

SHUM MARKING SCHEME MERRY CHRISTMAS 🎅

Q1

- a) Discuss why the Kenyan society is increasingly stratified and suggest measures the Govt can take to encourage upward social mobility (15 mks)

1. Occupation: Occupations are not equal. Some attract more wealth/pay, power and status. For example, doctors, engineers and lawyers get a lot of money. Thus, they can become wealthy and gain higher social status.

2. Education: people have different access to education. Those that get high quality education at a longer period of time are likely to occupy better occupations than those without that kind of education.

3. Wealth: Those with wealth or high income can purchase education and health services for themselves and their children. This can give them a higher social status.

4. Personal attributes: Some people have achievement motives than others. Those with achievement motives will tend to go into business and excel. This will make them move higher the ladder of social status.

5. Ascribed status (Family status): Some people have advantage over others simply because from birth, they are defined for certain positions. In other words, these people do not have to work to attain status or certain positions. Identities that flow from religion, gender, race or position of birth may be the basis of ascribed status.

6. Lifestyle: Lifestyle refers to where one stays, the clothes put on, the schools children go to, the type of vehicle driven, the estate where one stays etc.

Measures the govt to take

1. Distribute equal resources
2. Encourage equality despite differences in abilities
3. Ensure there exist political stability
4. Provide high quality education ... affordable
- 5.

- b) Using relevant examples discuss the role of Govt in influencing the Development of a state

(10 mks)

- (i) Provide the legal and social framework within which the economy operates
- (ii) Maintains competition in the marketplace
- (iii) Provides public goods and services
- (iv) Redistributes income
- (v) Stabilizes the economy
- (vi) Enforcing rules of a society, defense, foreign affairs

Section B

Q2

- a) Power is necessary ingredient in development. Discuss this statement in relation to influence of power in Africa's resource distributions (10 marks)
- b) Briefly state the challenges in achieving National cohesion and integration in Kenya (5 marks)

a) Political Challenges 1. Polarization and division of the country along ethnic lines that determine political opinion and positions and selfishness among leaders; 2. Lack of principles and ideologies to define political direction; 3. Weak leadership in governance institutions; 4. Complexity in migration and settlement patterns; 5. Failure to address historical injustices; 6. Proliferation of organized gangs and militia; and 7. Control of land, finance capital, technology and communication by the political elites

b) Economic Challenges 1. Inequality in access to and control of scarce resources such as finance, land, technology and communication; 2. Lack of innovation and creativity in generating wealth; 3. Lack of strategic planning for development funds like the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF); 4. Corruption at individual and institutional levels; and 5. Minimal enterprise development for low income entrepreneurs

c) Socio-Cultural Challenges 1. Ethnicity –the management of diverse cultural values and practices; 2. Negative ethnicity –ethnocentrism; 3. High illiteracy levels; 4. Deteriorating morals and values higher levels of crime, fear of crime and anti social behavior; 5. Weakening of the family unit; 6. Pessimistic negative populace-failure to appreciate the good in the country and 7. Cultural insensitivity.

Q3

- a) Explain the lessons learnt from modern day Nationalism (5 marks)

1. That unity in the face of a dominating foreign power is important. Kenyans of all ethnic backgrounds united to confront foreign domination. Consequently the current Kenyans should unite in tackling problems such as unemployment, poverty and negative influences of foreign culture

2. That nationalism can be exhibited by common people as well, and not just by political leaders. For instance in the name of nationalism ordinary people should reject corruption, negative ethnicity and nepotism

3. That love for freedom, love for one nation is so important that one can take arms to defend the honour of our country.

4. That courage is very important in sustaining a struggle to the point of victory.

5. That personal sacrifice to the pain of death or imprisonment is essential in any nationalist cause.

- b) For over several decades, Kenya has been dependent on foreign Aid as a source of financing National Devt plans. Discuss the consequences of overreliance to Foreign Aid

(10mks)

- (i) **Preventing adequate utilization of local and national resources. This is particularly** because multinational corporations will tend to import intermediate goods from their affiliate companies abroad to use in their local industries instead of sourcing these goods from the local firms. This has also the disadvantage of facilitating outflows of foreign exchange from the country.

- (ii) **(ii) Weakening local industries by opening up the economy to cheap imports from abroad.** A good example in Kenya is the closure of Rivatex in Eldoret due to the presence of mitumba (second hand clothes) from the developed countries.
- (iii) **(iii) Promoting foreign values at the expense of indigenous values e.g. practices like homosexuality in developing countries have about due to arrival of tourists, and flows of cultural goods via the mass media from the developed countries.**
- (iv) **(iv) Promoting trade imbalances in favour of industrialized countries: Increased flows of trade** due to liberalization of trade have disadvantaged developing countries since increasingly; developed countries have the capacity to export their goods to the developed world. Developing countries do not have this capacity because developed countries subject strict measures and standards to goods from the developing world.
- (v) **(v) Promoting dependence on international financial capital. Since independence,** African countries have been dependant on financial capital from the developed world and multi-lateral institutions like World Bank and IMF. This borrowing of finance is responsible for the current large debt that African and other third world countries have.

Q4

- a) Discuss five types of Governments Kenya has had since independence and their characteristics (10 marks)

Federal Government: Federal government is a system of government in which power is divided between the national government and certain local governments units (state, regional, provincial) each of which is supreme in its own sphere.

Parliamentary Government It is the system of government in which the real executive or the Ministry is immediately and legally responsible to the legislature or one branch of it (usually the more popular chamber) for its political policies and acts. Sir Ivor Jennings describes it as cabinet government, while Richard Crossman refers to it as Prime Ministerial government

Presidential System of Government It is that system in which the executive (including both the head of state and his ministers) is constitutionally independent of the legislature in respect to the duration of his or their tenure and irresponsible to it for his or their policies. In other words, the president is not a member of legislature.

Coalition Government 26 Coalition government is system in which political parties share positions in the government. This happens when no political party gets an outright majority to form a government on its own after a general election. Coalitions may be forged before or after a general election

- b) Media plays a critical role in checks and balances in any state. Discuss the functions of media in a democratic state giving examples in Kenya (5 marks)

Acts as a govt watchdog in case

To inform and educate the public

Setting agenda

Taking part in public debates

Q5

a) discuss the dimension of Globalization and how developing countries can protect themselves from unintended effects of globalization (10 marks)

- (i) **Economic dimension**: This includes increased economic interdependence of national economies e.g. the East African Community involving the integration of Uganda Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Kenya whose goal is to achieve monetary union. It also includes economic integration due to the activities of Multi-National corporations that operate in several countries. In addition, this dimension is characterized by increased financial globalization which simply refers to increased flows of financial capital from one country to another due to financial liberalization.
- (ii) **Political dimension**: This involves political interdependence of nation- states, which may involve creating political unions of different states. For instance East African Community envisages transforming itself into a political federation.
- (iii) **Cultural dimension**: This is where there is increasing interdependence and flow of cultures through enhanced global communication. Cultural flows are normally from the developed countries to the developing countries. Examples include: manner of dress, political systems, types of education etc.
- (iv) **Greater interaction and flow of people/ individuals** among societies through social-economic migration and travel

c) Explain objectives of Nationalism in contemporary society (5 marks)

1. **For Imperialism**: there is no doubt that most of the European imperialists who explored the rest of the world did so with a lot of vested imperialistic zeal, whose guiding spirit was nationalism. They wanted to conquer as much colonies for their nation states in order to control the world's resources, for the benefit of the nations.

2. **For Nation or state formation**: in 18 th and 19 th century Europe and 20 th century Africa and Asia, nationalism was used to create and build nation-states. It was used to rally people together to form functional state infrastructures it thus led to creation of states.

3. **To fight foreign Rule or Domination**: in the 19 th century Europe, Napoleon Bonaparte used his immense power and resources to spread the French hegemony all over Europe. Because of the iron hand and ruthless methods he used in doing so, the other peoples of Europe were awakened into their own feelings of nationalism. When he was defeated many nations sprung up from his continental acquisitions. In Africa, the over 60 years of European rule in many parts made many people to realize their position as a colonized people and their vulnerability unless they fought off and removed the burden of colonialism.

Q6

- a) Discuss the theories of state formation showing how important it has been in guarding the rights of its citizens (10 marks)
- b) Highlight the major outlines of chapter six of Kenya's constitution on integrity of public officer's (5 marks)

- a). Principles of Leadership and Integrity
- b). Responsibilities of leadership and authority
- c). Guiding principles on leadership and integrity;
- d). Conduct of State Officers set out

e). Financial Probity

f). Restriction of certain activities