

033

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2002

CIVICS

Time: 2:30 Hours.

ANSWER**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of **TWO** sections A and B. Answer **ALL** questions from **Section A** and **ANY THREE** questions from section B.
2. All answers must be written on the space provided under each question.
3. Write your centre and index number as indicated on the top right corner of each page. on every page of your answer booklet(s).
4. Candidate must circle the questions he/she has attempted in the table below.

| | THIS PART FOR EXAMINER'S ONLY | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Question number | MARKS | SIGNATURE |
| 1. | | |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
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| 5. | | |
| 6. | | |
| 7. | | |
| 8. | | |
| TOTAL | | |

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. (a) Choose the most correct answer from the alternatives given and write its letter in the bracket.

i) The principle that requires all people to be subject to the law, including leaders, is called ()

A: Democracy

B: Rule of law

C: Transparency

D: Social justice

Correct answer: B – Rule of law

Reason: The rule of law ensures that no one is above the law and that laws are applied equally to all, including leaders. This principle maintains fairness and justice in governance.

ii) The act of willingly working without pay for the benefit of the community is known as ()

A: Volunteerism

B: Employment

C: Patriotism

D: Self-reliance

Correct answer: A – Volunteerism

Reason: Volunteerism refers to offering one's time and skills without payment to help the community. Employment is paid work, and patriotism is loyalty to one's country.

iii) The smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar is ()

A: Ward

B: Village

C: Shehia

D: District

Correct answer: C – Shehia

Reason: A Shehia is the smallest local administrative unit in Zanzibar, managed by a Sheha who oversees local governance and community issues.

iv) Which of the following is a duty of the House of Representatives in Zanzibar? ()

- A: Controlling Union defence policy
- B: Making laws on non-union matters
- C: Appointing the Chief Justice of Tanzania
- D: Organizing foreign trade

Correct answer: B – Making laws on non-union matters

Reason: The House of Representatives has legislative powers over non-union matters specific to Zanzibar, while Union matters are handled jointly.

v) A government that is chosen by the people through elections is called ()

- A: Monarchy
- B: Dictatorship
- C: Democratic government
- D: Military government

Correct answer: C – Democratic government

Reason: A democratic government is elected by the people through free and fair elections, unlike a monarchy, dictatorship, or military regime.

1. (b) Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses from LIST B.

- A — v (Constitution — The supreme law of the land)
- B — iv (Corruption — The misuse of public power for private gain)
- C — i (Patriotism — Love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country)
- D — ii (Election campaign — Spreading ideas to persuade people to vote for a candidate)
- E — iii (Local Government — The system of managing community affairs at grassroots level)

2. Write TRUE if the statement is correct and FALSE if it is incorrect.

i) Free and fair elections require secrecy of the vote. **TRUE**

Reason: Secrecy ensures that voters can make their choice without intimidation or influence.

ii) The African Union replaced the Organization of African Unity in 2001. **TRUE**

Reason: The AU was officially launched in 2001 to replace the OAU.

iii) Decentralization means transferring authority from local to central government. **FALSE**

Reason: Decentralization transfers authority from central to local government, not the reverse.

iv) Transparency involves openness and accountability in decision-making. **TRUE**

Reason: Transparency ensures public access to information and fair decision-making processes.

v) The Sheha is elected directly by the people in Zanzibar. **FALSE**

Reason: The Sheha is appointed by the government, not elected directly by the public.

3. Arrange the following steps of passing a Bill in the House of Representatives into the correct order by writing numbers 1–5 in the spaces provided.

1 — First reading of the Bill

2 — Second reading and debate

3 — Committee stage discussion

4 — Voting on the Bill

5 — President's assent

4. Answer briefly:

i) a) What is meant by democracy?

Democracy is a system of government where power is vested in the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives.

b) Give one example of democratic practice in Zanzibar.

Holding multi-party general elections every five years to choose leaders.

ii) a) Identify two responsibilities of a citizen in a democratic state.

Obeying the laws of the country.

Participating in national and local elections.

b) Mention one right that citizens enjoy.

Freedom of expression.

iii) a) State two reasons for the importance of the Constitution.

It provides the framework for governance and defines powers of different organs.

It protects the rights and freedoms of citizens.

b) Give one example of a constitutional right.

The right to life.

iv) a) What is political tolerance?

Political tolerance is the willingness to accept and respect the views, beliefs, and rights of political opponents.

b) Give one example of political intolerance.

Harassing or attacking members of an opposing political party.

SECTION B

Answer any THREE (3) questions in this section

5. Explain the importance of promoting human rights in Zanzibar. Give at least six points.

Promoting human rights preserves human dignity by ensuring all individuals are treated fairly and with respect.

It fosters peace and stability as people feel secure and respected, reducing the likelihood of unrest.

It encourages participation in governance because people believe their voices matter and their rights will be protected.

It supports economic growth since people can work, own property, and engage in business freely.

It strengthens the rule of law by holding everyone accountable regardless of position.

It improves Zanzibar's international reputation, attracting tourism and investment.

6. Corruption affects service delivery in the public sector. Discuss by giving six points.

Corruption diverts public funds from essential services such as health and education to private gain.

It leads to poor-quality infrastructure because contracts are awarded based on bribes, not merit.

It discourages foreign investment, as businesses avoid unstable and unfair environments.

It undermines public trust in government institutions, making citizens less willing to cooperate.

It deepens inequality because only those with money or influence can access services or opportunities.

It creates inefficiency, as officials focus on personal gain instead of serving the public.

7. Describe five roles played by the local government in community development.

Local government plans and implements community development projects like roads, markets, and water supply.

It maintains law and order by enforcing by-laws and working with community policing.

It provides health and education services at the grassroots level.

It promotes economic activities by supporting small businesses and local markets.

It mobilizes community participation in development initiatives.

8. Analyse the importance of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, giving both benefits and challenges.

The Union enhances security by allowing joint defence and foreign policies.

It strengthens economic ties through shared markets and investment opportunities.

It increases international influence by representing a united country in global forums.

It allows sharing of resources and expertise between the two parts.

However, challenges include disputes over the division of powers between Union and non-union matters.

Some citizens feel unequal benefits, leading to political tension that requires careful management.