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SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2005

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.

	<b>THIS PART FOR EXAMINER'S ONLY</b>	
<b>Question number</b>	<b>MARKS</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
<b>1.</b>		
<b>2.</b>		
<b>3.</b>		
<b>4.</b>		
<b>5.</b>		
<b>6.</b>		
<b>7.</b>		
<b>8.</b>		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

**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 of the following is a key principle of good governance? ( )

- A: Corruption
- B: Transparency
- C: Violence
- D: Nepotism

Correct answer: B – Transparency.

Reason: Transparency means openness in decisions, budgets, and actions so the public can see how power and resources are used. Corruption, violence, and nepotism are the opposite of good governance.

ii) The right to express one's opinions without fear is called ( )

- A: Freedom of movement
- B: Freedom of association
- C: Freedom of expression
- D: Freedom of conscience

Correct answer: C – Freedom of expression.

Reason: Freedom of expression specifically refers to communicating ideas and opinions. Freedom of movement is about travel, association is about forming groups, and conscience is about personal beliefs.

iii) Which of the following is not a function of local government? ( )

- A: Waste management
- B: Law making at union level
- C: Road maintenance
- D: Market supervision

Correct answer: B – Law making at union level.

Reason: Union-level law making is done by the Parliament of the United Republic. Local governments handle local services like waste, feeder roads, and markets.

iv) The act of influencing voters by giving them money or gifts is known as ( )

- A: Election campaign
- B: Vote buying
- C: Voter registration
- D: Political tolerance

Correct answer: B – Vote buying.

Reason: Vote buying is bribery aimed at changing voter choice. Campaigns are lawful persuasion, registration is listing voters, and tolerance is accepting other views.

v) The main objective of the United Nations is to ( )

- A: Promote global peace and security
- B: Promote only African unity
- C: Organize world sports
- D: Control global trade

Correct answer: A – Promote global peace and security.

Reason: The UN's core mandate is peace and security, plus cooperation on human rights and development. African unity is for AU, sports are not its mandate, and it does not control global trade.

1. (b) Match the items in LIST A with the correct responses from LIST B by writing the letter of the correct response.

**LIST A**

- A: Patriotism
- B: Cabinet
- C: Constitution
- D: Multiparty system
- E: Civil society

**LIST B**

- i) Non-governmental groups promoting public interests
- ii) Supreme law of a country
- iii) A political framework with more than one party

- iv) Love, loyalty, and devotion to one's country
- v) A team of ministers assisting the President in running the government

Answers:

A — iv

B — v

C — ii

D — iii

E — i

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

i) The Zanzibar Electoral Commission conducts both union and non-union elections. (FALSE)

The National Electoral Commission manages Union elections; ZEC manages Zanzibar elections for non-union positions.

ii) The coat of arms is a national symbol of Tanzania. (TRUE)

It appears on official documents and represents state authority.

iii) Corruption encourages economic growth in a country. (FALSE)

Corruption wastes resources, scares investors, and lowers service quality.

iv) The Bill of Rights in the constitution protects citizens' freedoms. (TRUE)

It sets out fundamental rights like expression, movement, and equality before the law.

v) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is responsible for non-union matters. (TRUE)

Zanzibar handles internal areas like local government, health, and basic education.

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

a) The division of powers among the legislature, executive, and judiciary is called separation of powers.

b) The smallest unit of local government in Zanzibar is called Shehia.

c) The head of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is the President.

d) The organization responsible for maintaining world peace is the United Nations.

e) The highest legislative body in Zanzibar is the House of Representatives.

**Institution | Function**

- i) Judiciary | Interprets laws and resolves disputes
- ii) Police Force | Enforces laws and maintains public order
- iii) Parliament | Makes Union laws and oversees the executive
- iv) Zanzibar Electoral Commission | Registers voters and conducts Zanzibar elections

**4. Answer briefly:**

- i) a) What is the rule of law?

The rule of law means everyone, including leaders, is bound by the law and that actions are taken according to established legal procedures rather than personal will.

- b) Give one example of how it is applied in Zanzibar.

Courts can review government decisions and set them aside if they are unlawful, ensuring officials act within the law.

- ii) a) Mention two disadvantages of dictatorship.

It concentrates power in one person or group, leading to abuse and human rights violations.  
It silences participation and innovation because citizens fear expressing views.

- b) Mention two advantages of democracy.

It allows peaceful change of leadership through elections.  
It protects rights by requiring leaders to follow the constitution and laws.

- iii) a) Give two examples of non-union matters.

Local government services and primary health care in Zanzibar.

- b) Give two examples of union matters.

Foreign affairs and immigration.

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

Human rights abuse is any action that violates basic freedoms and dignity, such as unlawful detention, torture, or discrimination.

- b) Mention one way it can be prevented in Zanzibar.

Strengthen oversight bodies and courts so victims can report abuse and obtain remedies quickly.

**SECTION B**

Answer any THREE (3) questions in this section

5. Examine the importance of separating powers among the legislature, executive, and judiciary in the governance of Zanzibar.

Separating powers prevents concentration of authority. When making, enforcing, and interpreting laws are in different hands, no single organ dominates, reducing the risk of abuse.

It creates mutual checks and balances. The legislature can question spending, the judiciary can review executive actions, and the executive can return bills for reconsideration, ensuring accountability.

It improves decision quality. Diverse institutions bring different expertise: legislators channel public views, administrators manage implementation, and judges apply legal principles, producing better, lawful outcomes.

It protects rights and freedoms. Judicial independence means citizens can challenge illegal actions and receive fair hearings, which deters arbitrary arrests and censorship.

It builds public trust. Clear roles and visible oversight reassure citizens that rules—not personalities—govern public life, increasing compliance and cooperation with government programs.

6. Discuss six responsibilities of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in promoting economic development.

It plans and implements development policies for the islands. By setting priorities in agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and small industry, the government directs investment toward high-impact sectors.

It provides economic infrastructure. Maintaining feeder roads, markets, landing sites, and power connections lowers business costs and links producers to buyers.

It supports human capital development. Funding schools, vocational centers, and health services raises productivity and equips youth with skills demanded by employers.

It regulates and promotes key industries. Through licensing, standards, and incentives, the government encourages quality products, environmental protection, and fair competition.

It facilitates access to finance for micro, small, and medium enterprises. Credit schemes and partnerships with financial institutions allow entrepreneurs to buy equipment and expand operations.

It strengthens local government and community participation. Engaging Shehia and cooperatives mobilizes labor and local knowledge for projects, improving sustainability and ownership.

**7. Explain five challenges facing democracy in Zanzibar and possible solutions to each challenge.**

Limited civic education leads to low participation and susceptibility to misinformation. Expanding school curricula and community trainings can build informed voters who engage peacefully.

Political intolerance discourages open debate and fuels conflict. Enforcing codes of conduct for parties and promoting dialogue platforms can normalize respectful competition.

Misinformation during campaigns confuses voters. Stronger media literacy programs and rapid fact-checking by independent bodies can counter false narratives.

Resource constraints weaken election logistics. Adequate funding for voter registration, polling materials, and training ensures timely, credible processes.

Low youth and women representation limits inclusivity. Party quotas, leadership training, and mentorship programs can bring more women and young people into decision-making.

**8. Assess the role of Tanzania as a member of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and cooperation.**

Tanzania contributes to UN peacekeeping. Its disciplined contingents help stabilize conflict areas, protect civilians, and support elections, reinforcing global peace efforts.

It supports multilateral diplomacy. By working through UN forums, Tanzania advocates dialogue over force, helping to resolve disputes and shape fair resolutions.

It engages on development and humanitarian agendas. Through UN agencies, Tanzania participates in programs on health, education, refugees, and climate, advancing shared goals like the Sustainable Development Goals.

It promotes regional stability. Tanzania's diplomacy in the East African and Great Lakes regions complements UN mediation, showing how regional leadership and global cooperation reinforce each other.

It upholds international law and norms. By ratifying conventions and aligning domestic laws, Tanzania helps strengthen the UN system where rules guide state behavior and protect human rights.