

SzW Round 21 – Corruption

In this call round, we are going to discuss about issues of corruption. I would also like to remind you that the survey is conducted by Ipsos on behalf of Twaweza and the answers you provide will remain confidential./Katika awamu hii ya mahojiano tutazungumzia masuala ya rushwa/ Ningependa kukumbusha kuwa utafiti huu unafanywa na Ipsos kwa niaba ya Twaweza na majibu utakayotoa yatabaki ya usiri.

1. What do you define as corruption? (**DON'T READ OUT, MULTIPLE RESPONSES**)
Je unatafsiri vipi rushwa?(**USISOME ,MAJIBU MENGI**)
1=Giving money to get a favor /Kutoa fedha kwa ajili ya fadhila
2=Giving material things to get favors/Kutoa vitu kwa ajili ya kupata fadhila
3=Offering sex to a person to get favor/Kutoa ngono kwa mtu ili kupata fadhila
4=Working for a person to get a favor/Kumfanyia kazi mtu ili kupata fadhila
-777 Others specify/Nyingine elezea
-888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu
-999 Don't Know/Sijui
2. What kind of bribes public officials accept/ receive or request [DO NOT READ OUT]. **MULTIPLE RESPONSES)/ Ni aina gani ya hongo maofisa wa umma wanakubali/kupokea au kuomba[USISOME]**
1=Money/Fedha
2=Material/Vitu..... (Please mention/Taja tafadhali)
3=Sex/Ngono
4. Labor/Kazi..... (Please mention/Taja tafadhali)
-777 Others/Nyingine..... (Please mention/Taja tafadhali)
-888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu
-999 Don't know/ Sijui
3. I will read out a few practices in our communities. For each practice that I read out please tell me if you consider it as an act of corruption or not. (**ROTATE STATING POINT**)/ Nitasoma baadhi ya vitendo kwenye jamii yetu. Kwa kila kitendo nitakachosoma tafadhali niambie kama unakihesabu kama kitendo cha rushwa au la.(ZUNGUSHIA ULIPOANZIA)

	1=Yes / Ndiyo 2=No/Hapana -888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu -999 Don't know/ Sijui
1. Election candidates giving out presents (e.g. Cups, t-shirts &Leso's) during election campaigns/Wagombea wa uchaguzi wanatoa zawadi (mf.Vikombe,Fulana& kangaa) wakati wa kampeni za uchaguzi.	
2. Election candidates giving out money during election campaigns/Wagombea wa uchaguzi wanatoa fedha wakati wa kampeni za uchaguzi	

3. People giving money/other materials to get public service/ Watu kutoa fedha/vitu vingine kama zawaidi ili kupata huduma za kijamii.	
4. People giving a public servant money or other materials to get a service/ Watu kuwapa watumishi wa umma fedha au vitu vingine kama zawadi ili kupata huduma kutoka kwa taasisi husika.	
5. A patient giving a doctor in a public health facility money or other materials for the service they gave to them / Mgonjwa kumpa daktari katika kituo cha umma cha afya fedha au vitu vingine (zawadi) kwa ajili ya huduma waliopewa.	
6. A parent giving a teacher a packet of maize flour once his / her child has done well in exams/ Mzazi kumpa mwalimu pakiti ya unga wa mahindi pale mtoto wake anapofanya vizuri kwenye mitihani.	
7. MP's being given money to pass a ministries budget/ Wabunge kupewa fedha ili kupitisha bajeti ya wizara.	
8. Paying public servants a sitting allowance to attend a meeting/ Kumlipa mtumishi wa umma kwa ajili ya kushiriki mkutano.	
9. People paying salaries to public employees who don't exist/ Watu kuwalipa mshahara wafanyakazi hewa wa serikalini	
10. Business leaders giving money to politicians during election campaigns and expecting the government to change policies or offer other favors in return/ Wafanyabiashara wakubwa kugawa fedha kwa wanansiasa wakati wa kampeni za uchaguzi na kutegemea serikali kubadili sera au kuwapa upendeleo	

4. In your opinion, what are the main motives behind corrupt practices? I am referring to the main reasons that people who participate in corrupt acts use to justify their actions.;

Multipleresponses allowed; Accept up to three responses] / .Kwa maoni yako ,ni mambo gani yanahamasisha vitendo vya rushwa? Nikiwa namaanisha sababu kuu ambazo watu wanaoshiriki katika rushwa hutumia kuhalalisha vitendo vyao Majibu mengi yanaruhusiwa; Kubali majitu matatu tu]

1=There is no other way to get things done/**Hakuna njia nyingine ya kufanya vitu vifanyike**

2=To avoid punishment/sanctions/**Kuepuka adhabu/Vizuizi**

3=To avoid higher official payments/**Kuepuka malipo makubwa yaliyowekwa na serikali/njia rasmi**

4=To speed up the processes/procedures/**Kupunguza muda wa urasimu (kuharakisha mchakato)**

5=To be treated (served) appropriately/**Kupata huduma/mahitaji sahihi (Kuangaliwa (hudumiwa) inavyostahili)**

6=To get preferential treatment/privileges/**Kupata huduma ya ziada/upendeleo**

7=To have alternative source of income/**Kupata chanzo kingine cha mapato**

8=The practice of obligatory (illegal) "payments" to supervisors/**Ni kitendo cha lazima (kisicho halali)"malipo" kwa wasimamizi.**

-777 Other, specify/**Nyingine, elezea**

-888 Refused/**Amekataa**

-999 Don't know/**Sijui**

5. Which of the following statement best describe the extent at which corruption can be reduced in Tanzania?[Read the options]/ **Ni maelezo gani kati ya fuatayo yanaelezea vizuri zaidi ni kwa kiwango gani unadhani rushwa inaweza kupunguzwa kwa hapa Tanzania?**[Soma chaguzi]
 1=Corruption cannot be reduced at all/**Rushwa haiwezi kupunguzwa kabisa**
 2=Corruption can be reduced to a certain degree/**Rushwa inaweza kupunguzwa kwa kiwango fulani**
 3=Corruption can be substantially reduced/**Rushwa inaweza kupunguzwa kwa kiasi kikubwa**
 4=Corruption can be completely eradicated/**Rushwa inaweza kumalizwa kabisa**
 -888 Refused/**Amekataa**
 -999 Don't know/**Sijui**

6. How would you compare the level of corruption in Tanzania today with the level of corruption 5 years ago? Is the current level of corruption ... [Read the options]/**Unawezaje kulinganisha kiwango cha rushwa kwa Tanzania ya leo na miaka 10 iliyopita?Kiwango cha rushwa cha sasa ni[Soma machaguo]**

	a)Petty (local) Corruption / Rushwa katika kiwango kidogo (watu binafsi na wananchi wa kawaida)	b)Grand corruption / (national level/ Rushwa katika kiwango kikubwa (Kwa kiwango cha taifa)	c)Overall/ Kwa ujumla
1. Higher than 5 years ago/ Ni kikubwa ukilinganisha na miaka 5 iliyopita			
2. About the same as 5 years ago/ Ni sawa na miaka 5 iliyopita			
3. Lower than 5years ago/ Kidogo kulinganisha na miaka 5 iliyopita			
-999 Don't know (Don't Read out)/ Sijui(Usisome)			
-888Refused (Don't Read out)/ Amekataa (Usisome)			

7. Now I am going to read out a list of sectors and services in Tanzania. For each sector and service that I read out, please give me your opinion on how common or rare you think corruption is in each of these sectors and services? To start with [Read Sector/service]... Would you say.....[Read Sector / Service (s)] it is (Read Options) **Sasa nitakusomea orodha ya sekta na huduma zilizopo Tanzania.Kwa kila sekta na huduma nitakayosoma ,tafadhali niambie ni jinsi gani au kwa kiwango gani rushwa hufanyika kwa kila sekta na huduma?Kwa kuanza [Soma sekta/huduma]....unaweza sema.....[Soma sekta/huduma...(Soma machaguo)**

Sectors / Services /Sekta/huduma	1=Very common/ Kawaida kabisa
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	<p>2= Somewhat Common / Kawaida kiasi</p> <p>3= Somewhat rare / Sio kawaida kiasi</p> <p>4= Not Common / Sio kawaida</p> <p>-888 Refused to answer</p> <p>-999 Don't know</p>
1.Public health care (Hospitals, Clinic, Pharmacies) Vituo vya afya vya umma(hospitali,kliniki,maduka ya dawa)	
2.Water (Village water committee/ Water Body e.g. Dawasco/Ausa) Maji(kamati ya maji ya kijiji/shirika la maji mf Dawasco/Ausa)	
3.Public Education(Primary, Secondary, University)/ Elimu ya umma(Elimu ya msingi,sekondari,chu)	
4.Court/judiciary/ Kortini/mahakamani	
5.Religious/faith Groups/ Vikundi vya dini	
6.Political parties, elections/ Vyama vya siasa,uchaguzi	
7.Land/ Ardhi	
8.labour/employment/ Utafutaji wa ajira	
9.Police/ Polisi	
10.Village / Street Government/ Serikali ya mtaa/ Kijiji	
11.Tanzania Revenue Authority (Customs &Tax Services)/ Mamlaka ya mapato Tanzania(ushuru &huduma ya kodi)	
13. NGO/ Taasisi zisizo za kiserikali	

<p>8. When was the last time you or anyone from your household, had contact with these institutions? / Je ni lini mara ya mwisho kwa wewe au mwanakaya yeyote kwenda kwenye taasisi hizi?</p>	<p>1=In the last 1 month / Kwenye mwezi mmoja uliopita</p> <p>2=In the last 6 months / Kwenye miezi 6 uliyopita</p> <p>3=In the last 12 months / kwenye miezi 12 iliyopita</p> <p>4=More than 12 months / Zaidi ya miezi 12</p> <p>5=Never / Hakuna kamwe-888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu</p> <p>-999Don't Know / Sijui</p> <p>[>> SKIP to next line if 5 or 6] /</p>	<p>9. Were you asked to give something? (as a bribe) / Je uliombwa kutoa kitu? (kama hongo)</p> <p>1=Yes / Ndio</p> <p>2=No / Hapana</p> <p>-888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu</p> <p>-999 Don't know/ Sijui</p>	<p>10. Did you give something? / Je ulitoa kitu?</p> <p>1=Yes>>Go to Q.11 then Q.12 / Ndio>> Nenda kwenye Q.11 alafu Q.12</p> <p>2=No >>Go to Q.12 then 13 / Hapana>> Nenda kwenye Q.12 alafu Q.13</p>	<p>11. What did you give? / Ulitoa nini?</p> <p>1=Money (Ask: How much) / Fedha: (Uliza Kiasi gani)</p> <p>2=Material (Ask: What)/ Mali (Uliza: Nini?)</p> <p>3=Sex / Ngono</p> <p>4=Labor (Ask: for how long) / Kufanya kazi (Uliza: Kwa muda gani?)</p> <p>-777 Others Specify / Vingine elezea</p> <p>-888</p>	<p>12. Why (did you/ did you not) give a bribe? / Kwa nini (hukutoa hongo?)</p> <p>FOR THOSE THAT SAID YES IN Q.10 SKIP TO Q.15 / KWA WALIOSEMA NDIO KWENYE Q.10 RUKA HADI Q.15</p>	<p>13. ONLY ASK THOSE THAT SAY NO IN Q.10. Were you treated unfairly for not giving the bribe? / ULIZA WALE TU WALIOJIBU HAPANA KWENYE Q.10. Je walikuhudumia kwa njia isiyofaa kwa kutoa hongo?</p> <p>1=Yes / Ndio</p> <p>2=No>>Q.15 / Hapana >>Q.15</p>
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	RUKA kwenye mstari ufuatao kama jibu ni 5 au 6			Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu -999 Don't know/ Sijui		
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1. Health care (Hospitals, Clinic, Pharmacies) Vituo vya afya(Hospitali,Kliniki,duka la dawa)							
2. Water (Village water committee/ Water Body e.g. Dawasco/Ausa) Maji(Kamati ya maji ya kijiji/shirika la maji mf Dawasco/Ausa)							
3. Public Education(Primary, Secondary, University) Elimu ya umma(Elimu ya msingi,sekondari ,chuo)							
4. NGO's, Taasisi zisizo za kiserikali							
5. Religious Groups/ Vikundi vya dini							
6. Political parties, elections/ Vyama vya siasa,uchaguzi							
7. Land/ Ardhi							
9. Police/ Kituo cha polisi							
10. Village / Street Government/ serikali ya mtaa/kijiji							
11. Tanzania Revenue Authority (Customs & Tax Services) Mamlaka ya mapato Tanzania(Ushuru&huduma ya kodi)							
12. An employer (when asking for a job) Muajiri(wakati wakutafuta ajira)							

15. Do you know where to report a corrupt act by a public official? / Je unajua wapi kwa kutoa taarifa ya vitendo vya rushwa kwa watumishi wa umma?

1.=Yes/ Ndiyo >>> Q15a

2.=No/ Hapana >>> Q16

-888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu

-999 Don't know/ Sijui

15a. Specify where to report corruption/ Elezea wapi utatoa taarifa ya rushwa

16. During the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household reported a corrupt act by a Public official? / Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, Je wewe au mtu yeyote kwenye kaya yako alitoa taarifa ya rushwa iliyofanywa namtumishi wa umma

1=Yes /Ndiyo

2=No /Hapana

-888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu

-999 Don't know/ Sijui

17. Do you think if the opposition was in power they would do a better job than the current Government in fighting corruption in Tanzania? / Je unafikiri vyama vya upinzani vingekuwa kwenye utawala vingefanya kazi nzuri kuliko serikali ya sasa katika kupambana na rushwa Tanzania?

1=Yes/Ndiyo

2=No/Hapana

-888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu

-999 Don't know/ Sijui

18. I am going to read to you a pair of statements and please choose a statement which you agree with the most/ Nitakusomea jozi za maelezo na tafadhali chagua elezo moja ambalo unakubaliana zaidi

Statement 1	Statement 2
1. It is important to combat corruption, even if this means slowing down development and the circulation of money/ Ni muhimu kupambana na rushwa hata kama itasababisha kuchelewesha maendeleo na mzunguko wa fedha	We should not be too strict on corruption, as this will hurt the economy/ Hatutakiwi kuwa wakali sana juu ya rushwa sababu itaumiza uchumi
2. Corruption is an inevitable consequence of capitalism/ Rushwa ni tokeo lisiloepukika la ubepari	Capitalism can exist without corruption/ Ubepari unaweza kuwepo bila rushwa
3. It is more important to address petty or low-level corruption, for example where the police, local government administrators or other public servants take money from ordinary citizens in return for favours/ Ni muhimu kushughulika na rushwa za kiwango kidogo mfano polisi au wafanyakazi wa umma wakichukua fedha kutoka kwa Wananchi kwa ajili ya kuwafanyia fadhila	it is more important to address grand or high-level corruption, where politicians or high level civil servants take money from business leaders in return for favours/ Ni muhimu kushughulikia rushwa katika kiwango kikubwa mfano wanasiasa a wafanyakazi wa serikali wa ngazi za juu wanapochukua fedha kutoka kwa wafanyabiashara wakubwa ili wawafanyie upendeleo
4. The best way to reduce corruption is to solve past cases and punish those who are found guilty/ Njia bora ya kupunguza rushwa ni kusuluhisha kesi za zamani na kuwaadhibu wale waliokutwa na hatia	the best way to reduce corruption is to make it harder for people to commit corrupt acts in the first place/ Njia bora ya kupunguza rushwa ni kufanya iwe ngumu kwa watu kufanya vitendo vya rushwa

<p>5. Combating corruption is so important that the rights of accused persons should be set aside/ Kupambana na rushwa kuna umuhimu mkubwa na haki za watuhumiwa ziwewe pembeni</p>	<p>Combating corruption is important, but everybody should have a fair opportunity to defend themselves/ Kupambana na rushwa kuna umuhimu ili kila mtu awe na nafasi sawa ya kujitetea</p>
<p>6. Former presidents have provided good service to this country, and should be allowed to enjoy their retirement in peace/ Maraisi wastaafu wametoa huduma nzuri kwa nchi kwa hiyo waachwe ili wafurahie ustaafu wao kwa amani</p>	<p>If an anti-corruption investigation finds evidence that a retired president was involved in corruption, they should be given no special treatment/ Kama uchunguzi wa kupambana na rushwa wakipata ushahidi kuwa raisi mstaafu anahusika na rushwa, hawatakiwi kupewa kinga</p>

19. Which of the following scandals are you aware of? [READ NAME OF SCANDAL]/Ipi kati ya kashfa zifuatazo unaifahamu? [SOMA JINA LA KASHFA]

	Can respondent mention some aspects of scandal? / Mhojiwa anaweza kutoa maelezo ya sehemu ya kashfa hiyo?	For those who gave responses for code3 ask the following question./ Kwa wale waliotoa majibu ya kodi 3, uliza swali lifuatalo How well do you think the government is handling such scandal?/ Je, unafikiri ni kwa kiasi gani serikali inashughulikia kashfa hii? 1=Well/ Vizuri 2=Neither well nor not well/ Vizuri au si vizuri 3=Not well/ Si vizuri	Who should be held responsible for such a scandal?/ Ni nani anatakiwa awajibishwe kwa kashfa hii? 1=The president at the time/ Raisi kwa kipindi hicho 2=The minister in charge of the sector at the time/ Waziri wa sekta hiyo kwa wakati huo 3=The parliament/ Bunge 4=The ruling party/ Chama tawala -777 Others specify/ Nyingine fafanua -888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu -999 Don't know/ Sijui
Scandal /KASHFA	1. Not heard of the scandal/ Sijawahi kusikia kuhusu kashfa hii 2. Heard but could not give details/ Nimesikia lakini		

	<p>siwezi kutoa maelezo</p> <p>3. Heard and gave correct details/ Nimesikia na kutoa maelezo sahihi</p> <p>4. Heard but gave wrong details/ Nimesikia, na ametoa maelezo yasiyo sahihi.</p>		
<p>BAE Radar Scandal British firm called BAE supplied Radar equipment; bribe money was paid by BAE as part of the deal and later admitted. BAE was fined by UK authorities and ordered to pay for TZ schoolbooks.</p> <p>Kashfa ya rada ya BAE Kampuni ya kiingereza inayosambaza vifaa vya rada;hongo ilitolewa kwa BAE kama sehemu ya mpango huo na baadaye kukubaliwa.BAE ilipigwa faini na mamlaka za Uingereza na kutakiwa kulipa vitabu vya shule nchini Tanzania.</p>			
<p>Richmond Scandal The former PM's (Edward Lowassa) office was accused of improperly awarding a contract to US-based electricity company Richmond Development in 2006. Richmond was contracted to bring in generators to provide 100 megawatts of electricity each day after a drought early in 2006 left low water levels in dams leading to severe power cuts. The generators failed to arrive on time and when they did, they did not work as required.As a result of that the EX PM had to step down/ resigned.</p> <p>Kashfa ya Richmond Waziri mkuu wa zamani(Edward Lowassa)aliyetuhumiwa kuwapa mkataba kinyume na utaratibu kwa kampuni inayozalisha umeme yenye makazi yake nchini Marekani ya Richmond Development mwaka 2006.Richmond ilipewa mkataba wa kuleta majenereta itakayozalisha megawati 100 za umeme kila siku baada ya ukame wa mwaka 2006 ulioacha kimo kidogo cha maji kwenye mabwawa iliyopelekea tatizo kubwa la umeme. Jenereta hazikuwasili kwa wakati na zilipohitajika,hivyo hazikutumika kama ilivyopaswa .Na matokeo</p>			

yake waziri mkuu alijihudhulu.			
IPTL Scandal - Unclear contracts/ Kashfa ya IPTL-Mkataba usioeleweka			
Escrow Scandal - Money was taken from BOT in the name IPTL/ Kashfa ya Escrow – Fedha zilichukuliwa Benki kuu kwa jina la IPTL			
Port/TRA Tax evasion scandal/ Bandari/ Mamlaka ya mapato(TRA) kashfa ya kuepuka kodi			
Acacia/ Mineral concentrates scandal/ Acacia/ Kashfa ya makinikia			

21. Now I would like you to consider a scenario where the following individuals were found committing the following crimes. For each individual what do you think should be done in the event that an individual is found guilty of such corruption?/ **Sasa ningependa ufikirie kuhusu tukio kuwa watu wafuatao wamekutwa wakifanya uhalifu. Kwa kila mtu unafikiri afanywe nini enda atakutwa na hatia ya kufanya vitendo vya rushwa>**

Scenario	<p>1=Nothing /Hakuna kitu 2=He/she should be barred from holding public office/Afungiwe kutumia ofisi za umma 3=He/she should pay back all the money that was lost/Alipe fedha zote zilizopotea 4=He/she should be imprisoned /Afungwe 5=He/she should be killed/Auliwe -777 Others specify /Nyingine elezea -888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu -999 Don't know/ Sijui</p>
1. a traffic police officer found to have accepted a bribe of 20,000 shillings to overlook a traffic offence/ Polisi wa usalama barabarani akikutwa anapikea hongo ya shilingi elfu ishirini ili kusamehe kosa la barabarani	
2. a local government land officer found to have accepted a bribe of 5m/- shillings/ Mtumishi wa serikali wa sekta ya ardi akikutwa amepokea hongo ya shilingi milioni tano	
3. a senior national politician found to have stolen 100m/- shillings from the government/ Mwanasiasa mkongwe akikutwa ameiba kiasi cha milioni mia moja kutoka kwa serikali	

22. During the 2015 election campaigns the CCM candidate now the President John Magufuli promised to create a special court which deals with corruption cases. Based on the government statements this court has already started function. Are you aware of the existence of an anti-corruption court?/ **Wakati wa kampeni za uchaguzi wa mwaka 2015, mgombea kupitia chama cha CCM ambae kwa sasa ni Raisi John Magufuli alihaidi kuunda mahakama maalum ambayo itashughulika na kesi za rushwa. Kutoka na maelezo ya serikali, mahakama hii imeshaanza kufanya kazi. Je, unafahamu uwepo wa mahakama na kupambana na rushwa?**

1=Yes/ **Ndiyo >>> Continue**
2=No/ **Hapana >>> Q23**
-888 Refused to answer/ **Amekataa kujibu**
-999 Don't know/ **Sijui**

22a. what is the responsibility/purpose of this court?/ **Je, jukumu la mahakama hii ni nini?**

22b. How effective will this court be in curbing corruption in Tanzania?/ **Je, mahakama hii itakuwa na ufanisi wa kiasi gani kuweza kupambana na rushwa Tanzania?**

- 1=Effective/ Ufanisi
- 2=Neither effective nor ineffective/ Ufanisi au si ufanisi
- 3=Ineffective/ Si ufanisi

22c. Why do you say so?/ Je, ni kwanini wasema hivyo?

23. Are you aware of the existence of an institution called TAKUKURU?/ Je, unafahamu uwepo wa taasisi inayoitwa TAKUKURU?

- 1=Yes/ Ndiyo >>> Q24
- 2=No/ Hapana >>> Read the statement/ Soma maelezo
- 888 Refused to answer/ Amekataa kujibu
- 999 Don't know/ Sijui

24. What are the responsibilities of TAKUKURU?/ Je, majukumu ya TAKUKURU ni yapi?

TAKUKURU is an institution which was started to curb corruption with the mandate to investigate cases dealing with corruption in public offices and when enough evidence is obtained, TAKUKURU is supposed to open a prosecution case against the responsible party./ TAKUKURU ni taasisi iliyoanzishwa kwa ajii ya kupambana na rushwa yenye mamlaka ya kuchunguza kesi zinahusiana na rushwa kwenye ofisi za umma na ushahudu wa kutosha ukipatikana, TAKUKURU inatakiwa kufungua kesi dhidi ya mtuhumiwa

25. How well is TAKUKURU implementing its duties of curbing corruption in Tanzania?/ Je, ni kwa kiasi gani TAKUKURU inatimiza wajibu wake wa kupambana na rushwa Tanzania?

- 1=Very well/ Vizuri sana
- 2=Well/ Vizuri
- 3=Neither well nor not well/ Vizuri au si vizuri
- 4=Not well/ Si vizuri
- 5=Not well at all/ Si vizuri kabisa

25a. Why do you say so?/ Je, ni kwanini wasema hivyo?

26. A previous head of the anti-corruption authority, TAKUKURU, was reported as saying that some senior political figures in Tanzania were "untouchable". / Kiongozi wa awali wa taasisi ya kupambana na rushwa alisikika akisema kuwa kuna baadhi ya viongozi wakongwe wa siasa ambao ahawezi kuguswa hapa Tanzania

- a) To what extent do you think this statement is true now? / Je, ni kwa kiasi gani maelezo haya ni kweli kwa sasa?
 - 1=completely / Kabisa
 - 2= slightly/Kiasi
 - 3=not true/ Si kweli
- b) To what extent do you think it was true five years ago? / Je, ni kwa kiasi gani unafikiri maelezo haya ni kweli kwa miaka mitano iliyopita?
 - 1=completely / Kabisa
 - 2= slightly/Kiasi
 - 3=not true/ Si kweli

THANK THE RESPONDENT AND CLOSE/**MSHUKURU MHOJIWA NA FUNGA MAHOJIANO**