

NATIONAL INTERGRATION UNITY AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

1. a) State five factors that promote national unity in Kenya.

- (i) Constitution
- (ii) Education
- (iii) National language
- (iv) Social economic interactions
- (v) Equal distribution of resources
- (vi) National philosophies
- (vii) National symbols of unity e.g. National flag

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

b) Explain five methods of conflict resolution.

- (i) Negotiation – discussion between two parties or people who are trying to reach an agreement.
- (ii) Arbitration – This is provided by the Kenyan laws. Arbitrators.
- (iii) Diplomacy/conciliation – negotiations between individuals to create understanding and room for reconciliation.
- (iv) Legislation – passing of laws that controls conflicts. It criminalizes activities that lead to conflicts.
- (v) Traditional society – elders of communities raising their experience to resolve a conflict.
- (vi) Religious action – Religious figures are called upon to resolve political, social & economic conflicts and give guidance on the emerging social trends and issues.
- (vii) Court action/litigation – parties take other parties to court for arbitration.
- (viii) Policing – used to maintain law and order. Presence of police help to control crime that bring about conflicts.
- (ix) International agreements – International agreement on security or sharing of Natural resources e.g. Egypt & Kenya on waters of R. Nile.
- (x) Mediation – A situation where a person who is not involved in a dispute tries to reach two conflicting parties reach an agreement.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

2. What is conflict resolution? (1mk)

- refers to the process of settling disputes.

1x1

= 1mk

3. Give the main reason why Kenya's celebrate Kenyatta day as a national holiday

- To commemorate the day Kenyatta and other leaders of KAU were arrested by colonial government
- To remind us of the sufferings and blood shed by our people in the struggle for independence

1

x 1 =
1mk

4. Give one way in which the institution of the presidency promotes National Unity (1mk)

- The President as head of state and government unites all Kenyas.
- All Kenyans look upto one President for protection.

1 x 1 = 1mk

5. State one way in which the Kenyan constitution promotes national unity. (1 mk)

- i) Guarantees equal opportunities for all Kenyans.
 - ii) Provide protection to individuals against any form of discrimination / bill of right.
 - iii) Provide for unitary government. (
- Any 1 x 1 = 1 mk)

6. One way in which the constitution promotes national unity

- Guarantees equal opportunity to all Kenyans
- Provides protection to individuals against any form of discrimination

2x1=2mks

7. Explain five reasons why national integration is important

- To develop national unity in spite of the differences if each communities
- For economic and social development as people unite their effort towards the development of various economic activities
- To promote peaceful co-existence of different tribes as people accept their culture differences / intercultural tolerance
- Enables the country to develop a sense of national direction as national goals are communicated to the people and also enable people to develop unified goals for the nation
- Enables the country to achieve an easier, more efficient and accurate communication
- Reduces conflicts based on ethnicity religion / race hence less wars, deaths and property destruction.
- Ensures political stability / security
- Eliminates suspicion among citizen of different tribes /religion /political thus eliminates tribalism, nepotism or corruption.
- Encourages a sense of nationalism and patriotism (5x2=10mks) well explained

8. **Why is it important to have cultural activities in Kenya today.**
(1mk)

- i) They entertain people
- ii) They educate the masses
- iii) They unite the people
- iv) They promote patriotism
- v) They create employment
- vi) They preserve African culture.

Any 1x1 = 1mk

9. Give the major historical significance of first June in Kenya.

(1mk)

Celebration for gaining internal self-governance/Madaraka Day.

10.State one way in which the Kenyan constitution promotes national unity 1mk)

- a) It ensures equal opportunities to all Kenyans
- b) It provides protection to individuals against any form of discrimination
- c) It provides for a unitary system of government
- d) All Kenyans are subjected to the same constitution of law

Any 1x1 = 1mark

11.Give two ways through which conflicts can be resolved peacefully

(2mks)

- a) Diplomacy / negotiation
 - b) Arbitration
 - c) Litigation
 - d) Mediation
 - e) Legislation / parliament passes laws to control conflict
- Any 2x1 = 2 marks

12a) Identify five symbols of national unity in Kenya

(5mks)

- a. National flag – signifies one nation
- b. National award
- c. National anthem
- d. Loyalty pledge
- e. Court of arms

5x1 = 5marks

b) Discuss the steps that have been taken by the Kenyan government to promote national integration since independence

(10mks)

- a. Development of national symbols e.g. flag, anthem etc
- b. Declaring Kiswahili a national language
- c. Promotion of Harambe spirit which unites all Kenyans and promotes a sense of belonging
- d. Introduction of The Nyayo philosophy of peace, love and liberty
- e. Use of one constitution which promotes equality of all Kenyans before the law
- f. Promotion of games, sports and cultural activities within the general public and in leaning institutions
- g. Abolition of ethnic organizations and groupings
- h. Promotion of a National Public Service where civil servants can serve anywhere in the country

Any 5x2 =

10marks

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13.(a) State **five** ways in which conflicts can be prevented in Kenya.
(5mks)

- ❖ *Able leadership*
- ❖ *Respecting other peoples rights and freedoms*
- ❖ *Having a good constitution*
- ❖ *Respecting the principles of democracy*
- ❖ *Having proper electoral process*
- ❖ *Equitable/fair distribution of resources.*
- ❖ *Maintenance of law and order*
- ❖ *Having a responsible media.*

5 x 1 = 5mks

14. Describe six steps that can ensure a successful and peaceful resolution of conflicts (12 mks)

- (i) Identification of the conflict – the conflicting parties should recognize that a conflict exists
- (ii) Arbitrator must be accepted by all
- (ii) Diagnosis on the causes of the conflict
- (iii) Scrutinizing of the grievances
- (iv) Determination of the extent to which the conflict has progressed
- (v) Examination of options for conflict resolution, aiming at the best long term solution
- (vi) Implementation of the solution by the parties involved
- (vii) Both parties to accept the outcome, failure to which an alternative should be sought.
- (viii) The arbitrator should make a follow up.