

033

SMZ

ZANZIBAR EXAMINATION COUNCIL

FORM THREE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2006

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.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
TOTAL		

SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. (a) For each statement below, choose the most correct answer from the given alternatives and write its letter in the bracket.

i) The principle that leaders must act according to the law and can be removed for breaking it is called ()

A: Separation of powers

B: Rule of law

C: Accountability

D: Democracy

Correct answer: B – Rule of law.

Reason: The rule of law means every person and organ of state is bound by the law and can be sanctioned by lawful procedures if they violate it. Accountability is a result of the rule of law but the principle itself is the rule of law.

ii) In the Union Government, the Minister responsible for foreign affairs deals mainly with ()

A: Trade with Zanzibar

B: Relations with other countries

C: Internal security

D: Regional administration

Correct answer: B – Relations with other countries.

Reason: Foreign affairs is a union matter that covers Tanzania's diplomatic relations, treaties and representation abroad. Internal security and regional administration are handled through different ministries.

iii) The current multiparty political system in Tanzania was reintroduced in ()

A: 1965

B: 1977

C: 1992

D: 2000

Correct answer: C – 1992.

Reason: Constitutional and legal changes in 1992 reintroduced multiparty politics after the one party period that followed the 1965 election system.

iv) Which of the following is an example of a union matter? ()

- A: Education in Zanzibar
- B: Immigration
- C: Agriculture in Unguja
- D: Tourism in Pemba

Correct answer: B – Immigration.

Reason: Immigration, together with citizenship, foreign affairs, defense and others, is handled at union level for the whole United Republic.

v) The practice of leaders using public funds for personal benefits is best described as ()

- A: Nepotism
- B: Embezzlement
- C: Transparency
- D: Patriotism

Correct answer: B – Embezzlement.

Reason: Embezzlement is theft or misuse of public funds entrusted to a leader or officer. Nepotism is favoring relatives and is different from directly stealing funds.

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

LIST A

- A: Local government
- B: Civic education
- C: Universal suffrage
- D: By-election
- E: Zanzibar Constitution

LIST B

- i) Voting rights for all eligible citizens
- ii) Electing a leader to replace one who left office before term ended

- iii) The supreme law guiding non-union matters in Zanzibar
- iv) The level of government closest to the people
- v) Public awareness about citizens' rights and duties
- vi) Process of law-making at national level
- vii) Principle of equal distribution of resources
- viii) Ministry responsible for non-union matters

Answers:

- A — iv.
- B — v.
- C — i.
- D — ii.
- E — iii.

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

i) The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is headed by the Prime Minister. (FALSE)

Reason: It is headed by the President of Zanzibar, not a Prime Minister.

ii) The United Nations is an example of an international organization. (TRUE)

Reason: The UN is a global intergovernmental organization of member states.

iii) National symbols are protected by law in Tanzania. (TRUE)

Reason: Misuse of the flag, coat of arms and anthem is regulated to preserve dignity and respect.

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

Reason: Multiparty democracy allows several parties to compete legally.

v) Transparency means being open in decision-making and use of resources. (TRUE)

Reason: Transparency requires timely, accessible information so the public can scrutinize actions and spending.

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

a) The process of dividing government powers among different branches is called separation of powers.

- b) The official emblem of the United Republic of Tanzania is the coat of arms.
- c) The smallest administrative unit in Zanzibar is the Shehia.
- d) The legal body that supervises elections in Zanzibar is called Zanzibar Electoral Commission.
- e) The highest court in the United Republic of Tanzania is the Court of Appeal of Tanzania.

Activity	Product/Service
i) Law practice	Legal services
ii) Agriculture	Crops and livestock produce
iii) Tourism	Hospitality and tour services
iv) Manufacturing	Processed goods

4. Answer briefly:

- i) a) Define the term “human rights”.

Human rights are inherent freedoms and entitlements that belong to every person by virtue of being human, such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression.

- b) Mention two examples of political rights.

The right to vote in elections.

The right to form or join a political party.

- ii) a) State two reasons why laws are important in society.

Laws maintain peace and order by defining acceptable conduct and sanctions for violations.

Laws protect rights and property by providing fair procedures to resolve disputes.

b) Give two effects of having no laws.

Insecurity and conflict would increase because there is no agreed standard of behavior.

Strong individuals or groups would dominate the weak, causing injustice and fear.

iii) a) List two functions of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission.

Registering voters and maintaining the voters' roll.

Organizing, supervising and declaring results of elections and referenda in Zanzibar.

b) Mention one challenge the Commission may face during elections.

Logistical difficulties such as transporting materials to remote islands and Shehia on time.

iv) a) Identify two responsibilities of local government authorities.

Providing basic services such as waste management, local roads and markets.

Mobilizing communities for development and enforcing local by-laws.

b) Give one example of a local government service in Zanzibar.

Collection and disposal of solid waste in urban areas.

SECTION B

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

5. Explain the relationship between the Union Government and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in the management of union and non-union matters.

The United Republic of Tanzania was formed by the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The Union Government manages union matters on behalf of the entire country. These include foreign affairs, defense and security, immigration and citizenship, and national monetary policy. Union laws and institutions cover both the Mainland and Zanzibar for these subjects to ensure uniform standards and a single international personality.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar manages non-union matters within the islands. These are domestic areas such as basic education, health services, agriculture specific to the islands, local government, culture and some taxation for Zanzibar's internal needs. The Zanzibar Constitution provides the framework for these functions, while recognizing the supremacy of the Union on agreed union matters.

Coordination occurs through constitutional arrangements and intergovernmental consultation. Where matters overlap, ministries cooperate to avoid duplication. For example, higher education or maritime safety might require joint planning so Union policies align with Zanzibar's specific implementation. This balance allows Zanzibar to preserve internal autonomy while benefiting from national scale in security, diplomacy and macroeconomics.

In practice, the division promotes efficiency and identity. Union management creates uniform external policy and national cohesion, while Zanzibar's government tailors services to local realities on Unguja and Pemba. Disputes are handled through law and dialogue to maintain the integrity of the Union and the autonomy of Zanzibar on non-union subjects.

6. Corruption has been described as a major obstacle to social and economic progress. Discuss five ways of controlling corruption in Zanzibar.

Strengthen enforcement institutions with independence, resources and professional training. Effective anti-corruption units, auditors and prosecutors must have legal protection and clear mandates to investigate and prosecute without interference.

Reform public procurement and budgeting to close avenues for rent-seeking. This includes open competitive bidding, e-procurement platforms, publication of awarded contracts, and real-time expenditure tracking to make it hard to inflate costs or award contracts to cronies.

Introduce robust disclosure and conflict-of-interest systems. Senior officials should declare assets and interests regularly, and conflicts must be managed through recusal rules and public registers so citizens and media can scrutinize potential abuses.

Protect whistleblowers and witnesses to encourage reporting. Laws and procedures should guarantee confidentiality, shield against retaliation and provide safe reporting channels, which will increase the flow of credible information about wrongdoing.

Digitize frontline services to reduce direct contact between citizens and officials. Online licensing, payments and tax filing cut opportunities for bribery at counters. Integrating payments into secure digital systems leaves audit trails that deter embezzlement.

7. Describe the role of civic education in promoting democracy and good governance in Zanzibar.

Civic education equips citizens with knowledge of their rights and duties. When people understand freedoms such as expression and association, and duties like obeying the law and paying taxes, participation becomes informed and responsible.

It improves electoral participation and integrity. Educated voters register on time, verify their details, vote peacefully and reject inducements. They also understand complaint mechanisms, which enhances the credibility of outcomes.

Civic education strengthens accountability by teaching how institutions work and how to demand performance. Citizens learn to use meetings, petitions, right-to-information requests and oversight bodies to question leaders and monitor projects.

It promotes tolerance and peaceful conflict resolution. By emphasizing respect for diversity, rule-based debate and non-violence, civic education reduces tensions during campaigns and community disagreements.

Civic education encourages community development. Informed communities can plan, budget and supervise local projects better, linking democratic participation with tangible improvements in services and livelihoods.

8. Assess the importance of respecting and protecting national sovereignty in the face of globalization.

Sovereignty safeguards policy autonomy. In a global economy, states need freedom to choose fiscal, trade and social policies that suit local conditions. Respecting sovereignty ensures that international agreements complement national priorities rather than override them.

Sovereignty protects cultural identity and social values. Global media and markets can pressure small societies to conform. Upholding sovereignty allows preservation of language, customs and legal traditions that define national character.

Sovereignty underpins national security. Control over borders, immigration and defense enables a coordinated response to threats such as terrorism, trafficking and pandemics, even as countries cooperate across borders.

Sovereignty improves bargaining power. A state that speaks with one voice can negotiate fair trade, investment and environmental deals. Protecting sovereignty ensures that foreign capital and partnerships support national development goals.

Sovereignty is compatible with constructive globalization. Respecting national decision-making does not mean isolation. It means engaging the world through treaties and regional blocs by informed consent, so cooperation delivers shared benefits while maintaining constitutional order.