

033

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2003

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.		
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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) A Sheha reports to a District Commissioner about a local conflict in his Shehia. This is an example of ()

A: Decentralization

B: Union matter

C: Judiciary independence

D: Separation of powers

Correct answer: A – Decentralization.

Reason: Decentralization means transferring administrative responsibilities from central to lower levels. A Sheha handling local issues and reporting up the local administrative chain shows power and duties exercised at grassroots level.

ii) A citizen refuses to pay taxes, claiming they receive no benefits from the government. This action violates the principle of ()

A: Human rights

B: Civic responsibility

C: Social services

D: Political pluralism

Correct answer: B – Civic responsibility.

Reason: Paying taxes is a legal and civic duty. Revenues fund public goods like roads, clinics, and schools. Refusing to pay undermines shared responsibilities.

iii) During a school debate, one student argues that “leaders should follow the law just like citizens.” This statement supports the principle of ()

A: Rule of law

B: Democracy

C: Good governance

D: Transparency

Correct answer: A – Rule of law.

Reason: The rule of law requires that all people, including leaders, are subject to and constrained by law, with lawful sanctions for violations.

iv) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar makes a decision to expand free secondary education. This decision is an example of ()

- A: Economic development
- B: Social policy
- C: Foreign affairs
- D: Union matter

Correct answer: B – Social policy.

Reason: Expanding free secondary education is a public social program aimed at improving welfare, skills, and equality of opportunity.

v) An election observer notes that voters were intimidated at polling stations. Which democratic principle has been violated? ()

- A: Political tolerance
- B: Freedom of movement
- C: Fair representation
- D: Free and fair elections

Correct answer: D – Free and fair elections.

Reason: Intimidation prevents voters from making a free choice, which directly violates the standard of free and fair elections.

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

LIST A

- A: Judiciary
- B: Voter education
- C: Zanzibar Constitution
- D: Patriotism
- E: Cabinet

LIST B

- i) Loyalty and devotion to one's country
- ii) The supreme law of Zanzibar
- iii) Teaching citizens about their rights and duties in elections
- iv) Interprets laws and resolves disputes
- v) Group of ministers who assist the President in implementing policies

Answers:

A — iv

B — iii

C — ii

D — i

E — v

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

- i) The House of Representatives can make laws on foreign affairs. (FALSE)

Reason: Foreign affairs is a union matter handled at Union level. The House of Representatives legislates on non-union matters for Zanzibar.

- ii) Transparency helps reduce corruption in public offices. (TRUE)

Reason: Openness in decisions, budgets, and procurement allows scrutiny, which deters misuse of power and resources.

- iii) The African Union is primarily concerned with promoting sports in Africa. (FALSE)

Reason: The AU focuses on peace, security, development, and integration. Sports are not its primary mandate.

- iv) Every citizen has the right to join any political party of their choice. (TRUE)

Reason: Freedom of association allows citizens to form or join political parties subject to the law.

- v) Multiparty democracy allows only one political party to operate. (FALSE)

Reason: Multiparty democracy allows legal competition among many parties.

3. Choose the correct answer from the box and write it in the space provided. Box: Shehia, Cabinet, Corruption, African Union, Local Government Authority, Defence

a) The smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar is the Shehia.

Reason: A Shehia is the grassroots unit overseen by a Sheha.

b) The act of dishonest conduct by those in power is called Corruption.

Reason: Corruption is misuse of entrusted power for private gain.

c) This body protects member states from external threats and promotes unity in Africa African Union.

Reason: The AU promotes peace, security, and cooperation among African states.

d) A group of ministers who advise the president on government matters is called Cabinet.

Reason: The cabinet assists the President in policy formulation and implementation.

e) Responsible for providing basic services like waste collection and community development Local Government Authority.

Reason: Local authorities manage local services, by-laws, and community projects.

4. Answer briefly:

i) a) What is corruption?

Corruption is the misuse of public or entrusted power for private benefit, such as bribery, embezzlement, or favoritism.

b) Give one example of corruption in daily life.

A public official demanding a bribe to issue a license that should be provided lawfully.

ii) a) Mention two reasons why national unity is important.

National unity reduces conflict by fostering a shared identity and common goals.

It accelerates development because people cooperate to implement projects and policies.

b) State one way it can be promoted.

Conduct civic education and intercultural programs that encourage respect for different groups.

iii) a) Identify two roles of the African Union.

Promoting peace and security through mediation and peace support operations.

Advancing economic and political integration among member states.

b) Mention one challenge it faces.

Limited resources and slow implementation due to diverse national interests.

iv) a) What is meant by human rights abuse?

Any action that violates basic human freedoms and dignity, such as arbitrary arrest, torture, or discrimination.

b) Give one example from the workplace.

Refusing to employ or promote a **qualified person because of their religion or gender.**

SECTION B

Answer any **THREE (3)** questions in this section

5. Imagine you are a civic educator in Zanzibar. Write an essay explaining how you would promote citizens' participation in the upcoming general elections.

I would start with targeted voter education in Shehia meetings and schools. I would explain registration procedures, polling day steps, complaint channels, and the importance of peaceful participation. Using everyday examples, I would show how elected leaders influence local services like water, markets, and clinics, making the vote personally relevant.

I would use multiple platforms to reach different groups. For elders and rural residents, I would prioritize radio programs and mosque or church announcements. For youth, I would use school clubs, WhatsApp groups, and community sports events to share short, clear messages about the value of each vote and the danger of vote buying.

I would collaborate with trusted community actors. I would train teachers, religious leaders, and Sheha assistants to act as voter education ambassadors. This increases credibility and ensures messages continue even when I am not present.

I would ensure inclusivity for women, persons with disabilities, and first-time voters. I would hold separate sessions to address barriers like transport, documentation, and accessibility at polling stations. I would demonstrate how to mark a ballot correctly to reduce spoilt votes.

I would promote a culture of peace and tolerance. I would emphasize that political opponents are fellow citizens, not enemies, and that disputes should be handled through lawful complaints rather than

confrontation. I would remind people that peaceful elections protect livelihoods and encourage investors and tourists.

6. “Corruption is a major obstacle to Zanzibar’s development.” Discuss this statement by giving six points.

Corruption wastes scarce public resources. When funds for roads, schools, and clinics are diverted, projects stall or are built poorly, leaving communities without essential services.

Corruption discourages investment. Businesses prefer predictable, fair rules. Bribes and favoritism increase costs and uncertainty, so investors choose other locations, which reduces jobs and tax revenue.

Corruption lowers service quality. If contracts are awarded based on bribes instead of merit, providers deliver substandard work and goods. The public pays more but receives less.

Corruption erodes trust in institutions. Citizens lose faith in government and are less willing to pay taxes, follow rules, or participate in public programs, which weakens development efforts.

Corruption deepens inequality. Those with money or connections gain special treatment, while ordinary citizens are excluded from opportunities and justice, increasing social tension.

Corruption weakens the rule of law. When powerful people are not held accountable, others are encouraged to break rules, creating a culture of impunity that harms long-term growth.

7. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is committed to improving social services. Explain five ways this commitment can be implemented effectively.

Invest steadily in frontline infrastructure. Building and maintaining schools, health centers, water points, and sanitation facilities in underserved Shehia ensures equitable access.

Recruit, train, and retain qualified personnel. Teachers, nurses, clinical officers, engineers, and social workers need fair pay, safe housing, and professional development to deliver quality services.

Use data for planning and accountability. Regularly collect service indicators like teacher–student ratios, drug stock levels, and water functionality rates so budgets target real gaps and results are monitored.

Engage communities in design and oversight. School committees and health facility boards can help set priorities, supervise works, and report problems, improving ownership and sustainability.

Leverage partnerships and technology. Collaborate with civil society and development partners, adopt digital tools for supply chains and payroll, and use telemedicine and e-learning where appropriate.

8. Tanzania is a member of many international organizations. Analyse the benefits and challenges of this membership to the country.

Membership brings diplomatic support and security cooperation. Through the African Union and United Nations, Tanzania gains collective backing for peacekeeping and mediation that helps stabilize the region and protect national interests.

It opens access to development finance and technical expertise. Agencies provide funding and skills for health, education, infrastructure, and climate adaptation, accelerating national priorities and reform.

It expands markets and mobility. Regional blocs such as the East African Community reduce trade barriers, harmonize standards, and enable movement of people and goods, which boosts business and jobs.

However, membership entails obligations and costs. Contributions to budgets, compliance with standards, and time spent in negotiations require capacity and resources that may be limited.

There can be policy constraints and competing commitments. Aligning national policies with regional or global decisions can be challenging when domestic priorities differ. Careful negotiation is needed to protect sovereignty while gaining the benefits of cooperation.