



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini Primary Certificate Education

Social Studies (515/02)
Examination Report for 2023

KEY MESSAGES

The Social Studies Paper was written in early November 2023 by about 26 647 candidates countrywide. Candidates performed fairly well in this component as a sizeable number of them were able to respond as per the demands of the paper. Educators and all other stakeholders are applauded for a job well done as candidates seemed prepared for this paper. The paper is divided into two sections, **Section A (20 marks) and B (30marks)**. Candidates are expected to **answer all questions in Section A** and to choose only **5 of the 6 questions in Section B**. Numerous concerns have been raised in the past regards to Section B but some continue to answer **ALL** the six questions, overlooking the clear instruction that they are supposed to choose **ONLY 5**. It has been noted, and educators have been made aware that they must prepare candidates well for the examinations, but this error on the part of the candidates keep resurfacing.

Despite the fair performance, quite a number of candidates had challenges in following the instructions in that:

- Some candidates still leave questions unanswered in both sections hence lose valuable marks.
- In Section B, the (c) question part demands that the candidate takes a stand and supports the stand with two points. It was noted that a majority of them do take the stand but fail to support it. For instance, one takes a positive stand but supports it negatively. This led to candidates losing marks on this part questions. Educators should note that a majority of these questions in this paper allowed either stand. So, candidates were expected to take a stand (positive and support positively or if negative, then support negatively). All questions in Section B allowed for both stands. Some candidates answered on both stands on every question and this compromised their mark. Some of the candidates did not take a stand at all thus ending up losing the 3 marks for part c as they did not get the one mark for a **stand** and the mark for **supporting the stand taken** and that of **giving the example** where required.

As part of preparing candidates for the exams, educators are advised to draw the attention of candidates to marks awarded for each question. The more the marks awarded, the more expression is expected of the candidate. It is also noted that some encountered difficulties in answering questions that require them to give;

- (i)** Similarities
- (ii)** Differences

This is more so in that where they were asked to state/identify similarities, they tended to give differences and vice versa. Educators are encouraged to give learners more practice in answering questions of this kind.

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

SECTION A

Candidates were expected to answer ALL questions in this Section.

1. In 2023, Emaswati participated in an exercise where they elected people to represent them in parliament. What do we call this exercise?
[1]

Well done by most candidates as they gave the expected response.

Incorrect Responses: Voting, Vote, Elections, Campaigning, Secondary Elections, Primary elections

Expected Response: National elections.

2. Where do Emaswati practice their right to vote during the secondary elections? [1]

This question was well done by a majority of the candidates as they were able to give the expected answer.

Incorrect Responses: Imiphakatsi/Gogo Centres/Community Halls/Schools/Clinics/Polling stations, etc.

Expected Response: Etinkhundleni/Enkhundleni/Tinkhundla Centres/Inkhundla/ Inkhundla Centre.

3. What do we call the immediate layer of air around the earth? [1]

This question was fairly done by most candidates as they gave the expected response.

Incorrect Responses: Hemisphere, Oxygen

Expected Response: Ozone layer, Atmosphere.

4. What map feature is used to calculate the distance between two places? [1]

Most candidates answered this question correctly.

Incorrect Responses: Scale, Naming the three different types of scales, Physical map.

Expected Response: Map scale

5. What kind of pollution is most likely to be caused by the 'chicken dust' business? [1]

This question was fairly done by a majority of candidates as they gave the expected response.

Incorrect Responses: Sound pollution, Water pollution, Smoke pollution, Dust pollution, Water pollution.

Expected Response: Air pollution, Land pollution.

6. What environmental problem would result from uncontrolled hunting and over-using of plants?[1]

A number of candidates failed to give the correct response here. They gave responses that cover one part of the question, either hunting and leave out over using of plants, and vice versa

Incorrect Responses: Soil erosion, poaching, deforestation.

Expected Response: Extinction or disappearing of endangered species.

7. In which year was King Bhunu made king of Swaziland after the death of his father, King bandzeni? [1]

This question was fairly done by most candidates as they gave the expected response.

Incorrect Responses: 1899/1889/1968.

Expected Response: 1894.

8. Which Swazi king led Emaswati to their independence? [1]

Fairly done by most candidates as they gave the expected response.

Incorrect Responses: King Sobhuza/Sobhuza/Sobhuza I/King Sobhuza III.

Expected Response: King Sobhuza II/Mona/Nkhotfotjeni.

9. What form of tax would one pay when bringing in goods into a country? [1]

Quite a number of candidates seem not to know nor differentiate between the different types of taxes as they wrote any tax that came to their mind.

Incorrect Responses: Indirect tax/Graded tax/VAT/Direct tax.

Expected response: Import tax/Customs duty tax.

10. Who is responsible for providing services like health and education to citizens in a country? [1]

11. *Well done by a majority of candidates as they wrote the expected answer "Government".*

Incorrect Responses: Teachers/Nurses/Doctors/Social Welfare/Ministry of Health/Ministry of Education/Lady Howard.

Expected Response: Government/Private Institutions such as private schools, private hospitals and clinics/Security Companies.

12. Mention any two services that may be required by tourists when they visit a country.

Fairly done by most candidates but some were writing benefits of what a country gets through tourists.

Incorrect Responses: Shelter/Car/Bus/Incwala/Umhlanga/Butimba and other responses such as "Tourists boost the economy".

Expected Response: [Any two]

Accommodation/Tour guides/Information booklets or pamphlets/Entertainment or Recreational Centres/Communication services or networks (e.g. roads, mobile communication devices, etc.)/Security services/Healthcare/Financial Services

13. Explain two reasons why it is important to budget. [2]

This question was fairly done by most candidates as they gave the expected response. However, some candidates were listing documents that are required by a business. Candidates seem to confuse-business plan and a budget hence they lost valuable marks on this question.

Incorrect Responses: Helps to get loans/Helps to start businesses.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Decide which things are to be done first.
Choose how much money will be spent on things.
Identify unnecessary expenses.
Ensure basic needs are met.
Avoid getting into debt.

14. Describe two ways how deforestation can be avoided. [2]

This question was fairly done by most candidates as they gave the expected response, however some could not differentiate between deforestation and soil erosion.

Incorrect Responses: Zero grazing, Mulching and other soil erosion factors.

Expected Responses: [Any two]

Setting conservation/environmental laws that regulate the use of forests.
Creating awareness on conservation/environmental issues.
Using alternative building material for building instead of wood.
Building firebreaks
Planting more trees after cutting one
Establishing woodlots.

15. Describe two ways by which human rights can be violated in a country. [2]

Candidates were expected to show how governments may violate human rights as seen in a majority of their responses, so it was fairly done by a majority of them as they gave the expected responses.

Incorrect Responses: Candidates were stating characteristics of human rights and listing various rights but not showing how these rights can be violated. Some wrote Gender Based Violence (GBV) and lost valuable marks in the process.

Expected Responses: By removing the rights of that person and not reporting:
[Any two]

- ~ Gender based violence/Domestic violence or abuse.
- ~ Child abuse
- ~ Sexual abuse
- ~ Physical abuse
- ~ Emotional abuse
- ~ Discrimination

16. Suggest two things that made the life of the Bantu similar to that of the Khoikhoi. [2]

This question was fairly done, however some candidates lost marks because they wrote differences or concentrated on one group instead of the two. Others gave responses on the Khoisan instead of the Bantu and the Khoi. Some listed activities for each group for each response to the question.

Incorrect Responses: Bantu were hunters, the Bantu were tall, the Khoi were tall/long/strong/made tools out of iron, which was not true for the Khoi but only for the Bantu.

Expected Response: [Any two]

They both:

Believed in life after death.

Practised farming (livestock and crop farming).

Practised intermarriages between clans and among themselves.

Both were hunter-gatherers to supplement their diet.

Valued livestock as it was their symbol of wealth.

SECTION B

In this section, candidates were expected to answer 5 questions of their choice out of the 6 questions. It is worrisome though that despite this being emphasized over the years, candidates still do not follow this instruction. Some answered ALL 6 questions whilst others answered sub-sections of the questions totaling 5 and thus assumed to have heeded the instruction. This made them lose a lot of valuable marks. Educators are urged to train candidates well when preparing them for this paper. The '(c)' part of each question which is 3 marks requires candidates to respond by:

- (i) Taking a stand (either positive or negative) (1 mark)
- (ii) Support their stand with two points (2 marks)

Some candidates decided to answer the 5 required questions but then cancel 1, leaving them with only 4 hence, they lost marks on this section.

Question 1

(a) Who was the founder of the Swazi nation? [1]

Incorrect Responses: Sobhuza II/Somhlolo/Mswati III/Dlamini/Sobhuza III/Labotsibeni.

Expected Response: Dlamini I/Matalatala.

(b) Somhlolo is one of the Swazi Kings that the Eswatini government has honoured for his contribution to the nation. State two things that show this.

This question was not well done by candidates as they seem to confuse the two Swazi Kings, Somhlolo and Sobhuza II.

Incorrect Responses: Sobhuza Memorial Park. There were also those who wrote shortcomings of Somhlolo during his kingship.

Expected Response: [Any two]

- Naming of the national stadium as Somhlolo
- Naming of some streets in towns after him
- Naming of the nation as baSomhlolo (the people of Somhlolo)
- Naming of a national religious festival (Somhlolo Festival of Praise)
- Naming of a national holiday (Somhlolo Day)

(c) When the Whites came to Eswatini, they did not get along with the local people. Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons for your answer.

[3]

This question was on the Historical aspect of the Social Studies syllabus. A majority of candidates did not choose this question. For those who chose it, they did not perform well as they did not give the expected responses. Candidates could not support the stand they have taken for instance they would state the negatives as opposed to the positives, yet they have agreed with the statement.

Educators are encouraged to prepare candidates in all topics of the syllabi during teaching and learning processes in schools.

Incorrect Responses: Boers wanted land for winter grazing, they wanted to colonise emaSwati.

Expected Response: [A stand and any two]

No. This is because:

- ~ There was introduction of education/civilisation
- ~ There was infra-structure development in the form of communication networks such as roads and others like modern buildings
- ~ Western culture was introduced through religion and there was a change in dress code
- ~ Western medicine and hospitals were introduced and was more effective in healthcare than the traditional one Emaswati used then
- ~ Job opportunities were created
- ~ There were intermarriages between the whites and Emaswati

Yes. This is because:

- ~ Eswatini land was stolen.
- ~ Eswatini culture was demonised and discouraged.
- ~ Minerals and livestock were stolen.
- ~ Eswatini leaders such as kings were stripped of their powers and authority but reduced into mere paramount chiefs.
- ~ Taxation was introduced.
- ~ They forced their language into Emaswati and made it official for communicating.
- ~ They created new territorial boundaries.

Question 2

- (a) What contribution is brought about by rules in a community? [1]

Incorrect Responses: Law, laws, courts, magistrate, ministers, MPs.

Expected response: [Any two]

Peace / Order / Discipline within the community

- (b) Name any two arms of the Swazi government. [1]

This question was poorly done as most candidates unpacked the arms of government which led to loss of marks. Educators are encouraged to emphasise that all governments have a structure of 4 being the head of state and the three arms of government (legislature, judiciary and the executive).

Incorrect Responses: Traditional or Modern government / Monarchy / Tinkhundla government / Head of State / Bucopho / Indvuna yeNkhundla

Expected response: [Any two]

Judiciary, Executive, Legislature.

- (c) The Chief is responsible for keeping peace in a community when there are conflicts. Do you agree with this statement? Give two examples to support your answer. [3]

- (d) *This question was on Civics and quite popular with a majority of candidates as they opted for it. It was also noted that candidates from rural communities did fairly well in this question presumably because they are probably exposed to these things at home, unlike their urban counter parts who may presumably be detached from these things as they are not witnessed in urban communities. Educators are therefore encouraged to teach and expose learners in all the topics in the syllabus to avoid disparity between urban and rural learners during the examination.*

Incorrect Responses: Candidates returned the stem of the question as their response. So, responses would be "The chief / he / she is responsible for keeping peace in the community.

Expected response: [Any two]

Yes. This is because

- ~ He/She serves as a father/mother figure in the community and embraces peace in the community.
- ~ He/she must resolve conflicts that may arise in the community through his/her council (bandlancane) hence his/her word should be final.
- ~ The chief ensures that that community rules are followed and may fine those who do not adhere to them.

No. This is because

It is not always possible to resolve community conflicts hence peace and order is not always guaranteed.

Favouritism sometimes hinders their work as their decisions on conflict resolution may be bias.

Question 3

This was yet another popular question as most candidates opted for it. It was on Economics and was fairly done by a majority of candidates as they gave the expected responses.

(a) What is tax? [1]

Some candidates confused tax for taxi hence gave wrong responses on taxi / Money paid by instead of to / Money paid by people above 18 years.

Expected Response: Money collected by government from its citizens to fund its obligations by providing services to the people.

(b) Name two ways by which financial institutions support business.

Incorrect Responses: Help to buy goods, Pay salaries, Pay employees.

Expected Response: [Any two]

- ~ Offering financial advice.
- ~ Providing loans to the businesses.
- ~ Offering banking services.
- ~ Help with business plans.

(c) A lot of Emaswati work in textile industries which has improved their quality of life. Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons to support your answer. [3]

This part of the question was fairly done by a majority of candidates as they gave the expected responses. However, some candidates couldn't comprehend the question at all.

Incorrect Responses: There were responses on uses of tax implying that some candidates were confusing textile for tax or did not comprehend the question at all. E.g. Textile industries pay tax.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Yes. This is because

Most of Emaswati are employed in these textile industries which has improved their livelihoods and indirectly those of their families as they get salaries to feed their families.

EmaSwati have learnt some skills which they may use to start their own businesses.

No. This is because

Prostitution may also rise within or near these industries as a result of low salaries paid by these industries.

The level of crime may increase near these industries as job seekers who do not get employed may resort to crime to sustain their lives.

As population rises, more contagious disease outbreaks may also be witnessed which may affect the health of eMaSwati.

Question 4

This question was on Environmental Issues and was popular with most candidates. It was noted though that in (b), most candidates failed to comprehend that wildlife encompasses both flora (vegetation) and fauna (animals). Their responses in most cases showed that they understand wildlife to be only animals. Educators are encouraged to emphasise that the term “wildlife” encompasses both during the teaching and learning processes in schools.

- (a) What do we call resources that get finished once they are used?

Incorrect Responses: Non resources, Natural resources.

Expected Response: Non-renewable resources / Unrenewable resources.

- (b) Give two reasons why wildlife is important to people. [2]

Incorrect Responses: Candidates had a tendency of responding on one part of life (e.g. animals) and forget about the other (e.g. plants) hence they lost marks.

Expected Response: [Any two]

They are a source of food to people (plants and animals).

They attract tourists hence help boost a country’s economy and help in job creation.

They can be used for medical purposes.

They are totems for certain claims.

- (c) Land is a very important resource in supporting human life. Do you agree with this statement?

Give two reasons to support your answer. [3]

A majority of candidates were able to give the expected responses irrespective of the stand they took. It was noted that quite a big number of them took a positive stand for this question and amassed all the marks allocated to the question.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Yes. This is because

Land is used for farming hence food for human and animals is produced from it.

It is used for human settlement.

It is used for burials.

Land supports human life as all human activities take place on land.

It can be used as a form of security when acquiring loans.

No. This is because

Land can pose danger to people through volcanic activities/eruptions, landslides, earthquakes and tremors which may be disastrous to human life.

Land harbours many dangerous animals that may be a threat to human life.

Land allows the spread and transmission of diseases that can be a threat and disastrous to life.

Question 5

This was a very popular question with most candidates. The question was on Geography.

(a) What map feature would you use to tell how far or big a place is in a map? [1]

Incorrect Responses: Some candidates listed the different types of map scales. Others just wrote "Scale" which on its own may refer to many different scales such as bathroom scales, etc.

Expected Response: Map scale.

(b) List any two factors that may lead to high immigration rate in a country. [2]

In this part of the question most candidates seem to confuse immigration with migration hence they gave factors of high migration.

Incorrect Responses:

Better climatic conditions.

Better education/medical facilities.

Spirit of adventure.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Better job opportunities in the country they immigrate to.

Better business opportunities in the country they immigrate to.

Discovery of minerals and their extraction thus pulling people with specialised skills in their numbers to work in the mines of that country.

(c) Migration can have a positive effect on the place people move to. Do you agree with this statement? [3]

A good number of candidates did well in this part of the question.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Yes. This is because

The migrants may bring in new and specialised skills with which may help develop the places they migrate to.

They may bring in new cultures and practices that may be good for the country or place they migrate to.

They may bring reliable labour.

No. This is because

The places they migrate to may become overpopulated.

Crime rate may rise in the places they migrate to.

There may be increase of slums by migrants.

Question 6

This question covers all the Strands in the Social Studies syllabi. Most candidates avoided it. Those who attempted it did not do well as their responses were not satisfactory and they lost marks.

(a) What environmental problem can be a result of heavy rains like cyclones? [1]

Incorrect Responses: Cyclone, Floods, Dongas.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Soil degradation.

Soil erosion.

Water borne diseases like cholera.

Wildlife may be destroyed.

Diarrhoea diseases like E coli and salmonella

(b) List two social problems that are a result of high unemployment in a country. [2]

Incorrect Responses: No jobs, Poor salaries, Marriage, Migration, High population.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Poverty and hunger

High crime rate

Prostitution may become a way of life to the needy and unemployed.

(c) A country with many industries may have problems. Do you agree with this statement? Give two reasons to support your answer. [3]

Incorrect Responses: Yes

People will not have space to build their homes.

Overpopulation

No

They pay schools fees.

They work there.

Expected Response: [Any two]

Yes. This is because

Most industries emit substances or materials that pollute the environment and may lead to global warming.

With the rise in industry population, so is crime rate.

No. This is because [Any two]

The quality of life is improved through the opening of industries as job opportunities are increased.

Informal businesses have been established close to these industries or firms which has created more employment for people and self-employment to the owners.