

## **SOCIAL, ECONOMIC & POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT & CHALLENGES IN KENYA SINCE INDEPENDENCE**

### **1. Identify one education commission appointed in Kenya since independence**

- Ominde commission
- Gachathi commission
- Mackay commission
- Kamunge commission
- Koech commission                      1x1 = 1mk

### **2. (a) Name the Agricultural scheme established in Kenya after independence**

- Million Acre scheme
- Harambee scheme
- Haraka scheme
- Shirika scheme.    Any 3x1 = 3mks

### **(b) Discuss the challenges of multi-party democracy in Kenya**

- Many politicians and seniors government official were not ready for multipartism thus incited their supporters to keep out the opposition supporter from their region leading to the 1991 tribal clashes
- Some public servants were used by the executive arm of the government and the ruling party to frustrate the opposition e.g. denying them license to held political meetings
- Many political parties were ethnic based
- Selfish politicians were paid to defect from one party to another
- The ruling party (KANU) used the police and the government owned media to its advantage.
- Opposition parties did not have enough finances unlike KANU.
- Inadequate civil education to the electorate
- The international community interfered with the running of the country favoring certain politicians and parties
- Many citizens voted for incompetence leaders because of bribery due to poverty.
- Most political parties have experienced leadership wrangler.      Any 6x2 = 12mks

### **3. a. What factors led to the introduction of multi- party democracy in Kenya in 1992 (5 Marks)**

- Intolerance of KANU to dissenting views of the people which often resulted in the expulsion of those who disagreed
- Alleged rigging of the 1988 general elections by KANU
- Pressure from donor community who tied finances to multi-party democracy
- Repressive measures by the government e.g. denial of licenses for public meetings
- Repeal of section 2 (A) of the Kenya constitution in December 1991
- Influence from other African states which had adopted multi- partysm of Zambia 1 x 5 Marks

### **b. Explain how the existence of many parties has benefit the people of Kenya 2 x 5 = 10 Marks**

- Freedom of assembly and association has been enhanced
- Has facilitated accountability and transparency in the government
- The application of the rule of law has improved
- The fear of a powerful one party dictatorship has been eliminated
- The opposition has acted as a check and balance to minimize the excesses of authority by the government
- Freedom of speech for both individual and mass media has been improved
- A growing number of Kenyans are now more politically aware than before
- It led to repeal of some unjust and oppressive laws e.g. chief act
- Kenya's image by foreign donor and investors has improved hence economic

development

**4. Main problem likely to hinder Kenya's realization of vision 2030** (1mk)

-Poverty / inadequate funds

**5. (a) Mention three internal factors which promoted the re-introduction of multi-party in Kenya**

- i) Alleged rigging 1988 general election.
- ii) The Saitoti constitutional reviews commission report.
- iii) Demand by clergy, lawyers and other activities in demand for multiparty democracy.
- iv) KANU treatment of dissident member by expelling and suspending them the party
- v) KANU unwillingness to change due to some criticism from members
- vi) Determination by the populace to free themselves from one party tyranny

from

Any 3points 1mk

each (3x1=3mks)

**ANS 19a DIST 13**

11. State two economic challenges that Kenya experienced after independence.

(2mks)

- ❖ *Landlessness*
- ❖ *Mass unemployment*
- ❖ *Inadequate manpower/skilled to run the country.*
- ❖ *Investment stagnated due to transfer of capital from Kenya by emigrating white settlers.*

**2 x 1 = 2 marks**