



*National
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Definition of Terms

Nation:

- A large community of people, sharing a common history, decent, language, culture, and living in a particular territory under one government.

National:

- Refers to that which is of or belongs to a nation.

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Integration:- bringing together of different parts to make a unified whole.

Unity:- state of being one/oneness or having harmony or in agreement

National integration:- Bringing together of diverse communities to form a nation.

Importance of National Integration

- 1) Development of national unity by creating a state of being together inspite of the diversity of the communities
- 2) It fosters socio-economic development by creating an enabling environment. various ills e.g. tribalism, corruption, drug abuse, and the aids pandemic can be dealt with collectively
- 3) Promotes political stability
- 4) Promotes peaceful co-existence of different tribes and races/tolerance on one another

- 5) Promotes collective responsibility when tackling issues of national importance e.g. calamities such as floods, raising money for famine relief
- 6) It promotes nationalism, patriotism, loyalty and good citizenship
- 7) It facilitates efficient communication throughout the country
- 8) It gives the country a sense of national direction enabling citizens to develop national goals e.g. national mottos - harambee, nyayoism
- 9) Reduces fear, suspicion and civil strife
- 10) Creates a conducive climate that attracts foreign investment.

Factors promoting National Unity

1. The constitution

- ✓ Kenya has a unitary constitution that guarantees equal rights and opportunities to all Kenyans.

2. Education

- ✓ instills a feeling of belonging in pupils
- ✓ based on a common curriculum
- ✓ students are admitted from various parts of Kenya
- ✓ participation in inter-school drama, music and sports helps students appreciate their diverse cultures.

3. The presidency:-the apex of unity
4. National language
 - ✓ use of Kiswahili which was officially recognized as the national language in 1975
 - ✓ it helps overcome communication barriers and gives Kenyans a sense of identity and belonging
5. socio-economic interaction e.g.
 - ✓ intermarriages
 - ✓ Friendship
 - ✓ Games and sports
 - ✓ Trade
 - ✓ Common currency.

6. Equal distribution of resources
7. Political parties:- Kenya is a multi-party state
8. Equal employment opportunities:
9. Freedom to settle and own property
10. One government-Kenya has one government, comprising the legislature, executive and judiciary recognized by every Kenyan.
11. Mass media- newspapers, magazines, radios, tv, etc. are used to disseminate information to all parts of the country.

12. symbols of national unity i.e.

- a. national flag
- b. national anthem
- c. coat of arms
- d. loyalty pledge
- e. national awards

Kenyans identify with these symbols. They are thus symbols of nationhood.

13. Urbanization-people in urban areas live and work together irrespective of their background
14. National mottos-Harambee and Nyayoism; these rally Kenyans on issues of national importance.
15. religious organizations-Kenyans are allowed by the constitution to worship in any manner they choose
16. National holidays-these are national days that commemorate important events in Kenya's history

Factors limiting National Unity

- 1) Racism
- 2) Tribalism
- 3) Nepotism:
- 4) Corruption
- 5) Religious conflicts
- 6) Uneven economic development
- 7) Party membership
- 8) Poverty
- 9) Cultural diversity-cultural conflicts can undermine national unity
- 10) Ignorance-intolerance of other people's views and opinions undermines cohesion.

Meaning of the Term Conflict

- I. A state of disagreement where two people or groups have divergent interest
- II. Struggle/clash/fights between people

It manifests itself in:-

1. quarrels
2. arguments
3. anger
4. bitterness
5. rivalries
6. stress
7. differences in opinion and opposition
8. violence.

CAUSES OF CONFLICT

Economic issues

- 1) Corruption
- 2) Conflicts that involve Kenya with foreign donor agencies
- 3) Control of mineral resources and other raw materials
- 4) Imbalances in resource allocation extreme poverty
- 5) Control of mineral resources and other raw materials
- 6) Contractual conflicts where a party fails to keep their part of the contract.
- 7) Industrial/trade disputes e.g. between employers and employees.
- 8) Land ownership/occupancy or tenure. this has led to clashes e.g. rift valley (enosupukia, burnt forest) Likoni in coast province
- 9) Trading policies-whether bi-lateral or multilateral involving Kenya and other foreign countries based e.g. on imposition of tariffs, perceived to harm the country's trading interests

Social issues

- i. Incompatible goals
- ii. Family or clan disputes
- iii. Religious conflicts-within and between religions
- iv. Regional imbalances I provision of amenities e.g education

Political issues

- i. Influx of refugees into Kenya form neighbouring countries
- ii. Boundary disputes between Kenya & her neighbours
- iii. Disputes arising due to the nature of Political power and Ethnic Diversity

Levels of conflict

- 1) Individual versus individual
- 2) Group versus group
- 3) Individual versus state
- 4) Group versus state
- 5) State versus state

Effects of Conflicts

1. Insecurity and fear arising due to lawlessness
2. Impoverishment of the people
3. Displacement of people
4. Death of people
5. Disruption and ruin of property
6. Economic decline
7. Famine due to disruption and neglect of economic activities

Methods of resolving conflicts

Conflict resolution

1. Creation of peace
2. Patching up differences
3. Restoring broken relations
4. Bringing together opposing parties
5. Relaxation or cessation of tension
6. Working out settlement to diffuse the conflict

Conflict resolution methods

Peaceful methods

1. **Mediation** – a person not involved in the conflict intervenes & assists the parties in conflict to arrive at an agreement
2. **Litigation** – resolving a dispute through a court system
3. **Arbitration**- resolution is done by a neutral person not involved in the conflict.
4. **Negotiation/diplomacy**-it involves a dialogue between the conflicting parties through fact finding.

5. **Problem solving workshops** - applied where there is deep-rooted & disputes involving warring parties, who discuss in the presence of a facilitator to find a solution.
5. **Use of peace keeping missions** - sent to war ton areas to ensure and effect ceasefire or truce.
5. **Legislation** – parliament can enact laws that controls conflicts
6. **Compromising method** - there is no winner or loser. it is based on bargaining by the parties involved in order to arrive at acceptable solutions.
5. **International agreement** - used to settle disputes between countries; such include border disputes, resource utilization.

10. **Policing** - involves maintenance of law and order. presence of police deters crimes, which are a source of disputes. used in areas where there are clashes
10. **Collaboration**:- disputing parties willingly resolve their disputes and arrive at suitable solutions.
10. **Religious action**:- religious leaders are called upon to resolve disputes of a religious, social or even political nature.
10. **Council of elders**:- use of elders/wise men in conflict resolution.

Negative methods

1. subjugation:- this involves war.
2. Avoidance: - avoiding responsibility and refusing to accept defeat. Involves withdrawal of one party and refusal to continue with the process of negotiating.

Processing of resolving conflicts

- 1) Recognize that a conflict exists
- 2) State the conflict - this entails drawing up a statement and defining the issues in dispute
- 3) Give a diagnosis - nature and root causes of the conflict
- 4) Examine the grievances - among the disputing parties. scrutinize in detail all relevant information
- 5) Discuss the options available for solving the dispute - by looking at all possible ways of reconciliation
- 6) Look for a solution - in doing so, consider all options and- settle for the best and most suitable, new ideas and exercise fairness
- 7) Implement the solution – to ensure that the solution is working out and that the problem will not recur
- 8) Evaluate the solution - to assess its effectiveness.

SAMPLE KCSE QUESTIONS