

NATIONAL PHILOSOPHIES MARKING SCHEME

1998 Q 13

- African socialism
 - Harambee
 - Nyayoism
- Any 2 points, 1 mark each (2marks)

2002 Q17

- Harambee
 - Nyayoism (peace, love unity, etc)
 - African socialism
- Any 2 points, 1mark
each =2marks

2008 Q 21

(a)

- It promoted health services/established International Health Organisation.
- It championed for the welfare of the workers/established the International Labour Organisation.
- It provided relief to refugees/war casualties/areas hit by famine.
- It settled disputes between different European Countries.
- It supervised mandated territories.
- It organized disarmament conferences in Europe.
- It helped to reduce trade in dangerous drugs.
- It helped in economic reconstruction of European countries. (5 marks)

b

- Some European nations opposed the peace Treaty of Versailles because it favoured the allied nations that had fought against German.
- The United States of America did not support the league because it did not want to get involved in European affairs/The Monroe Doctrine.
- The membership of the organization was not all that inclusive. Some countries were left out while others were not given a chance to join.
- The league violated the objective of maintaining world peace by supporting some nations' claims against others.
- Most members were concerned with their sovereignty as opposed to the interests of the League of Nations.
- Some members of the League adopted the policy of appeasement towards certain regimes in order to avoid confrontation thus weakening it.
- Shortage of funds made it difficult for the League to implement its programmes.
- The League lacked its own army to implement its decisions where peace was threatened. It depended on the goodwill of the members who at times were not reliable.
- The search for colonies diverted the members' attention from the activities of the League of Nations.
- The rise of dictatorship regimes in Europe weakened the League as these dictators refused to accept its resolutions.

- The economic depression of 1929 weakened most of the world economies, hence they were not able to support the League financially.

(Any 5x2=10 marks)

2010 Q17

- Economic rights
- Political rights
- Social/cultural rights
- Solidarity rights

Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark

2010 Q22b

- Being the head of state, the president represents the people locally and internationally.
- Determines the parliamentary life/calendar by opening/prologuing/dissolving it.
- Appoints the cabinet ministers/senior civil servants.
- Chairs cabinet meetings where matters of national importance/policies are made.
- Appoints senior officers in the armed forces in his/her capacity as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
- Leads the people of Kenya during national celebrations/important national functions.
- Grants freedom/pardons a convicted person unconditionally.
- Assents the bills passed by the National Assembly.
- Attends/participates in parliamentary proceedings.
- Receives/hosts heads/envoys of foreign countries who visit Kenya.
- Can declare a state of emergency for a maximum of 14 days when the security of the country is threatened.
- Confers honours on people who have rendered distinguished service.
- Ensures that the constitution is safe guarded so that Kenyans enjoy their rights.