

MARKING SCHEME

HISTORY & GOVERNMENT

FORM: 4

TERM 2 2025

OPENER EXAMINATION

SECTION A (20 MARKS)

1. State three types of elections held in Kenya. (3 marks)
 - ✓ **General elections**
 - ✓ **By elections**
 - ✓ **Re run elections**
2. Which arm of government interprets the law? (1 mark)
 - ✓ **Judiciary**
3. Identify one reason why Kenya is regarded as a democracy. (1 mark)
 - ✓ **We hold regular elections every five years.**
4. Mention two roles of correctional facilities. (2 marks)
 - ✓ **To punish law breakers**
 - ✓ **To reform law breakers**
 - ✓ **To isolate the offenders from the law abiding**
5. Highlight any two national days in Kenya. (2 marks)
 - ✓ **Madaraka day – 01st June**
 - ✓ **Mashujaa day – 20th October**
 - ✓ **Jamuhuri day – 12th December**
6. List two roles of the county assembly. (2 marks)
 - ✓ **Making and amending county laws.**
 - ✓ **Approving county budget**
 - ✓ **Vetting governor's appointees.**
 - ✓ **Representing the citizens.**
7. Identify two pillars of Nyayo philosophy. (2 marks)
 - ✓ **Peace**
 - ✓ **Love**
 - ✓ **Unity**
8. Mention one reason that may lead to the removal of a sitting governor. (1 mark)
 - ✓ **Abuse or misuse of office**
 - ✓ **In case a governor is jailed for more than six months.**
9. Highlight two requirements that one must meet to vie for Member of County Assembly seat. (2 marks)
 - ✓ **Must be a registered voter in the ward they wish to vie**
 - ✓ **Must meet moral, ethical and educational requirements**
 - ✓ **Must be of sound mind**

- ✓ **Must be nominated by a political party or be an independent candidate supported by at least 500 voters**

10. List three types of funds established by the constitution of Kenya 2010. (3 marks)

- ✓ **Equalisation fund**
- ✓ **Consolidated fund**
- ✓ **Revenue fund**
- ✓ **Contingency fund**

11. Who authored Sessional No.10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning? (1 mark)

- ✓ **Thomas Joseph Mboya (Tom Mboya)**

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

12. Describe the law-making process in Kenya. (10 marks)

Bill Drafting:

A government ministry, individual MP, or relevant organization drafts the proposed law as a "bill."

First Reading:

The bill is introduced in either the National Assembly or the Senate, depending on its nature, and read aloud for the first time.

Second Reading:

The bill is debated by the full house of Parliament, with members discussing its merits and proposing amendments.

Committee Stage:

The bill is referred to a relevant parliamentary committee for detailed analysis, amendments, and public input.

Report Stage

The committee submits its findings to parliament. The bill is examined line by line, allowing for further amendments to specific clauses.

Third Reading:

The final debate on the bill occurs, with minimal further amendments allowed.

Presidential Assent and Publication:

If both houses of Parliament approve the bill, it is sent to the President for signature, after which it becomes law and is published in the Kenya Gazette.

13. Explain the challenges faced by county governments in Kenya. (10 marks)

- ✓ **County governments have inadequate funds. Some are located in areas of limited resources. This impedes provision of essential services. Some are too small to operate efficiently.**
- ✓ **Corruption and misappropriation of funds is common in most counties. This is because those vested with the management powers do not have experience since the appointment of governors is through popular vote.**
- ✓ **Rural -urban migration is likely to generate population pressure in urban based counties like Nairobi city and Mombasa. urban problems like mushrooming of slums, poor garbage disposal and insufficient sanitary facilities arise.**
- ✓ **There is likely to be national government interference in the affairs and management of county legislation. This hinders free decision-making.**

- ✓ **Election of ward members to manage ward affairs may hamper operations of the counties especially in legislation.**

14. Discuss any five sources of revenue for the County government. (10 marks)

- a) **The main source of funding for many counties is their equitable share from 15% of the national budget.**
- b) **Conditional and unconditional grants. Unconditional Grants are funds allocated by the national government without conditions regarding their use. Conditional grants are the funds allocated by the national government for funding of specific projects and programmes. They include;**
 - ~ **The Equalization Fund for provision of basic services like water, health services, electricity and roads in marginalized areas.**
 - ~ **The Contingencies Fund to cater for urgent and unforeseen circumstances**
- c) **Counties' own revenues. Counties have the power to collect property rates, impose taxes on entertainment, and impose fees and charges for services they render to people and any other tax that Parliament permits them to impose.**
- d) **Borrowing, where the national government guarantees the loan or with the approval of the county assembly.**
- e) **Grants and donations**

15. Explain five principles of African Socialism. (10 marks)

- a) **Political Democracy where all people are politically free and equal**
- b) **Various forms of ownership of wealth. E.g. free enterprise allowing private ownership of property, nationalization policy for key industries, partnership with private sector**
- c) **Mutual social responsibility. That the spirit of service and not greed for personal gain motivate Kenyans.**
- d) **A range of control to ensure that property is used in mutual interests of society and its members.**
- e) **Progressive taxation to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth and income.**
- f) **Diffusion of ownership to avoid concentration of economic power on a few people in the society.**

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