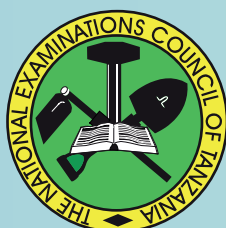


THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



**CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT
FOR THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY
EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE) 2016**

111 GENERAL STUDIES

THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



**CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS REPORT
FOR THE ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY
EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ACSEE) 2016**

111 GENERAL STUDIES

Published by

National Examinations Council of Tanzania

P.O. Box 2624

Dar es salaam, Tanzania.

© The National Examinations Council of Tanzania, 2016

All rights reserved

Table of Contents

FOREWORD	iv
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER QUESTION..	2
2.1 SECTION A	2
2.1.1. Question 1: Religion	2
2.1.2. Question 2: Life Skills	6
2.2 SECTION B	12
2.2.1. Question 3: International Affairs	12
2.2.2. Question 4: International Affairs	19
2.3 SECTION C	24
2.3.1 Question 5: Democratic Process and Practices.....	24
2.3.2 Question 6: Democratic Process and Practices.....	31
2.4 SECTION D	36
2.4.1 Question 7: Science and Technology in Development.....	36
2.4.2 Question 8: Contemporary/Cross Cutting Issues-Environmental Issues.....	41
3.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH TOPIC ...	47
4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48
4.1 CONCLUSION.....	48
4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS.....	48
APPENDIX.....	50

FOREWORD

The General Studies Candidates Item Response Analysis (CIRA) report on the performance of Candidates for Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations (ACSEE), 2016 has been prepared so as to provide feedback to students, teachers, policy makers and other education stakeholders on the candidates' performance in this subject.

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

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

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

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



Dr. Charles E. Msonde
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report analyses the performance of candidates in General Studies for the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) in 2016. The General Studies Examination covered the syllabus and conformed to the Examination format.

This paper had 8 questions distributed in four sections namely A, B, C, and D. The candidates were required to answer five questions by choosing one question from each of the 4 sections and the remaining question from any. All questions were essay type and each question carried 20 marks.

The candidates who sat for the General Studies Examination in 2016 were 64, 858, out of which 46,202. (71.24%) passed while in 2015 a total of 35,175 sat for the same examination, out of which 30,596 (86.98 %) passed. This indicates that the performance of the candidates has declined by 15.74 percent.

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

Three scores categories have been used for convenience of analysis of the candidates' performance in each question where scores ranging from 0 to 34 marks is weak performance, 35 to 59 marks is average and 60 to 100 marks is good performance. The candidate's performance in these categories is represented by colours where green colour has been used to show topics with good performance, yellow topics with average performance and the red colour shows topics with weak performance.

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

2.0 ANALYSIS OF THE CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER QUESTION

This section analyses the performance of candidates in each question by indicating the number of candidates who attempted each question and explaining the quality of the candidates' responses and the various score groupings identified in the analysis.

2.1 SECTION A

2.1.1. Question 1: Religion

The question required the candidates to justify the statement that despite separating state matters from religious affairs among developing countries, there are still many challenges facing them.

The question was attempted by 19,212 candidates (29.4%) and the performance was weak as 99.2 percent of the candidates scored below average, 54.8 percent scored a 0 mark, 44.40 percent scored from 1 to 6.5 marks. Only a few candidates (0.8%) scored from 7 to 12.5 marks. This performance is summarized in Figure 1

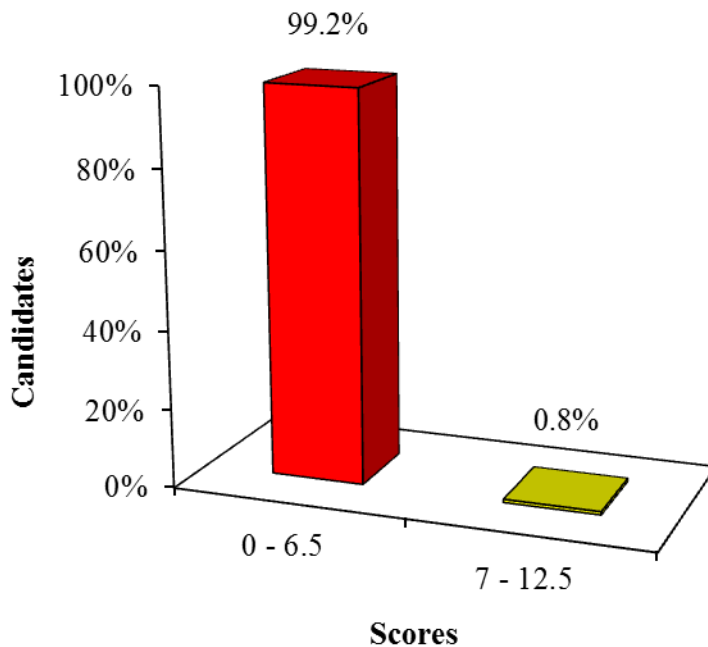


Figure 1: The performance of candidates in question 1

The analysis of candidates' responses reveals that candidates who scored a 0 mark (54.8%) failed to conceptualize state matters and religious affairs, a situation which led to the supply of irrelevant responses. For example, one of the candidates argued that religion provides education and social services, enhancing economic development and maintaining unity. Another candidate associated challenges of separating state matters from religious affairs with negative social cultural issues such as female genital mutilation, forced and early marriages, killing of the Albinos, inheritance of widows and food taboos. Besides, other candidates misinterpreted the question to mean challenges facing African states. One of the candidate, for example, mentioned corruption, civil wars, increased debt crisis and unemployment. Another observed weakness was poor organization of points coupled with inadequate English language skills. Extract 1.1 is an illustration of a response from a candidate who answered contrary to the demands of the question.

Extract 1.1

1.	<p>Developing countries are the third world countries which are in low stage compared with the first world countries in all spheres of life. This means that developing countries have low production, low per capita income and high rate of unemployed people which the developed countries are countries which are well in all economic, social and political sector. Developing countries are facing many challenges which make it difficult for the development to take place.</p> <p>The following are the challenges facing the developing countries.</p> <p>Corruption, is the big challenge which is hindering the development of the developing countries. For example in providing job opportunities many people are using corruption so that they can be employed, hence it led to high rate of unemployed people and also those who are employed are not accountable.</p> <p>Civil wars, is the big challenge which is still affecting the development of the third world country. This is due to the fact that due to the civil wars no any development which is taking place. For example in Rwanda the Hutu and the Tutsi are good example of the groups which led to underdevelopment of Rwanda.</p> <p>High dependent economy, is also the challenge to the third world countries and this is due to the fact that there is no any heavy industrial base which</p>
----	--

1.	is producing goods instead these countries depends on developed countries. For example a country like Tanzania is the good example of countries which are economical dependant to the developed countries.	
	Increase of debt crisis, it is also the challenge hindering the developing countries because at this time due to the World Bank and IMF many developing countries have been taking loans from the developed countries for the aim of promoting development. But the effect is that after taking the loans they can not manage to pay back hence the crisis.	
	Unemployment is also the big challenge to the development of the third world countries; and this is due to the fact that many people are unemployed hence no any production which is taking place while they are in need of getting basic needs.	
	Developing countries have many challenges but they can be solved through internal utilization of resources and through the provision of entrepreneurship education.	

Extract 1.1 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who discussed problems facing African states such as corruption, civil wars, the debt crisis and unemployment instead of showing the challenges facing developing countries in separating state from religious affairs

The candidates with scores ranging from 1 to 6.5 marks (44.40%) wrote sketchy work by outlining the points without elaborating. As a result, some

of them could score a mark in the introduction but missed marks in the rest of the essay. Others could not express themselves coherently in English language and did not provide exhaustive elaborations.

However, a few candidates (0.8%) scored from 7 to 11.5 marks. They were able to provide a few relevant points to show the challenges facing developing countries in separating state matters from religious affairs which include religious fundamentalism, favouritism and unequal treatment of government to some religious denominations, lack of religious tolerance and peaceful coexistence. The candidates could not score high marks because of repetition of points and lack of exhaustive elaborations. Only one candidate scored 12.5 marks in this question.

2.1.2. Question 2: Life Skills

The question instructed the candidates to analyse six roles of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Tanzania. The question was attempted by 47,401 candidates (72.6%) of which 1.7 percent scored 0 mark, whereas 68.50 percent scored from 1 to 6.5 marks, 28.50 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and only 1.3 percent scored from 12 to 16 marks which was the highest score in this question. Generally, the performance of candidates was poor as 70.2 percent scored below 7 marks, which is the average mark. This performance is summarised in figure 2

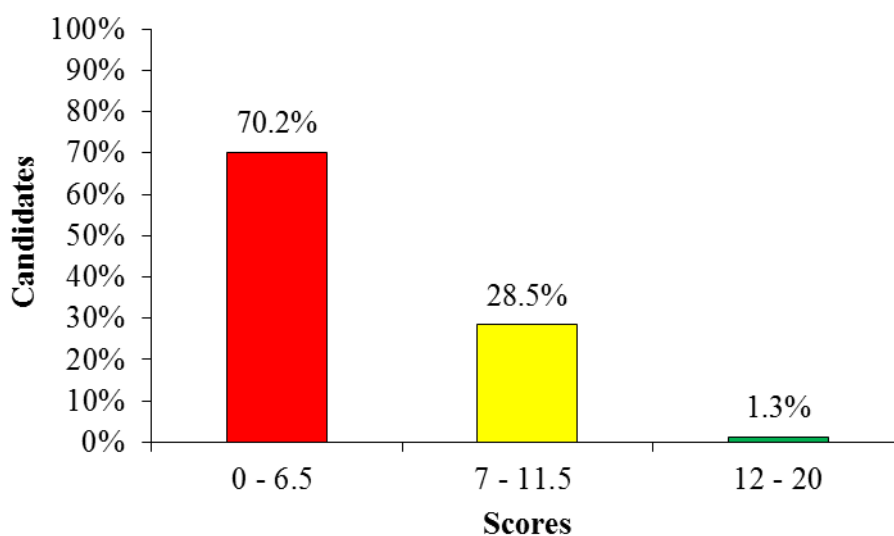


Figure 2: The candidate's performance in question 2

The candidates who scored 0 mark (1.7%) failed to identify the demands of the question and consequently they gave incorrect responses. For example, one of the candidates discussed personal life skills such as self-confidence, self-reliance, assertiveness and the like as roles of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Tanzania. Another candidate mentioned qualities of an entrepreneur such as initiating the organization, decision making, introducing a new innovation and being a communicator. Another candidate provided the requirements of an entrepreneur like good uses of capital; education, capital goods, budget etc. instead of roles of entrepreneurship to the economic development in Tanzania. Inadequate knowledge on the topic led to factual errors in some of the candidates' responses and in some cases the problem was compounded by the candidates' inability to express themselves properly in English Language. Extract 2.1 shows a sample of the response of a candidate who provided an incorrect response

Extract 2.1

2.	Entrepreneurship is the situation whereby people join together so as to form one organization.
	The following are the roles of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Tanzania like here under:-
	Tanzania roles of entrepreneurship in self reliance. Self reliance is the situation where-by people afford his best needs like money, what kind of business can sell and others.
	Tanzania roles of entrepreneurship in self confidence. The entrepreneur is must be have a confidence about his/her work and not to depend others.
	Tanzania roles of entrepreneurship in problem solving skills. The entrepreneur must be solving his/her problem se self without to participate another person.
	Tanzania roles of entrepreneurship in self confidence. Confidence can be the one

2	among the business can continue like when the customer come in your shop to buy some thing is ^{you} must be Confidence so as to achieve your business	
	Tanzania role of entrepreneurship in assertiveness: like to know who are you and what are you doing.	
	Tanzania role of entrepreneurship in negotiation: The producer and consumer are must be in negotiation issue upto the one is to be in success, even producer or consumer.	
	To Concluding that, Tanzania Success to entrepreneurship in the economic - development so as to be like abroad Country like USA.	

Extract 2.1 is a sample of a response from the script of a candidate who discussed personal life skills like self-confidence, self-reliance and assertiveness contrary to the demands of the question.

The candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks constituted the majority (68.5%). The low score presuppose lack of adequate knowledge about the subject matter reflected through failure to exhaust the required points and some unclear phrases and sentences. Lack of organizational skills in terms of adhering to essay writing format was also noted in this category of candidates. Nevertheless, they were able to outline some few relevant points on the role of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Tanzania such as employment creation, payment of different taxes to the government, however, their analyses was shallow to merit high scores.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks (28.5%) demonstrated adequate knowledge of the subject matter and the demands of the question. However, they could not score higher marks due to failure to exhaustively elaborate the required points. Some of the candidates could not provide plausible introduction and conclusion and some of their arguments were characterised by repetition of points.

Despite the weakness described above there were a few candidates (1.3%) who scored from 12 to 16 marks. The candidates in this category were able to address the demands of the question and had knowledge on the roles of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Tanzania. For example, one of the candidates argued that entrepreneurship contributes to effective utilization of natural resources, creates employment opportunities, entrepreneurs pay taxes to the government, contributes to the development of science and technology through various innovations and creativity and facilitates the availability of goods and services in the country. Additionally, the strength of the candidates' responses in this category emanated from their ability to provide coherent arguments and good organizational skills. However, they could not score above 16 marks because of repetition of some points, inability in provide relevant arguments to all the required points. Extract 2.2 is a sample of relatively good response.

Extract 2.2

2.	Entrepreneurship, is defined as the act of starting a business or any economic activity. An example of entrepreneurship is such as starting a business of selling food at town, selling water where it is not available.
	In Tanzania entrepreneurship has the following roles:-
	Creates employment to many Tanzanians. Many Tanzanians are employed in different activities through the knowledge of entrepreneurship. For instance in informal sectors.
	Increase government revenue through tax; The government is now collecting tax from different informal sectors. By doing this the government is able to run her different projects such as schools, hospitals and infrastructures.
	Provision of goods and services. Entrepreneurship in Tanzania provide different goods and services. The goods like Soap which are manufactured at Kigoma, also there are different services such as transport services, shoe shine and washing clothes are available.
	Utilization of available resources. In Tanzania many resources are -

2.	available. The resources like land, water bodies and minerals.	
	Through entrepreneurship many Tanzanians utilize them, for instance agriculture and fishing is done in different parts of Tanzania.	
	Innovation and creativity, through entrepreneurship many goods and services are innovated. The goods like local soap and M-Pesa service is innovated in Tanzania.	
	Discourage of importation, Entrepreneurship helps in production of different local goods. This helps to discourage importation. When importation is discouraged, Tanzania is able to improve her balance of payment and this will gear forward economic development.	
	Although entrepreneurship in Tanzania plays a big role in economic development still it faces different challenges. The challenges are such as shortage of capital, poor environment, poor government support and many Tanzanians have not enough skills about entrepreneurship. This should be solved in order entrepreneurship should be efficient in Tanzania.	

Extract 2.2 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who was able to analyse the roles of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Tanzania such as employment creation, paying tax to the government, innovation and creativity and utilization of available resources.

2.2 SECTION B

2.2.1. Question 3: International Affairs

The question required the candidates to examine the causes of political conflicts in Africa based on the statement that for several decades after independence, African nations have been plagued by endless conflicts.

The question was attempted by 40,618 candidates (62.2%) and their performance was average as 50.7 percent of the candidates scored from 7 to 17.5 marks, 46.9 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 3.8 percent scored from 12 to 17.5 marks. Moreover, 49.3 percent of the candidates scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, of which only 0.7 percent of the candidates scored a 0 mark. This performance is summarised in Figure 3.

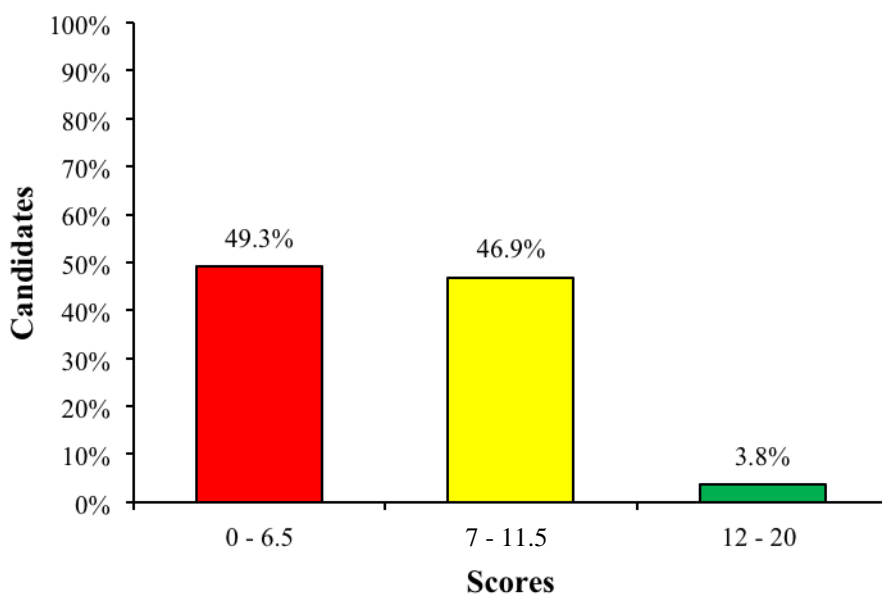


Figure 3: The candidate's performance in question 3

A few candidates who scored from 12 to 17.5 marks (3.8%) were able to understand the demands of the question and demonstrated adequate knowledge of the subject matter by examining the causes of political conflicts in Africa with vivid examples such as border problems, foreign intervention in the continent, tribalism, religious problems, greed for power and corruption. Another contributory factor for the candidate's good performance was the ability to coherently present their arguments and good organizational skills of the essays. However, they could not score more than 17.5 marks because of repetitions and failure to cite relevant examples to

support all their arguments. As a result, the candidate's scores varied for each individual candidate. Extract 3.1 shows a sample of a good response provided by one of the candidates.

Extract 3.1

Political conflict refers to any situation in which there is general public unrest related to political matters. Political conflicts have been common in various African countries from post independence period upto present. Some of them include the Biafran war in Nigeria in 1970s, the ongoing conflicts in Congo, the civil war in Kenya in 2007, the civil war in South Sudan. These have all been due to varieties of ^a reasons, some of them include:-

Monopoly of power. In some countries, African presidents have stayed in power for a number of years upto decades by rigging elections and also by changing their countries' constitutions so as to allow them to rerun for their offices. This inturn deny people their democratic rights to choose new leaders or contest thus they opt for more harsh means to remove their leaders from power. For instance in Libya, in 2011, Muammar Gaddafi was removed from power due to his 40 year long stay and a civil war erupted.

Abuse of power. Most African leaders are characterised as being corrupt, nepotic, selfish and unfair. They misuse public funds leaving the majority of African citizens living in extremely miserable conditions of hunger, poor social services. ~~Even~~ The majority embittered population tends to opt for means like strikes, rallies and civil wars so as to oust their corrupt leaders. For instance the war in Congo Democratic Republic of Congo in the late 1990s which ousted the corrupt Mobutu government out.

Existence of tribalism amongst many African countries. Tribalism in Africa is rooted to the colonial period where colonialists divided and stratified people in the society basing on their tribes. In post independence Africa, it has been a serious cause of disunity and political conflicts whereby certain tribes feel underprivileged and left out by the governments

3. composed by people of rival tribes. For instance the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 was mainly due to tribal issues.

Religious differences and religious fundamentalism amongst people in a country. Religious differences have resulted in civil wars where by a particular religion feels underprivileged and discriminated by leaders who are mainly of a different religion from theirs. This makes them opt for harsh means to oust the government from power. For instance in Central Africa, ^{republic} a civil war broke out in 2013 when the small Muslim minority overthrew the Majority Christian government on basis of discrimination.

Fight for natural resources. Many countries in Africa are blessed with valuable resources such as minerals like gold, diamond, vast forests, huge waterbodies which when fully tapped are a great source of wealth for their nations. These natural resources have however been a source of civil wars since minority groups tend to fight so that they alone can control and benefit from the resources. For instance the wars in Congo Democratic Republic of Congo, civil war in Sierra Leone for diamonds.

In General, African nations' ~~ought~~ political conflicts are mainly due to causes which are internally oriented. African people ought to prioritise national goals as compared to minority groups' and individual benefits so as to put an end to these conflicts. African

unity should also be prioritised so as to end the conflicts and attain development.

Extract 3.1 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who was able to explain the causes of political conflicts in Africa such as religious differences, abuse of power, tribalism and lack of democracy.

However, a good number of the candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 marks (46.9%). It was observed that although the candidates in this category were able to address the demands of the question, some of their responses were not supported with relevant examples and in some cases the examples cited were out of context. Other candidates could not exhaust all the points required and above all repetition of some of the points characterised some of the responses.

Furthermore, the candidates whose scores ranged from 1 to 6.5 marks (48.6%) did not have adequate knowledge of the subject matter. Hence, their responses were characterised by a mixture of correct and incorrect responses. Some of them could not provide their responses in essay form while others just outlined their points without elaborating them. Last but not least, some of the candidates cited examples which were out of the context and some contained factual errors. For example, one of the candidates cited Mummar Gadaffi as the former President of Liberia who was overthrown as a result of foreign interference of powerful nations. Another candidate cited an example of post election violence in Kenya in 2007 in which he /she claimed Kenya African Union (KANU) won the election through rigging. In fact in 2007 the (KANU) party was no longer a force to reckon with in the Kenyan politics.

On the other hand, the few candidates (0.7%) who scored a 0 mark failed to identify the demands of the question and others lacked knowledge of the subject matter. For example, one of the candidates who deviated from the demands of the question provided challenges facing regional groupings in Africa such as differences in currency, poor means of transport and communication, language barriers, lack of capital and poor technology as causes of conflicts in Africa. Another contributory factor for their poor performance was inadequate language skills and poor organizational skills. Extract 3.2 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who failed to address the demands of the question.

Extract 3.2

3. Politics is referred to as ideologies of a certain country or political matter so as to ensure the political issues are well controlled. Most of African countries they still have political conflicts despite the fact that they have already got independence and some of these countries are like Rwanda, Burundi, and Kenya. These conflicts can be contributed with different factors and reasons.

The following are some of the factors which contribute to the endless conflict among the African countries despite the fact that they have got independence and these are.

Different ideologies due to the fact that African countries have different ideologies on them this can facilitate and bring out about conflict for example due to the fact that Kenya and Tanzania they had different ideology that's why they failed to continue cooperating together and they come up with the conflict when they fail to understand to one another and hence this misunderstanding brought up about the conflicts to them.

Difference in currency, due to the fact that African country have different value in currency hence they fail to understand one another when they come in terms of business where by most of the African country complain that Kenya are the one who benefit more while other country like Tanzania they do not benefit hence this results to the misunderstanding and hence result to conflict.

Poor means of transport and communication, some of African countries they still have poor roads which it brings about difficult for other countries to import

3. goods to them and after importing them they sell to them with the high cost and hence due to this it cause misunderstanding and hence results into conflict among the African countries.

Language barrier due to the fact that they fail to come up with one language for communication where by some of the country like Uganda they still use their native language in term of communication hence they fail to understand to one another when communicating and hence this lead to misunderstanding among themselves and results into conflict.

Lack of capital due to the fact that some of African capital they still have poor capital they fail to cooperate well with other members of other national and hence they keep on depending to them hence due to this it brings about conflicts among these member states.

Poor technology due to the fact that some of the African countries like Tanzania they still have low technology so this brings up challenge in term of exchange goods with other member states where by they fail to do so and they are being forced to receive little and give much and hence due to this it results to conflict among these country states.

In conclusion in order the African country to do away with these conflicts they should have the same ideologies, common language, political stability among these country states and common currency which will make them to be at the same level of development and hence through these they will be able to avoid conflict which results now.

Extract 3.2 show responses of a candidate who deviated from the demands of the question by explaining challenges facing regional groupings in Africa such as transport and communication, differences in currency, poor technology, lack of capital and ideological differences instead of the causes of political conflicts in Africa.

2.2.2. Question 4: International Affairs

The question required the candidates to explain six objectives of SADC. The question was attempted by 34,596 (53.0%) candidates, of which 60.1 percent of the candidates scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 3.5 percent scored from 12 to 17 marks. It can be argued that the performance of candidates in this question was good as 63.6 percent of the candidates scored from 7 marks and above. Other categories of candidates with lower marks include 36.4 percent who scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 0.2 percent who scored a 0 mark as shown in figure 4.

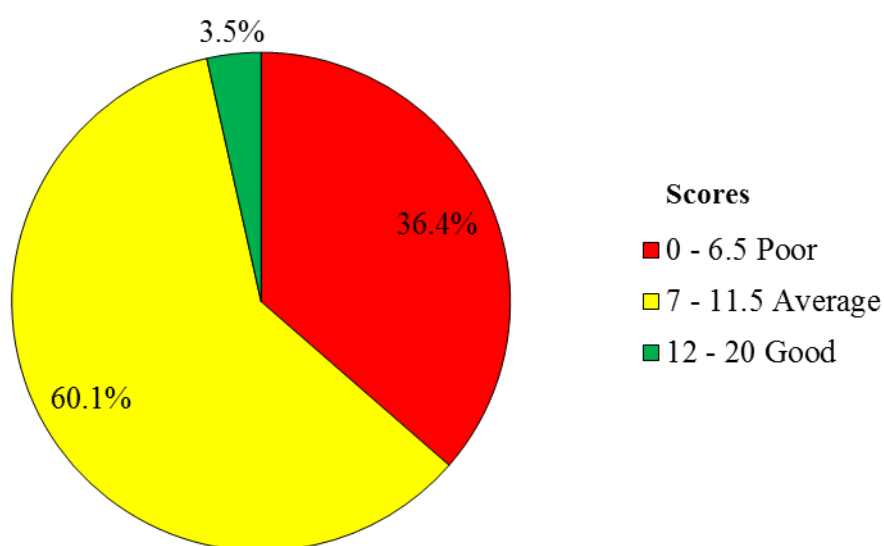


Figure 4: The performance of candidates in question 4

The candidates who scored from 12 to 17 marks (3.5%) demonstrated adequate knowledge of the subject matter and addressed the demands of the question. They were able to define and give relevant background information to SADC, like names of its members and the founding date. Secondly, they explained the objectives of SADC such as promotion of transport and communication systems among member states, reduction of economic dependence on foreign countries, promotion of agriculture and industries, protection of the environment and sustainable utilization of natural resources, promotion of peace and harmony among member states and promotion of trade union and cooperation among member states. Additionally, organization skills and coherent English sentences were also

contributory factors for their good performance. Extract 4.1 is an example of candidate who had knowledge on the objectives of SADC.

Extract 4.1

4 Southern African Development community is the regional economic integration for southern African countries which was formulated in May 1993 replacing the Southern African development Coordination Conference which was its former name. It has more than ten member countries including South Africa, Botswana, Tanzania, Namibia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia. Its headquarters is in Gaborone, Botswana. The following are the objectives of SADC.

To promote peace and harmony among African countries, the community targets at promoting peace and harmony in Africa, since this will help to create a conducive environment for social, economic and political development to take place in Africa. Activities like trade, industry, mining are favoured by conducive situation like peace and harmony. Example Peace and harmonious situation in countries like Tanzania will facilitate more development of Agriculture since it is the backbone of Tanzanians.

To promote development of transport and communication systems, the community aims at developing different railways, ports, harbours, telecommunications so as to facilitate trade activities since there will be easy movement of goods and services as well as raw materials between different countries thus this tends to benefit the countries with a lot of export earnings from within and outside the region. Example The community has managed to develop The Banguela railway system in Mozambique which help to transport raw materials and goods, but also extends services to the Tanzania Zambia railway running from Tanzania to Zambia.

4 To promote trade union and cooperation, the community is targeting to promote free trade among member countries than is operation of trade activities without any barriers since this will strengthen the rapid development of trade since there will be no difficulties in trade this tends to facilitate the massive economic development of African countries and will help to reduce the excessive dependence of goods from Outside Africa thus creating their own trade base. example, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya may trade together in different fields like Manufacturing industry, Agriculture and fishing thus all countries being benefited.

To reduce economic dependence on foreign countries and institutions, since most of the African countries are considered to be developing with the exception of South Africa, one of their major feature is excessive dependence on foreign countries, they depend on aids, grants and loans from developed countries to finance their social, economical and political activities due to this the community aims at reducing this dependence through promoting the effective utilization of African resources so as to promote development in Africa. example Countries like Uganda, Malawi, and Tanzania they frequently face deficit budget thus depending on World bank and International Monetary fund to finance them.

To promote development of Agriculture and industry, the community also aims to strengthen the development of agriculture and industry since most of the African countries especially its members are endowed with different natural resources like

4	<p>minerals, forests, fertile soil, new materials which when effectively utilized promote advancement of agricultural and industrial base which are good pillars of countries development thus will lead to maximization of benefits to members when export and trade with people of Africa and beyond boundaries. Example: In South Africa different industries may be developed like mining, Tourism and Agriculture, Manufacturing industry.</p> <p>To promote Africa and Strengthen African unity and Cooperation, The community emphasises Cooperation of African Countries since this are the Pillars to promote social, political and economic development in Africa this will help to reduce the excessive dependence of African countries on foreign countries and will facilitate to solve problems like neo-colonialism and this cooperation can be promoted through communities like African unity.</p> <p>Generally the Southern African development community has managed to achieve its objectives to a certain extent like it has managed to develop some transport systems, has managed to reduce the excessive dependence of African countries on foreign countries although in implementation of its objects it is faced by Challenges and problems like neo-colonialism, political conflicts in African countries extreme nationalism which tend to hinder the effective operation of the community.</p>
---	--

Extract 4.1 show a response of a candidate was able to explain the objectives of SADC such as promotion of peace and security, promotion of transport and communication system; reduce dependence on foreign countries, promote agriculture and industries.

Furthermore, the majority of the candidates (60.1%) had average performance of scores ranging from 7 to 11.5 marks. An indication that they had adequate knowledge of the objectives of SADC such as to combat

HIV/AIDS, malaria and other deadly communicable diseases, sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment. Nevertheless, they could not score high marks because of lack of exhaustive explanation coupled with repetitions of some points.

Moreover, the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks (36.2%) had partial knowledge of the objectives of the SADC. For example, one of the candidates cited the construction of the Tanzania and Zambia Railways (TAZARA) as one of the implementation of the objectives of SADC and another candidate cited the promotion of peace and security among member states with reference to the formation of ECOMOG. Other observed weaknesses include inability to provide the required number of points, repetitions and sketchy explanations of the points.

On the other hand, a few candidates who scored a 0 mark (0.2%) lacked knowledge of the subject matter. For example, one of the candidates associated SADC with Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). The candidate pointed out devaluation of the local currency, privatization of public parastatal organizations, reduction of government expenditure and introduction of multiparty system as objectives of SADC. As a matter of fact, Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) was an economic recovery programme implemented in most African countries in the 1990's with the assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Extract 4.2 is a sample from a script of a candidate who provided irrelevant and unrelated points.

Extract 4.2

4.	SADC this was introduced so as to make puppet leaders through multipartism in less developed countries, needs people to be pass through privatization. The following are the objectives of SADC which are:
	Devaluation of local currency; SADC needs to devalue local currencies so as to discourage competition and investors who wants to invest on the local countries.
	Multipartism; SADC introduced multipartism so as to get puppet leaders who in order to inform them about how local countries discussed about.
	Privatization; SADC introduce privatization so in order to reduce employment opportunities to the citizens. Through privatization power occurred in a country.
	Reduction of government expenditure; Through SADC it reduce the government expenditures like construction of hospitals, schools also constructing roads. This may lead to the people to be unemployed and it may cause poverty.

Extract 4.2 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who presented irrelevant and unrelated points to the question such as devaluation of local currency, introduction of multipartism, privatization and reduction of government expenditure instead of explaining the objectives of SADC.

2.3 SECTION C

2.3.1 Question 5: Democratic Process and Practices

The question required the candidates to evaluate six functions of political parties based on the quotation that in order to survive in a political system, political parties must perform basic roles.

This question was attempted by 27,938 candidates (42.8%) and the performance was weak as 70.7 percent of them scored from 0 to 6.5 marks, 28 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 1.3 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks. This performance is summarized in figure 5.

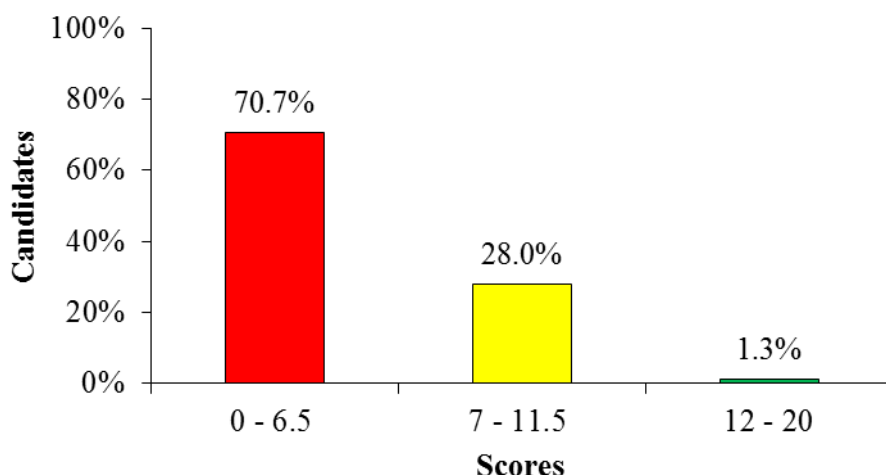


Figure 5: The candidate's performance in question 5

The candidates who scored a 0 mark (3.6%) showed lack of knowledge of the subject matter. For example, one of the candidates addressed the functions of political parties by associating them with economic development whereby the candidate argued that political parties provide infrastructure, provide social services, improve agriculture and provide employment. Another candidate argued that political parties enact laws and provide justice in the country. On the other hand, one candidate misinterpreted the question by associating the functions of political parties with the principles of democracy such as free and fair election, freedom of speech and majority rule. Another notable weakness in this category was the candidates' inability to construct grammatically correct sentence leading to unclear, meaningless or incorrect arguments. One candidate, for example, argued that political parties *promote and preserve political instability and prevents human rights*. This argument is incorrect because political parties do not prevent human rights. In this case, the candidate might have ideas on the functions of political parties but was unable to elaborate it due to poor mastery of the English Language. Given this weakness the candidates could not score any mark. Extract 5.1 is a sample of a response from the candidate who associated the functions of political parties with the principles of democracy.

Extract 5.1

5' Political parties are the Multilateral organization of political association into the large of unit to represent the majority. for example of political parties in Tanzania including (CCM) Chama cha Mapinduzi, (CHADEMA) Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo are the major opposition parties. According to the statement which state that "In order to survive in a political system, the political parties must perform some basic roles" in agree with the above state. The following are the condition which could make the certain party to exist into the government.

Free and fair election. It mean that people should be given the opportunity of decide who will be consent on leading them. So if there are certain political parties will ensure the equal participation of the election its could make them to survive.

Freedom of speech. Also the issue of freedom the citizens should be given the chance to speak on what make them poor and what led them to suffer. So if the parties will make its possible its could make them to still alive.

Majority rule. It mean that the nation should be ruled under the problems that faced and that led struggle to her people.

5 So the particular part should be follow the needs of the majority and the needs of minority right.

Transparent and accountability. The nation should be under the parties with characteristics of be transparent. It means that each and every thing that happening into the particular situation the government should be express into her citizens. So due to that make its to be alive.

Non-corrupt part. If the part also featured with non corruption its led to survive means its will be against for all evils concerning about the corruption and other miserable condition like that.

Non violent personal. If the part introduce the personal who is active on his or her response it make them to still existing. Due to the fact that non-violent leaders will use the diplomatic way to solve the problems experience into the society hence its will make them to existing.

Generally the political parties attribute to the maintenance of peace and the particular state. Its said that though the formation of political parties make them to be well power on how they can organize the people.

Extract 5.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who provided irrelevant points by showing the pillars of democracy and other unrelated points instead of evaluating the functions of political parties.

The majority of the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks (67.1%). outlined a few relevant points or provided partial explanations such as to educate its members, train future leaders and identify good and bad leaders. However, irrelevant introduction, conclusion and repetition of points were another characterizing feature of their responses coupled with inadequate English language skills.

Furthermore, the candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks (28%) demonstrated adequate knowledge of the functions of political parties and good flow of ideas. Nevertheless, they could not score higher marks because of lack of exhaustive elaboration of all the required number of points.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored from 12 to 15.5 (1.3%) were able to evaluate the functions of political parties. The candidates in this category were able to define a political party and then showed the functions especially in relation to their objectives. One of the candidates for example argued that the functions of political parties include;

Helping to monitoring the ruling party “watchdogs”, provide civic education to the society, promoting democracy and good governance through its leaders and appointing people to contest for leadership position.

Another candidate argued that the functions of political parties include:
participation in general elections, bring about development to the people..; criticize and challenge the government so as to bring efficiency in leadership and to form a government when it wins in the elections.

Extract 5.2 is a sample of a response from the script of a candidate who was able to evaluate the functions of political parties.

Extract 5.2

5

Political parties refers to the groups of people who have a common view and goals and aims to control of the nation so as to bring about development.

There are various political parties with different names and organization aiming at creating development. Political parties have the following roles to play in society:

To provide civic education to the society, the political parties have to play a role of educating people about a civic education concerning various matters about the governance and state at all so as people can be aware about various issues concerning the state and their rights in a society. Example CHADEMA and other opposition parties used to offer education to people about the importance of constitutional changes and the procedure and struggle of change of it.

To foster and lead the Development of the people and nation, As a political party it should play a part in fostering that the development of the people are achieved by discussing and observing the challenges that leads to the underdevelopment of the nation and the state Example. The political party must have a goal or a sector that it should depend on in order to bring about development such as care on the struggle of development of the Industries.

To promote Democracy and Good Governance through its leaders, political party it is the one that leads to contribution of the leaders in the government and therefore it should stand that it ensure that its leaders are faithful and follows the principles of Democracy and Good governance at all levels since the political party should guarantee a good governance according to the democracy and not as according to people's views or

personal interest Example. Political parties must have the principle which govern its governance and ensure that at all its members follow the given conditions of the political party.

To analyse the challenges faced by a society and create plans on how to solve them when it gets into power, as a political party either in power or not, it suppose to check on the challenges and problems that inhibits the development of a society and come up with a creative solution of the challenge faced by a society. This helps in making sure it creates a chance to development when political party gets power. Example The challenge of Education and Water in Rural areas have to be analysed by political parties.

To provide qualified candidates for contesting for leadership with the aim of bringing changes, the political parties have a role of providing candidates who will participate in election and struggle for the post so as to bring changes according to the policy of the specific political parties and their policy. Example. In Tanzania during election every political party provides a member for the struggle of leadership position and ruling.

They act as a watchdogs to the political party in power to ensure there is good governance and democracy, the political parties plays a role of being as watchdogs to other political parties since they ensure that the government in power performs its basic function accordingly to the law and how the constitution states but not otherwise, this helps to challenge the government in power to perform good so as to do not loose followers. Example. Zitto Kabwe of ACT has been actively following up the government in power and challenge on —

on the performance and conduct of the political party in power instantly.

Therefore political parties have been of great contribution since they play a big function which contributes to the development of the nation. Also the political parties being many or large in number helps in the promotion of democracy.

Extract 5.2 is a sample of a good response from a candidate who was able to evaluate the functions of political parties such as to provide civic education to the society, leading people towards development, promoting democracy and good governance.

2.3.2 Question 6: Democratic Process and Practices

The question required the candidates to describe six reasons for the people to vote in an election.

This question was attempted by 40,095 candidates (61.4%) but their performance was weak, as 83.1 percent of them scored from 0 to 6.5 marks of which 82.8 percent scored from 1 to 6.5 marks, 16.5 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks and 0.4 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks. This performance is summarized in figure 6.

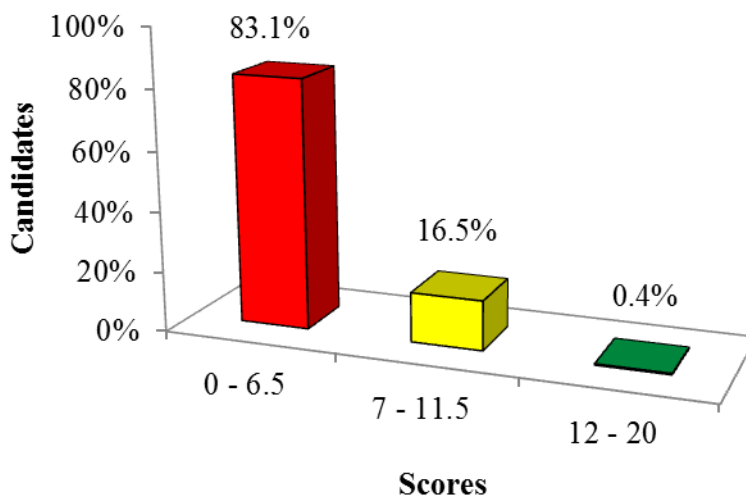


Figure 6: The candidate's performance in question 6

The candidates who scored a 0 mark (0.3%) lacked knowledge of the subject matter and correct interpretation of the question. The majority of candidates erroneously associated the demands of the question with the qualifications which enable citizens to vote. For example, one of the candidates pointed out the following reasons as to why people vote, *being a citizen, not being under 18 years, having a normal mind, not having two citizenship, having registered as a voter, having an election identity card*. Another candidate explained the importance of the voter's identity card which includes *identifying the citizen and non-citizen, to facilitate access for loan*. Another candidate misinterpreted the question to mean qualifications of a voter in Tanzania as shown in Extract 6.1.

Extract 6.1

6. Voter is a document which used in election to choose the leader. Six reasons for the people to vote in election are the following:-

He/she must be citizen: In order to person to vote in election he/she must be citizen in a country.

He/she must be under 18 years: If so in order to the person to vote in election she/he must have 18 years because in this age he/she will know as citizen.

He/she must have normal mind: The mad can't be allowed in election because they may cause riot in the area where election take place.

He/she must have an election identity card: If the person have not this identity card he/she will not allowed to vote in election room.

He/she must not have 2 citizenship: In our nation is forbidden to citizen to have another citizenship so, in order to person to vote he/she must have one citizenship.

He/she must have written in

6	book of voters: The person's can't vote	
	with out written in this book so in order	
	to vote all people must written in it	
	Reasons for the people to vote is	
	i have explained above, so all people must	
	+ do all things in order to choose their leaders.	

Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who misinterpreted the question to mean qualifications of a voter in Tanzania.

Furthermore, the majority of the candidates (82.8%) had inadequate knowledge or partial knowledge of the subject matter because they scored from 1 to 6.5 marks. The responses of candidates in this category were characterised by a mixture of correct responses and incorrect points, lack of elaborations of the points and failure to observe essay writing skills. One of the candidates, for example, mixed principles of democracy such as rule of law, multiparty system and reasons for people to vote such as helping to maintain the spirit of popular consent. Above all, inadequate English language skills were also a contributory factor for the low score.

However, some candidates who scored from 7 to 11.5 marks (16.5%) demonstrated adequate mastery of the subject matter and relatively good organizational skills in terms of adhering to essay writing rules and providing relevant introduction and conclusion. They were able to provide relevant points on the reasons why people vote such as electing leaders of their choice, it is a peaceful and orderly means of transferring power from one government to the next. However, they could not score higher marks because of repetitions and inadequate elaborations for some of the points.

On the other hand, a few candidates (0.4%) had good performance by scoring from 12 to 15 marks. They explained why people vote in an election by giving such reasons like;

Voting helps people to choose leaders, remove the government system from power when it does not rule properly, implement democracy and bring a new government into power.

Moreover, the candidates showed good organizational skills by providing relevant introduction, conclusion and good flow of ideas. However, some of

them failed to elaborate their points comprehensively and this caused differences in their scores. Extract 6.2 is a sample of a good response.

Extract 6.2

06.	Election is the process
	whereby people / citizens of a particular
	country vote for their leader who will
	be part of the ruling government and
	stand for the betterment of the country.
	There are several factors as to why
	people vote for their leaders in an election:

Q6.	<p>The following include reasons as to why people vote in an election:</p> <p>To bring the ruling government into power or to choose the ruling government; a state or a country is ruled by a government and hence after every particular interval or period, people should vote to choose their ruling government.</p> <p>To choose the leaders that they like whereby people in an election vote for a leader that they think is accountable and will work in accordance to the national constitutional laws and principles.</p> <p>To remove the former government which was ruling the country. This can also be used to change the ruling system of the government that maybe was not a good /proper ruling system.</p> <p>To implement democracy; through elections people themselves bring the government into power hence ensures the practice or implementation of democracy in a particular election.</p> <p>To fulfill their right to vote and choose the leaders on their own since it is the right of every citizen to who is an adult citizen, to participate in an election and vote for their leaders.</p> <p>Implementation or observation of human rights.</p>	
-----	--	--

06.	People are given more say
	through voting for their leaders hence they
	vote in an election so as to present
	their decisions through their votes.
	Conclusively ; every country or state
	should make sh sure that its citizens
	are given equal chances towards national
	election so as to observe and implement
	human rights since every citizen has
	the right to vote and give out his or
	her ideas on matters concerning the
	country and the government * that through
	their votes.

Extract 6.2 presents a sample of a relatively good answer to this question. The candidate was able to explain why people vote in an election.

2.4 SECTION D

2.4.1 Question 7: Science and Technology in Development

The question required the candidates to examine the contributions of science and technology in socio-economic development.

This question was attempted by 58,863 candidates (90.2%) and their performance was good, as 63.0 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks, 9.5 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks, 27.3 percent scored from 1 to 6.5 marks and only 0.2 percent scored 0 mark. Their performance is summarized in Figure 7.

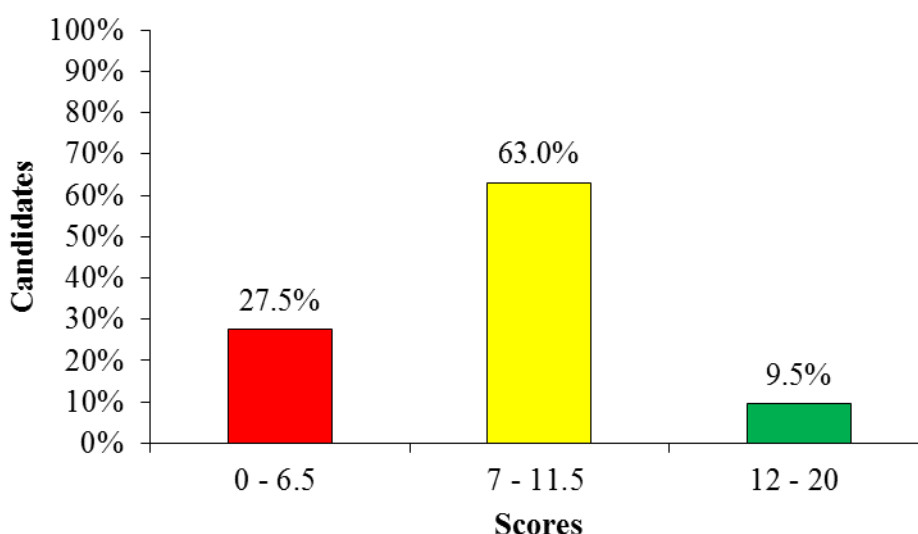


Figure 7: The candidates' performance in question 7

The candidates who scored from 12 to 19.5 marks (9.5%) were able to explain the contributions of science and technology in socio-economic development. They were able to define the concept of science *as systematic, coordinated and organized body of knowledge, derived from accurate observations of facts and experimentation of facts*, they defined technology as the *use of scientific knowledge to make things* and development as *the advancement in production and consumption of goods and services in all sphere of life*. Besides that, they showed clearly how science and technology have affected man's development such as in the fields of education, health, transport, communication, agriculture and industry. Another notable strength of the candidate's responses was good organization of essays and ability to express oneself in English Language. Extract 7.1 illustrate this case.

Extract 7.1

7. Science and technology refers to the discoveries of knowledge and its application in the process of boosting materials and making other new things so as to support human beings' life. or the life of human beings. Science is a software and technology is hardware. Science and technology are two inseparable things. Science and technology have contributed much to social and economic development as follows.

Building of Industries ranging from heavy industries like those found in Germany which produces cars, building ships in Japan, Civil engineering industries like

2 those of building or construction of roads and small scale industries from which we get many goods like soft drinks, soaps, biscuits. They are mainly found in Tanzania.

Mechanization of Agriculture, Science and technology have led to the improvement in agriculture since there is high production of raw materials which sustains industrial demands. It contributed it through discoveries of machines like Tractor which perform work with a short time, provision of fertilizers which increases the fertility of the land, and through provision of good farming method like terracing in hills, seed selection and on how to preserve your products.

Improved Transport and Communication Science and technology have contributed much to the construction of transport roads which quicken movement from one place to another within a short time. Also Communication facilities like phones have been discovered by the development of science and technology have eased communication or transfer of message from one part of the world to another.

It has led to the discoveries of Weapons like guns, bombs which are used by country for defence against enemies from other countries or within the country. Although other people use those weapons for expansionism but it is a product of science and technology.

Information Technology examples Electronic - Mailings (Email), fax, Internet, Cellular phones are the product of science and technology. All these devices facilitate communication within a country or outside the country. Example Doctor of Tanzania can send some details or question to Germany doctor hence within a short time he or she will be answered through E-mail.

7.	It has improved health services, example the discovery of X-ray have led to the decline of death among the people who were previously suffering from cancer disease. But now days person with cancer is treated and turn back to his or her economic activity.	
	Therefore, although science and technology have contributed much to the discoveries of new things like tractors, computers, weapons which facilitate work but it has negative effects like Air pollution due to excessive emission of toxic gases from industries, lead to moral decay, lead to technological stagnation to some countries like Tanzania.	

Extract 7.1 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who was able to provide the correct responses on how science and technology contributes to socio-economic development.

The majority of candidates (63.0 %) had average performance with scores ranging from 7 to 11.5 marks. This implies that a good number of candidates had adequate knowledge of the topic. However, they could not score full marks because of some few shortfalls such as inability to comprehensively exhaust the required points and repetitions of points. One of the candidates, for example, cited improvement in infrastructure in one paragraph and in the next he/she talked about improvement of transport and communication. As a matter of fact the two points were the same.

Moreover, the most notable weakness displayed by the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks (27.3%) is inadequate knowledge of the subject matter, inability to provide relevant introductions and conclusion and English language problems leading to unclear phrases and sentences. One candidate, for example, defined science and technology *as knowledge of the nature around us*. Another candidate outlined the contribution of science and technology in socio economic development as

*in the hospital we get medicine, to get the electricity it is from science and technology in the electricity are used to do work.
Example no electricity no water and getting the communication.*

On the other hand, a few candidates (0.2%), who scored a 0 mark misinterpreted the demands of the question by describing the steps which can be taken to promote science and technology such as

Establishment of universities, establishing the Ministry of science and technology, establishment of SIDO, establishment of technical centres and promoting scholarship.

Other candidates provided the indicators of underdevelopment such as *shortage of tools (machines), shortage of social services, and shortage of industrial activities and lack of education*. Others discussed the factors hindering the development of science and technology. For example, one of the candidates pointed out *lack of government support, shortage of infrastructure and shortage of capital*. Extract 7.2 shows a sample of a poor response provided by one of the candidates.

Extract 7.2

7	<p>Science and Technology this refers to the development of Social-Economical From lower stage up to upper stages. There are Contribution of Science and technology in Socio-economic development such as Establishment of SIDO, Establishment of UETIA and Establishment of Local Industry and Establishment of Technical Centres. The Following are the Contribution of Science and technology in Socio-economic development;</p> <p>Establishment of Universities and Institution, Among of the Contribution of Science and technology in Socio-economic development are Establishment of Universities and Institution, For Example MUSI.</p> <p>Establishment of technical centres, Among of the Contribution of Science and technologies in Socio-economic are Establishment of technical Centres For Example Utwara tech So among of the Contribution of Science and technology are establishment of technical Centres.</p> <p>Establishment of SIDO, This are the one among the Contribution of Science and technology in Socio-economic development so this SIDO they established in order to get different basic needs. So among the contribution of Science and technology are Establishment of Small Industry.</p> <p>Promote Promoting Scholarship, Among of the Contribution of Science and technology are Promoting Scholarship this due to get different ideological From abroad.</p>
---	--

7	So among of the Contribution of Science and technologies in Socio-economic development are Promoting Scholarship Establishment of VETA, Among of the Contribution of Science and technologies in Socio-economic development are Establishment of VETA For training and learning different knowledges. So among of the Contri Contribution are Establishment of VETA.
	Establishment of Training Collages, Among of the Contribution of Science and technologies in Socio-economic development are establishment of Training Collages. So among of the Contribution are Establishment of Training Collages.
	Generally, The development of Science and technology are the many Contribution in Socio-economic development like Establishment of Institution and Collages, Establishment of SIDO and Establishment of technical Centres.

Extract 7.2 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who failed to address the demands of the questions by providing measures which can be taken to develop science and technology such as establishment of technical centres, providing scholarships and establishment of universities instead of the contributions of science and technology.

2.4.2 Question 8: Contemporary/Cross Cutting Issues-Environmental Issues

The question required the candidates to suggest any six strategies that can be applied to preserve our environment.

The question was attempted by most candidates 54,184 (83%) and their performance was good, as 66.3 percent scored from 7 to 11.5 marks, 10.9 percent scored from 12 to 20 marks, 22.8 percent scored from 0 to 6.5 marks and only 0.1 percent scored a 0 marks. The performance is summarised in Figure 8.

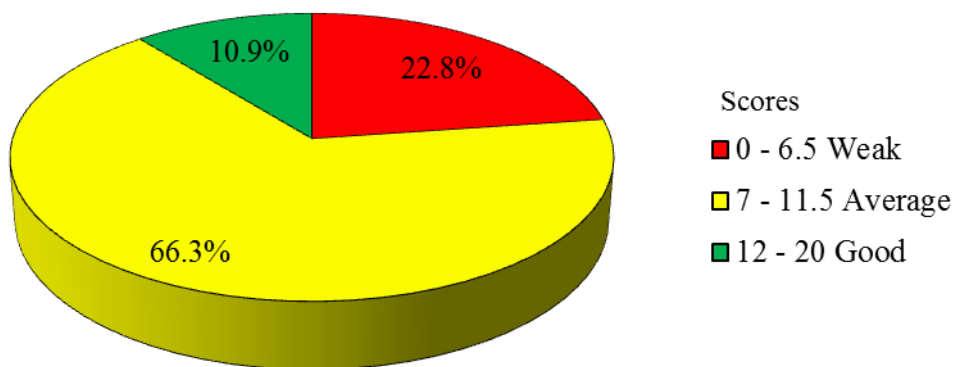


Figure 8: The candidate's performance in three categories

The candidates who scored from 12 marks to 16.5 marks (10.9%), had adequate knowledge of the subject matter and they correctly interpreted the question. They were able to define very well the concept of environment and showed clearly the strategies that can be applied to preserve it. They provided good points such as provision of education on environmental preservation, use of alternative sources of energy, afforestation and re-afforestation, proper method of waste disposal, use of proper farming methods and proper fishing methods. The candidates also demonstrated proper essay writing rules including writing good introductions, main body and conclusions. Most of the candidates in this category were able to elaborate the points by using good English language. Extract 8.1 is an illustration of a candidate who was able to suggest six strategies that can be applied to preserve the environment.

Extracts 8.1

8. Environment refers to the total surroundings where living and non-living entities interact. Currently, man does various activities that destroy the environment such as poor cultivation methods, bush burning, deforestation. The following are the measures to be taken or strategies on how our environment can be preserved.

Establishment of afforestation and reafforestation campaigns. Places that lack vegetation should be planted trees so as to protect the soil from erosion and prevent the risk of desertification. Also the existing forests should be protected from deforestation.

Proper waste disposal. The waste materials resulting from various activities such as construction, industrial production should be disposed off in specific areas that are far from residences and also in a way that would not lead to spread of diseases such as compost, landfills.

Use of alternative energy sources.

These alternative sources of energy include solar energy, tidal energy, wave energy, these sources of energy cause no pollution to the environment since there are no emissions resulting from their extraction. Therefore in this way, the environment will be free from pollutants.

8. Reduce green house gases emissions-
 Green house gases include methane, nitrogen dioxide. These gases cause green house effect. Through reducing the emission of green house gases from places like refrigerators the environment will be safe.

Provision of education on environmental conservation. Various groups of people according to the role they play in the society should be educated on importance and ways of environmental preservation. Example, Farmers should be taught on proper farming methods.

Enforcement and establishment of strict Environmental conservation laws. The organs responsible, should establish laws that will punish all those that do any activity to jeopardize the well being of the environment. Example; Punishing poachers, fining factories that pollute the environment.

Conclusively, preservation of the environment is beneficial to mankind because it keeps the environment in a state that is suitable for survival of living organisms. It also enables the future generations to be able to enjoy the same benefits from the environment.

Extract 8.1 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who was able to suggest strategies to preserve the environment such as reforestation, proper waste disposal, use of alternative source of energy and enforcement of environment conservation laws.

Furthermore, the responses of the majority of the candidates (66.3%) who performed averagely by scoring from 7 to 11.5 marks suggest that they had adequate knowledge of the topic on environmental issues. Nevertheless, the

candidates could not score higher marks because of lack of an in-depth elaborations of the strategies that can be applied to preserve our environment. Repetitions of points also characterised some of the responses. One of the candidates, for example, suggested mass education as one of the strategy that can be applied to preserve the environment in the first paragraph. In the next paragraph the candidate suggested establishment of institutions to educate people on the preservation of the environment.

The responses of the candidates who scored from 1 to 6.5 marks (22.7%) were characterised by lack of focus on the demands of the question and superficial elaborations of the few correct points provided. One of the candidates, for example, suggested control of air, water and noise pollution in one paragraph but in the next paragraph the candidate discussed about the effects of global warming. Moreover, inability to provide relevant introduction, conclusion and coherent English sentences adversely affected their performance in this question. One of the candidates, for example defined *environment as the street where the human or non human being are lived*.

On the other hand, the few candidates (0.1%) who scored 0 mark had a problem with interpretation of the question demands and lacked knowledge of the subject matter. For example, one candidate pointed out;

Abolishment of traditional beliefs, to avoid corruption, to avoid conflict, responsibility of the leader, implementation of the unsafe cant, taxes and to educate people.

Another candidate misinterpreted the question to mean ways through which environmental degradation takes place, hence mentioning ways like: *global warming, deforestation, soil erosion and land degradation*. Worse still, inadequate English language skills also adversely affected their performance. Extract 8.2 is a sample from the script of a candidate who went astray.

Extract 8.2

8. Environment is an everything which surrounding us, such as water, air, land and so on. Also is the good things which make people to be well. So, we should to preserve by using the following application.

Abolishment of traditional beliefs, most of the countries or people have bad traditions believe such as to have many child is sign of prestige, women circumcision make a women to go against in bad behaviour. So this show lead problems in environment such as disease. So, we should to abolish it in order to preserve our environment.

To avoid corruption. This is uses of illegal of any things, so, we should to avoid it in order to conserve environment because corruption can cause death.

To avoid conflict between one country and another such as Tanzania and Kenya there are conflicts about Mount Kilimanjaro. So, in order to conserve environment we should

avoid conflict between us.	
Responsibility of the leader. The leader should be responsible for the citizen, example to do the all things which taken in relation that they will do in order to avoid conflict and violence.	
Implementation of Unsaferant taxes for entrepreneurship in order to preserve our environment because can lead thought for the citizen due to fluctuation of goods.	
To educate the people especially the youth about the effects of drug abuse, corruption, prostitution and so on in order to conserve the environment, due to the fact that both of it lead that thief and so on.	
By conclusion about six strategies that can be applied to preserve our environment. We should take willing of them and also Government should support for it also for providing social services for the village in order to avoid bad behaviour such as animal robbery and street children and providing employment opportunity.	

Extract 8.2 is a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who provided irrelevant responses such abolishment of traditional beliefs and to avoid corruption.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH TOPIC

The analysis of candidates' performance in each topic indicates that two topics had good performance, one average and three topics had weak performance. Question 8 which featured the topic on *Environmental Issues* was well performed by the candidates with 77.2 percent of the candidates scoring an average of 35 marks and above, question 7 featuring the topic on *Science and Technology in Development* ranked second with 72.5 percent of candidates scoring 35 marks and above and questions 3 and 4 on

International Affairs had average performance (57.15%). On the other hand, the topics which had weak candidates' performance include; *Religion* (0.8%), *Democratic Process and Practice* (23.1%) and *Life Skills* (29.8%). The candidates' performance is summarized in the Appendix.

4.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

The performance of candidates in ACSEE 2016 General Studies was good as 71.24 percent of the candidates passed. This shows that a good number of the candidates had adequate knowledge and skills in the respective topics from which the questions were derived. However, it is evident from the analysis of the candidate's responses in various questions that many candidates face multiple challenges in answering the questions which include lack of an in-depth knowledge of some topics such as *Religion*, *Democratic Process and Practice* and *Life skills*. Another equally serious problem was inability of some candidates to interpret the questions compounded by inadequate English Language skills.

In view of this situation, teachers should employ new strategies in teaching and learning of the topics which had weak candidates' performance in ACSEE 2016. This can be effectively done by employing a variety of techniques such as inviting guest speakers and study visits to promote students' interest in the subject.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to improve the performance of the prospective candidates in this subject, the following should be considered;

- a) Teachers should train students to read and identify the demands of the questions before they start answering them.
- b) Teachers should administer regular tests and examinations of acceptable standards in line with the syllabus and the National examinations' Format so as to reinforce students' knowledge of the learned topics.
- c) The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology or the concerned institution should supply schools with teaching and learning materials

(books, academic video and films) so as to improve the quality of teaching General Studies in schools.

- d) Teachers should encourage students to read extensively a variety of textbooks, journals and newspapers instead of memorising notes provided in the classroom.
- e) Schools and interschool debating clubs should be encouraged so as to improve students` knowledge on international affairs, contemporary issues and student`s mastery of the English Language.
- f) Teachers should be given regular in-service courses and seminars in order to acclimatize themselves with some of the challenging topics in the syllabus such as *religion*, *life skills* and *philosophy* just to name a few of them.

THE PERFORMANCE OF CANDIDATES IN EACH TOPIC

S/n	Topic	ACSEE 2016		
		The number of questions	The percentage of candidates with the average of 35 marks and above	Remarks
1	Contemporary /crosscutting issues- Environmental issues.	1	77.20	Good
2	Science and Technology in Development	1	72.50	Good
3	International Affairs	2	57.15	Average
4	Life skills	1	29.80	Weak
5	Democratic Process and Practice	2	23.10	Weak
6	Religion.	1	0.80	Weak

