and therefore development will occur example agricultural education

Advancement of Science and Technology, also the level of studies and application of scientific knowledge in many areas should be increase in order to suit the level of life standard of an individual and national at large

Improvement of infrastructure, In our country will still have poor roads, railways, water transports and poor networking in many areas which affects transportation and communication which may lead to under development and hence poverty for instance — in rural area there is poor road while is the place where we get raw materials for production of goods and services

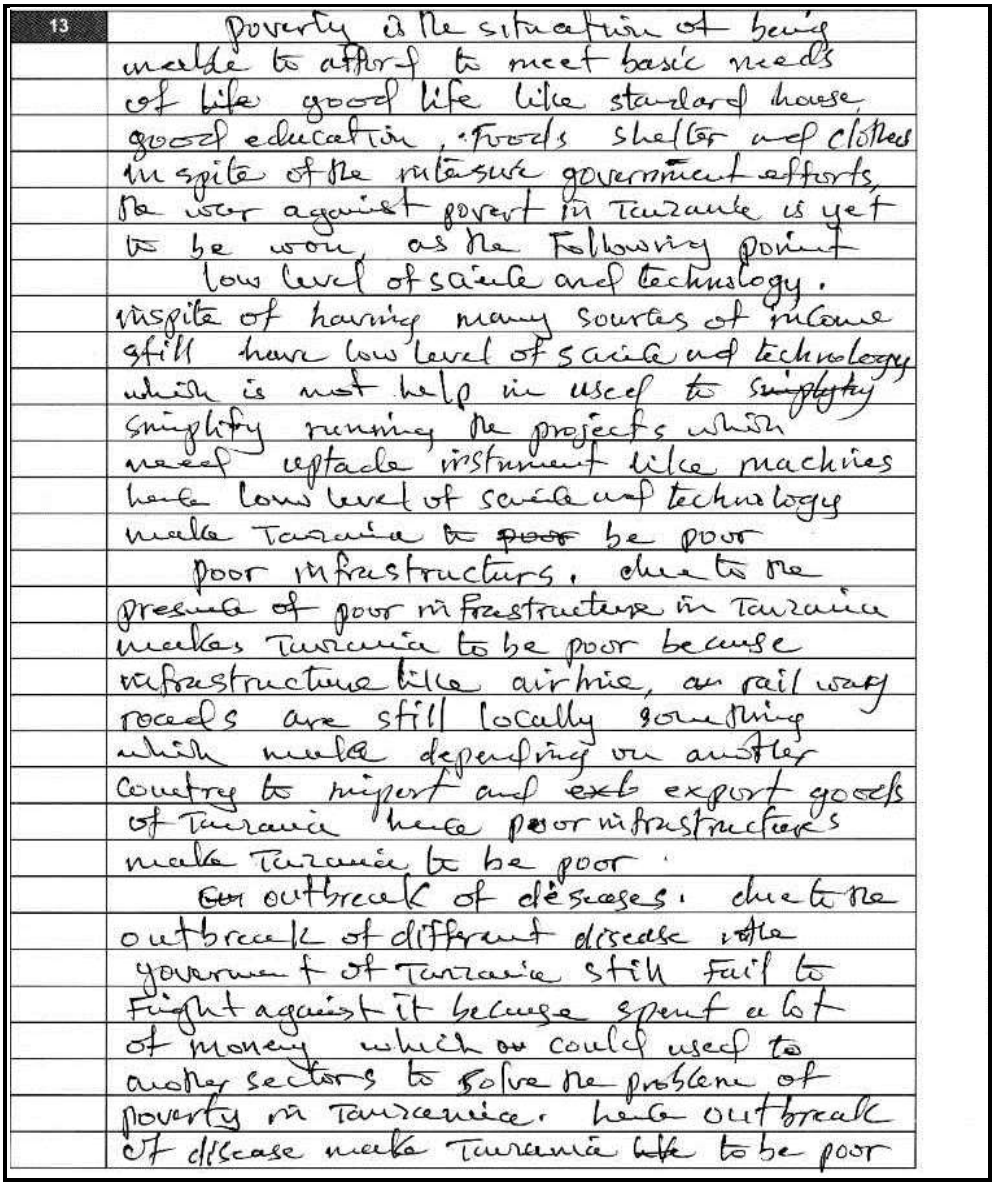
Provision of good social services, also our country should fight against ignorance, hunger and diseases so that her citizen can involves in productions rather than dealing with finding food and treatment and hence poverty will be reduced

Development of agricultural sectors, in our country the backbone is agriculture so the sector should be improved and given a satisfied budget in order to increase productions of raw materials for industries and industrial at large, for higher productions of goods and services and hence increasing number of employed people which can led to development

Therefore poverty should be reduced or eliminated in our country since it has a lot of affects including, corruption, increase in criminal cases, unemployement and under-development among members of the country

Extract 13.1: A Sample of Correct Responses on Question 13.

Further analysis shows that the candidates with poor performance (6.1%) were divided into two groups. One group failed to understand the question such that they provided indicators of poverty like *low level of science and technology, poor infrastructure, outbreak of diseases and political instabilities*. Another group had insufficient knowledge about *Social Problems and Underdevelopment in Tanzania;* As a result they responded to the question with irrelevant arguments such as *organizing people, invest in mineral and economic diversification.* Extract 13.2 is a sample of candidates' incorrect response.

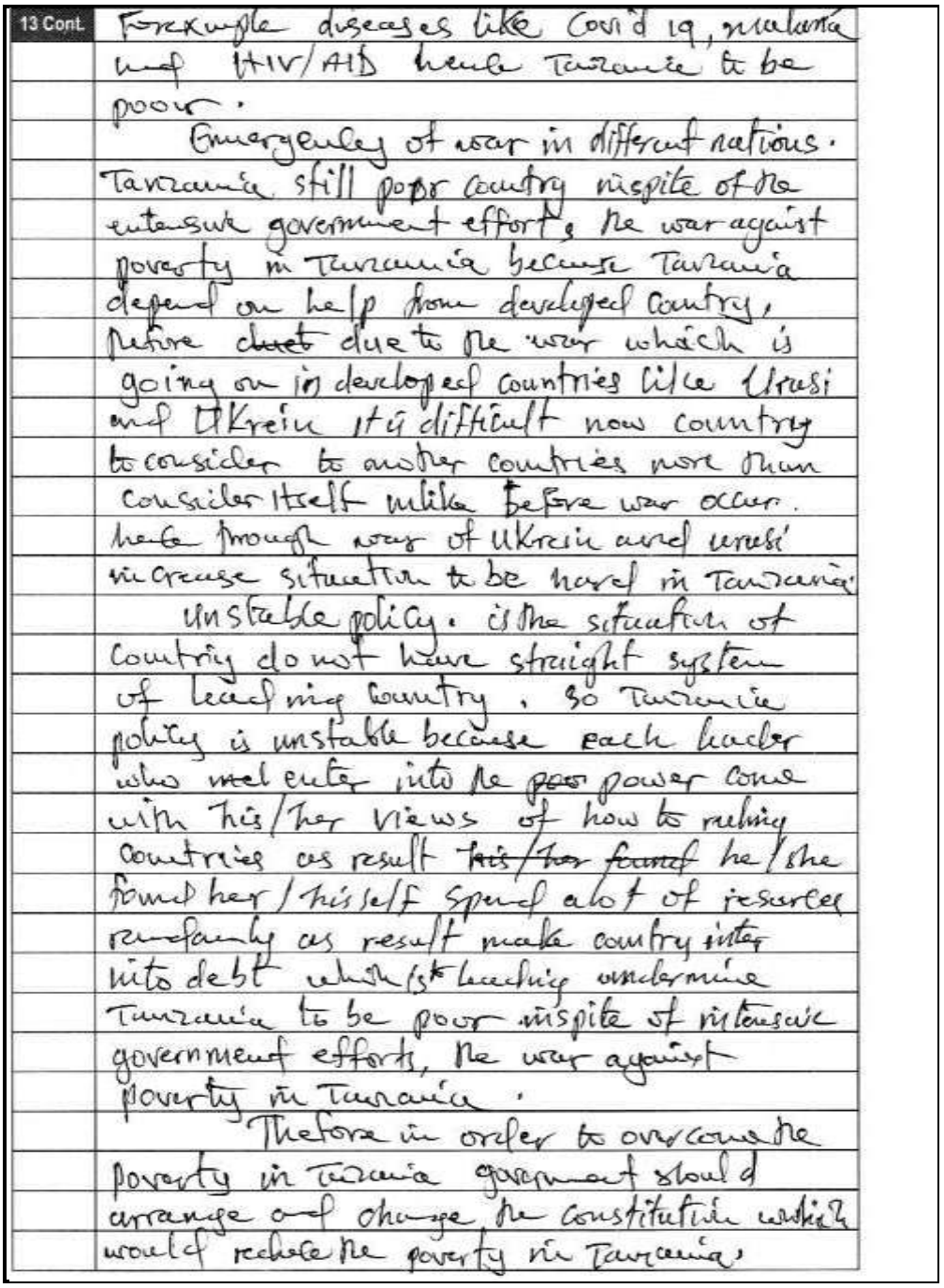


13 Poverty is the situation of being unable to afford to meet basic needs of ~~life~~ good life like standard house, good education, Foods shelter and clothes in spite of the intensive government efforts, the war against povert in Tanzania is yet to be won, as the Following point

low level of science and technology. inspite of having many sources of income still have low level of science and technology which is not help in used to ~~simplyty~~ simplify running the projects which need uptade instrument like machines hence low level of science and technology make Tanzania to ~~poor~~ be poor

poor infrastructurs. due to the presence of poor infrastructure in Tanzania makes Tanzania to be poor because infrastructure like airline, ~~an~~ rail way roads are still locally something which make depending on another country to import and ~~exb~~ export goods of Tanzania hence poor infrastructures make Tanzania to be poor.

~~Ou~~ outbreak of diseases. due to the outbreak of different disease ~~the~~ government of Tanzania still fail to Fight against it because spent a lot of money which ~~ou~~ could used to another sectors to solve the problem of poverty in Tanzania. hence outbreak of disease make Tanzania ~~like~~ to be poor


13 Cont.

For example diseases like Covid 19, malaria and HIV/AIDS hence Tanzania to be poor.

Emergency of war in different nations. Tanzania still poor country inspite of the extensive government efforts the war against poverty in Tanzania because Tanzania depend on help from developed country, before duet due to the war which is going on in developed countries like Urusi and Ukrein it is difficult now country to consider to another countries more than consider itself unlike before war occur. hence through way of Ukrein and urusi increase situation to be noted in Tanzania.

Unstable policy. is the situation of country do not have straight system of leading country. so Tanzania policy is unstable because each leader who will enter into the pass power come with his/her views of how to ruling countries as result ~~his/her found~~ he/she found her/his self spend alot of resources randomly as result make country into into debt which is leading undermine Tanzania to be poor inspite of intensive government efforts, the war against poverty in Tanzania.

Therefore in order to overcome the poverty in Tanzania government should arrange and change the constitution which would reduce the poverty in Tanzania.

Extract 13.2: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 13.

In Extract 13.2, the candidate explained the indicators of poverty instead of suggesting ways of eradicating poverty. This candidate failed to understand the question.

2.2.4 Question 14: Theories and Aspects of Development

In this question the candidates were required to give five ways used to prevent crimes in the community. The question was set to measure the candidates' ability of analysing ways of preventing crimes in the community.

The statistics show that out of 4,423 (100%) candidates, 3,120 (70.5%) scored 0 to 5.5 marks, which was poor performance. Other 916 (20.7%) scored 10.5 to 14. marks which was good performance and 387 (8.7%) scored 6 to 10 marks which was average performance. Figure 14 summarizes the candidates' performance on this question.

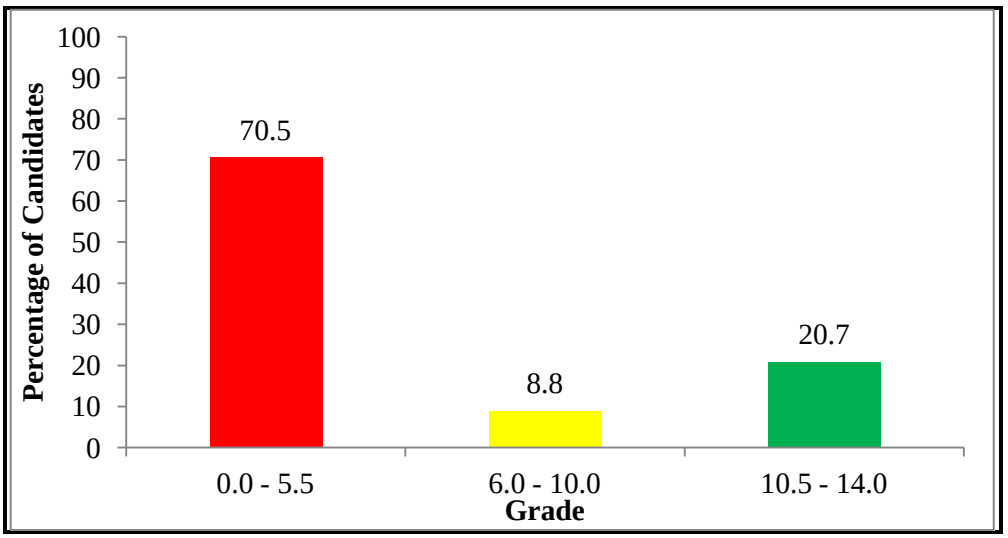
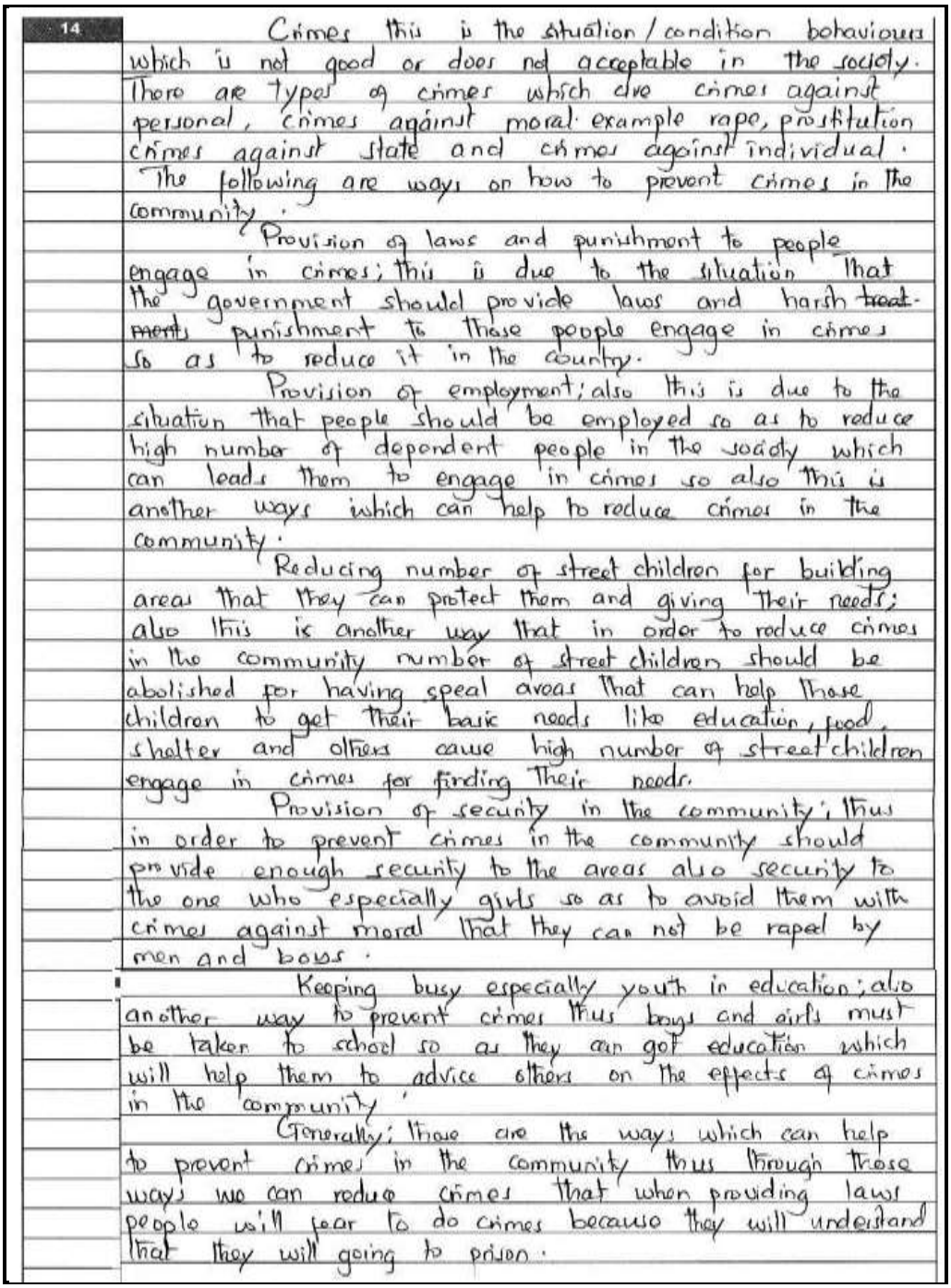


Figure 14. *Percentage of Candidates Performance on Question 14*

Figure 14 shows that the overall candidates' performance was poor as 70.5% of the candidates scored 0 to 5.5 marks and only 29.5% scored 6 to 14 marks.

The analysis of the candidates' responses show that poor performance was due to insufficient knowledge they had in the topic *Theories and Aspects of Development* especially in the *Social Problems and Underdevelopment in Tanzania.* Also, failure to understand the question which made the candidates to mention the ways of preventing crimes instead of reasons. Such points were; *Use of police forces, strict law and punishment, Provision of education and provision of employment and entrepreneurship.* Extract 14.1 is a sample of candidates' incorrect response.


14

Crimes this is the situation / condition behaviours which is not good or does not acceptable in the society. There are types of crimes which are crimes against personal, crimes against moral example rape, prostitution crimes against state and crimes against individual. The following are ways on how to prevent crimes in the community.

Provision of laws and punishment to people engage in crimes; this is due to the situation that the government should provide laws and harsh ~~treat-ments~~ punishment to those people engage in crimes so as to reduce it in the country.

Provision of employment; also this is due to the situation that people should be employed so as to reduce high number of dependent people in the society which can leads them to engage in crimes so also this is another ways which can help to reduce crimes in the community.

Reducing number of street children for building areas that they can protect them and giving their needs; also this is another way that in order to reduce crimes in the community number of street children should be abolished for having speal areas that can help those children to get their basic needs like education, food, shelter and others cause high number of street children engage in crimes for finding their needs.

Provision of security in the community; thus in order to prevent crimes in the community should provide enough security to the areas also security to the one who especially girls so as to avoid them with crimes against moral that they can not be rapel by men and boys.

Keeping busy especially youth in education; also another way to prevent crimes thus boys and girls must be taken to school so as they can got education which will help them to advice others on the effects of crimes in the community.

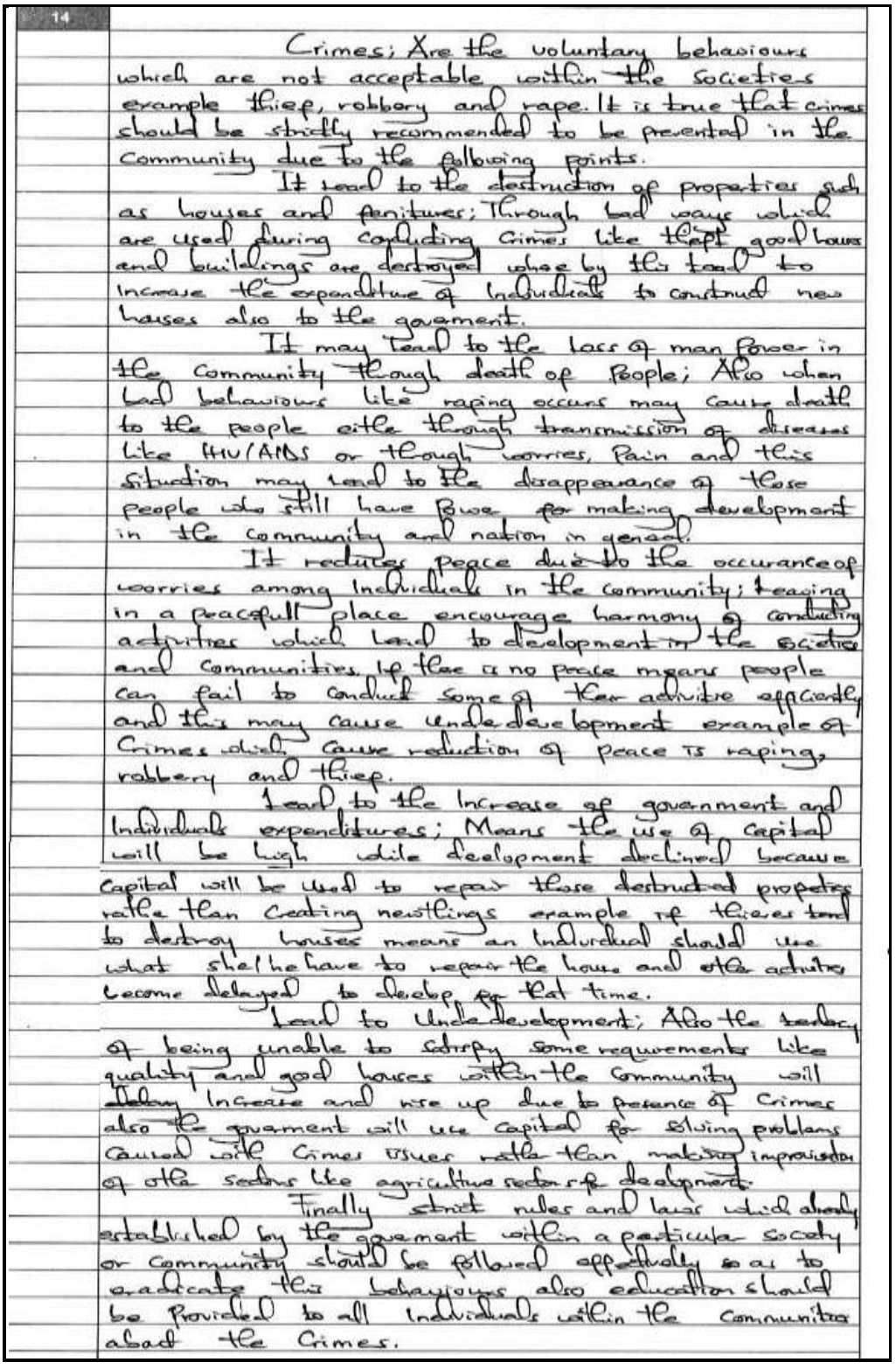
Generally; those are the ways which can help to prevent crimes in the community thus through those ways we can reduce crimes that when providing laws people will fear to do crimes because they will understand that they will going to prison.

Extract 14.1: A Sample of Incorrect Responses to Question 14.

In Extract 14.,1 the candidate explained the ways of preventing crimes in the community instead of identifying reasons of preventing crimes.

Further analysis shows that the candidates with an average performance (8.8%) had little knowledge on *The Concepts and Nature of Nature of International Relation* hence they provide and explained some correct points together with other incorrect points such as *constructing prisons, employing more police officers*. As a result they ended up with average performance.

Moreover, the candidates with good performance (20.7) on this question were able to understand the question and had enough knowledge about *Social Problems and Underdevelopment in Tanzania,* which helped them to respond the question correctly. Among the points, they provided were *loss of property, spread of diseases such as spread of HIV/AIDS, moral decay and underdevelopment*. Extract 14.2 is a sample of candidates' correct response.



14

Crimes; Are the voluntary behaviours which are not acceptable within the societies example thiefe, robbery and rape. It is true that crimes should be strictly recommended to be prevented in the community due to the following points.

It lead to the destruction of properties such as houses and furnitures; Through bad ways which are used during conducting crimes like theft good house and buildings are destroyed whose by this lead to increase the expenditure of individuals to construct new houses also to the gavament.

It may lead to the lass of man power in the community through death of people; Also when bad behaviours like raping occurs may cause death to the people either through transmission of diseases like HIV/AIDS or through worries, Pain and this situation may lead to the disappearance of those people who still have Power for making development in the community and nation in general.

It reduces peace due to the occurance of worries among individuals in the community; Leaving in a peacefull place encourage harmony of conducting activities which lead to development in the societies and communities. If there is no peace means people can fail to conduct some of their activite efficiently and this may cause unde development example of Crimes which cause reduction of peace is raping, robbery and thiefe.

Lead to the increase of government and individuals expenditures; Means the use of capital will be high while development declined because capital will be used to repair those destructed properties rather than creating newthings example of thieves tend to destroy houses means an individual should use what she/he have to repair the house and other activites become delayed to develop for that time.

Lead to Unde development; Also the tendency of being unable to satisfy some requirements like quality and good houses within the community will delay increase and rise up due to presence of Crimes also the gavament will use capital for solving problems caused with Crimes other rather than making improvision of other sectors like agriculture sector of development.

Finally strict rules and laws which already established by the gavament within a particular society or community should be followed effectively so as to eradicate this behaviours also education should be provided to all individuals within the communities about the Crimes.

Extract 14.2: A Sample of Correct Responses to Question 14.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The Development Studies examination in 2022 had one paper in which all six topics were covered. These topics were *Theories and Aspects of Development, Tanzania in Global Politics, Government and Politics, Citizenship and Human Rights, Culture and Philosophy* and *Globalization.*

The candidates had good performance on two (2) topics which were: *Culture and Philosophy (97.2)* and *Citizenship and Human Rights (73.8%).* The remaining four topics had average performance namely; *Tanzania in Global Politics (68.4%), Globalization (65.9%), Government and Politics (65.2%)* and *Theories and Aspects of Development (42.8%).* There were no topics with poor performance.

The topic *Culture and Philosophy* had good performance for three consecutive years i.e. 2020 (84.4%), 2021 (84.3%) and in 2022 the candidates' performance increased by 12.9% where by 93.6% of the candidates passed. Good performance in this topic was due to the sufficient knowledge they had in most of the subtopics as well as clear understanding of the question, which enabled them to respond with more relevant facts.

On the other hand, the candidates performance on the topic *Theories and Aspects of Development* in 2022 was 42.8% indicating a decline of 44.7% compared to 2021 where the candidate performance was 87.5%. However, the topic had good performance in two consecutive years such that in 2020 (76.1%) and 2021 (87.5%). The reason for the decline in 2022 was the candidates' insufficient knowledge about the topic, especially in *The concepts of Development.* The summary of the candidates' performance on each topic is shown in the appendix attached at the end of this report.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The analysis indicates that the candidates' general performance on DSEE 2022 was good since 4,294 (98.37) out of 4,423 (100%) who sat for examination passed. The candidates showed adequate knowledge and skills in various topics, as well as good understanding of the questions asked and adequate proficiency in the English language. However, the candidates with average performance had partial knowledge of different topics, unclear explanations, and inappropriate use of vocabulary which affected the quality of their responses.

The candidates who had poor performance in some questions demonstrated lacked or inadequate knowledge of different topics, they also failed to understand the requirements of the questions and they displayed a poor mastery of the English Language which affected clarity of their responses.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve the performance of the candidates in the future examinations in this subject, the following are recommended:

(a) Tutors have to adopt more engaging methods (participatory methods) in order to enhance and consolidate knowledge and competences to the student teachers in all topics.

(b) To assess the student teacher through competence based questions in their formative tests so that they familiarize with it and expand their views.

(c) To lead the student teachers in reviewing the topics covered so as to reinforce the knowledge of the topics concern.

Appendix

SUMMARY OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC ON THE DEVELOPMENT STUDIES SUBJECT

S/N.	Topic	Question Number	Performance in Each Question (%)	Average Performance Per Topic (%)	Remarks
1.	Culture and Philosophy	**3**	97.2	97.2	Good
2.	Citizenship and Human Rights	**2**	85.3	73.8	Good
3.	Tanzania in Global Politics	**5**	97.3	68.4	Average
		6	70.9		
		12	36.9		
4.	Globalization	**4**	65.9	65.9	Average
5.	Government and Politics	**1**	92.1	65.2	Average
		11	38.3		
6.	Theories and Aspects of Development	**7**	97.7	42.8	Average