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SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2004

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.		
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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) Which organ of the government is responsible for interpreting laws? ()

A: Executive

B: Legislature

C: Judiciary

D: Cabinet

Correct answer: C – Judiciary.

Reason: The judiciary has the sole role of interpreting and applying laws. The legislature makes laws, the executive enforces them, and the cabinet advises the president.

ii) Which of the following best defines the term “accountability”? ()

A: Ability to give public speeches

B: Being answerable for one’s actions and decisions

C: Freedom to spend public funds as desired

D: Obedience to orders without question

Correct answer: B – Being answerable for one’s actions and decisions.

Reason: Accountability means explaining and justifying decisions and actions, especially in public service, to ensure transparency and trust.

iii) The right to vote and be voted for is known as ()

A: Universal suffrage

B: Political campaign

C: Electoral system

D: Ballot secrecy

Correct answer: A – Universal suffrage.

Reason: Universal suffrage ensures that all eligible citizens can participate in elections by voting and contesting for leadership positions.

iv) The act of treating people unfairly because of their religion is called ()

- A: Tolerance
- B: Discrimination
- C: Corruption
- D: Pluralism

Correct answer: B – Discrimination.

Reason: Discrimination is unequal treatment based on religion, race, gender, or other characteristics, while tolerance and pluralism encourage diversity and respect.

v) Which of the following is a non-union matter in the United Republic of Tanzania? ()

- A: Defence
- B: Foreign affairs
- C: Education in Zanzibar
- D: Immigration

Correct answer: C – Education in Zanzibar.

Reason: Education in Zanzibar is managed by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, while defence, foreign affairs, and immigration are union matters.

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

- A — iii (Administers elections in Zanzibar)
- B — iv (Team of ministers assisting the President)
- C — ii (Supreme law section that protects freedoms)
- D — i (Public awareness about rights and duties of citizens)
- E — v (Love and loyalty to one's country)

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

i) The House of Representatives in Zanzibar is responsible for union legislation. (FALSE)

Union legislation is done by the Parliament of the United Republic; the House deals with non-union matters in Zanzibar.

ii) Corruption undermines development and service delivery. (TRUE)

Corruption diverts resources, reduces service quality, and discourages investment.

iii) All citizens in Tanzania are required to respect the constitution. (TRUE)

The constitution is the supreme law and binding on all.

iv) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar handles both union and non-union matters. (FALSE)

It handles non-union matters; union matters are shared with the Union Government.

v) Free and fair elections are a sign of democracy. (TRUE)

They allow citizens to choose leaders transparently and peacefully.

3. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct answer.

a) The policy of having more than one political party is called Multiparty system.

b) The supreme law of Zanzibar is the Zanzibar Constitution.

c) The leader of the Union Government is the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

d) The official flag of the United Republic of Tanzania contains three main colours: green, yellow, and black.

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

Institution , Role

i) Police Force, Maintains law and order and enforces laws

ii) Judiciary, Interprets laws and settles disputes

iii) Parliament, Makes union laws and oversees the executive

iv) Local Government Authority, Provides basic services and manages community development

4. Answer briefly:

i) a) What is meant by democracy?

Democracy is a system of governance where leaders are chosen by the people through free and fair elections and where rights and freedoms are respected.

b) Mention one advantage of democracy.

It ensures peaceful change of leadership through elections.

ii) a) Give two examples of national symbols of Tanzania.

The National Flag and the Coat of Arms.

b) State one importance of national symbols.

They unite citizens and promote a sense of national identity.

iii) a) Mention two roles of civil society in Zanzibar.

They advocate for citizens' rights and provide community services like health and education.

b) Give one example of a civil society group.

Zanzibar Legal Services Centre (ZLSC).

iv) a) What is the role of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission?

It registers voters and conducts elections for non-union positions in Zanzibar.

b) Mention one challenge it faces.

Inadequate funding for voter education and election logistics.

SECTION B

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

5. Discuss five ways in which the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar promotes social development in the islands.

The government invests in education by building schools, hiring teachers, and providing learning materials to improve literacy and skills.

It develops healthcare by constructing hospitals, supplying medicines, and training health workers, improving life expectancy.

It promotes gender equality through policies that empower women in education, business, and leadership roles.

It expands clean water and sanitation projects, reducing disease and improving community hygiene.

It supports cultural development by preserving historical sites and promoting arts, fostering social unity and identity.

6. Explain the importance of the rule of law in maintaining peace and stability in Zanzibar.

The rule of law ensures that all individuals, including leaders, are subject to the same legal standards, preventing abuse of power.

It protects rights and freedoms by giving citizens legal avenues to challenge violations, reducing the risk of unrest.

It promotes fairness in society, where disputes are resolved impartially in courts, fostering public trust.

It deters crime because laws and penalties are known, making people think twice before breaking them.

It enhances investor confidence, as clear laws ensure predictable and safe business environments.

7. Describe six major causes of corruption and suggest measures to control them in Zanzibar.

Low salaries in public service push some officials to seek illicit income; increasing wages can reduce temptation.

Weak enforcement of anti-corruption laws allows offenders to act with impunity; strengthening legal systems can deter them.

Cultural tolerance of corruption normalizes the vice; public education can change attitudes.

Lack of transparency in procurement enables secret deals; open bidding systems can prevent abuse.

Political interference in investigations protects allies; ensuring independence of oversight bodies can solve this.

Limited public participation in governance hides malpractices; empowering citizens to monitor projects can expose corruption.

8. Assess the contribution of Tanzania to regional and international organizations in promoting peace, development, and cooperation.

Tanzania participates in African Union peace missions, providing troops and mediation expertise to conflict zones.

It contributes to the East African Community's agenda on economic integration, infrastructure, and trade.

It engages in Southern African Development Community initiatives on energy, security, and climate change adaptation.

It supports United Nations peacekeeping operations, enhancing global peace and humanitarian work.

It facilitates refugee hosting and humanitarian support, showing commitment to regional stability and solidarity.