

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ INDEX NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## THE FORMATION STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

1. 1991 Q26

a) State three functions of the Judiciary in Kenya.

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b) Explain six ways through which the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed Kenya.

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c) List five terms of service of judicial officials.

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**2. 1992 Q25b**

Explain the process of law making in Kenya.

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**3. 1994 Q6**

a) State three constitutional requirements that must be fulfilled by a person who wishes to be elected a president of Kenya.

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b) List five powers and duties of the president of Kenya.

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**4. 1995 Q5**

a) State three ways through which a person may become a member of Parliament in Kenya

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b) Name two institutions, which make up the Executive arm of the Government

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c) Explain five ways through which the parliament exercises control over the

Executive Arm of the government.

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**5. 1996 Q21**

a) State three functions of the police force in Kenya. (3marks)

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b) Describe six duties performed by provincial commissioners in Kenya. (12marks)

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**6. 1996 Q22**

a) Identify three functions of the Attorney General of Kenya. (3marks)

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b) Describe the structure of the court system in Kenya. (12marks)



10. 1998 Q21a, 22

21a. How does the Kenya Government ensure that the rule of law is upheld in the country? (3 marks)

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22. (a) Explain the role of the Electoral Commission of Kenya (7 marks)

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(b) Describe the factors that are likely to interfere with free and fair elections in Kenya (8 marks)

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11. 1999 Q14

State two functions of Prison in Kenya (2 marks)

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12. 1999 Q16

What is the difference between a civil and a criminal dispute? (1 mark)

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**13. 1999 Q21**  
(a) What actions do police officers in Kenya take from the time an offence is committed up to the time judgement is passed? (5 marks)

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(b) Explain five factors which undermine the work of the police force in Kenya (10 marks)

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**14. 1999 Q21b**  
(b) Explain five functions of a provincial commissioner in Kenya (10 marks)

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**15. 2000 Q16**  
What is the main role of the Attorney General as an Ex- officio member of parliament of Kenya? (1 mark)

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**16. 2000 Q23a**  
Describe the process of electing the speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya. (3 marks)

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**17. 2000 Q24**  
(a) Describe three ways in which the judiciary ensures fairness in the Administration of justice in Kenya? (3 marks)

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(b) Explain six factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya (12 marks)

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**18. 2001 Q15-17**  
15. Which organization is responsible for co-ordination of parliament elections in Kenya? (1 mark)

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16. Identify the main reason why suspected criminals are tried in a court of law. (1 mark)

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17. Give one function of the prisons department in Kenya. (1 mark)

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**19. 2001 Q22-24a**  
22 (a) Describe the composition of parliament in Kenya. (3 marks)

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(b) Explain six function of the speaker of the National Assemble in Kenya. (12 marks)

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23 (a) Describe the functions of the police force in Kenya. (7 marks)

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(b) What factors hinder the Kenya Police from performing their duties effectively? (8 marks)

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24 (a) What are the stades brought which a bill passes before it becomes law in Kenya? (5 marks)

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25. **2003 Q12**  
Give one way in which a person may become a member of parliament in Kenya. (1 mark)

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26. **2003 Q15**  
Give two factors which may undermine the effectiveness of the traffic police in Kenya. (2 marks)

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27. **2003 Q20**  
(a) What is the composition of the cabinet in Kenya? (3 marks)

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(b) Explain six functions of the cabinet in Kenya. (12 marks)

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28. **2004 Q15-17**  
15. Name the institution that controls government expenditure in Kenya. (1 mark)

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16. Give one function of the judiciary in Kenya. (1 mark)

17. Who appoints a District Commissioner in Kenya? (1 mark)

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29. **2004 Q22**  
(a) Why are general election conducted in Kenya every five years. (3 marks)

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(b) Describe the circumstances which may lead to by – election in Kenya. (12marks)

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**30. 2004 Q24**

(a) What are the functions of the Armed Forces in Kenya? (5 marks)

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(b) Explain five ways of criminal activities in Kenya. (10 marks)

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**24. (a) What are the units of the Kenya Police Force? (5marks)**

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**(b) Explain five factors that make it difficult for the prison department in Kenyan to work effectively. (10 marks)**

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**35. 2007 Q12, 17**

**12. Name one Ex- officio member of parliament in Kenya? (1mark)**

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**17. Who gives assent to a parliamentary bill before it becomes law in Kenya?**

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**36. 2007 Q22-24**

**22. (a) Give three reason that can make the parliament in Kenya to be dissolved. (3marks)**

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**(b) Explain six functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya. (12marks)**

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23. a) A part from the High Court identify five other types of courts in Kenya. (5marks)

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b) Why should there be separation of powers between Legislature, Executive and Judiciary in Kenya. (10marks)

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24. a) State five functions of the Kenya Police. (5marks)

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(b) Describe five duties of the District Commissioner in Kenya. (10marks)

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**37. 2008 Q13-16**

13. Give one way which parliamentary supremacy in Kenya can be limited (1mark)

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14. Give one House Committee of parliament which deals with government financial matters (1mark)

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15. State two ways in which the rule of law is applied in Kenya (2marks)

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16. Who is the head of the Judiciary in Kenya (1mark)

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**38. 2008 Q22a**

Identify three Parliamentary duties of the president in Kenya today (3marks)

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**39. 2008 Q23**

a) Identify five functions of the traffic police in Kenya (5marks)

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b) Describe five measures that have been introduced to improve the work of the police in Kenya (10marks)

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**40. 2009 Q15, 16**

15. Name the unit of the police department which is responsible for maintaining law and order at 'the Chief office. (1 mark)

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16. Who appoints the Head of the Civil Service in Kenya? (1 mark)

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**41. 2009 Q23-24**

23. (a) What is the important of the rules of law in Kenya? (5 marks)

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(b) Describe six function of the high court in Kenya (12marks)

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24. (a) State five reasons that may lead to a presidential by election in Kenya (5 marks)

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(b) Explain five functions of the speaker of the National Assembly in Kenya. (10 marks)

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**42. 2010 Q12-14**

12. Identify two conditions that one must fulfil in order to register as a voter in Kenya. (2 marks)

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13. Give two special courts in Kenya. (2 marks)

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14. State two duties of the leader of Government Business in parliament in Kenya. (2 marks)

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**43. 2010 Q22**

(a) Give the structure of the provincial administration in Kenya. (5 marks)

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(b) Describe **five** functions of the president of the Republic of Kenya. (10 marks)

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**44. 2010 Q23b**  
Explain **six** factors that may undermine the administration of justice in Kenya. (12 marks)

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**45. 2011 Q14**  
State the main function of parliament in Kenya (1mark)

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**46. 2011 Q23**  
a) Give three reasons why general elections are important in Kenya (3marks)

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b) Explain six functions of the body in charge of elections in Kenya (12marks)

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**47. 2012 Q13,14 P1**

13. State the **main** function of the prisons department in Kenya (1mark)

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14. Give the **main** reason why the government of Kenya introduced Free Primary Education in 2003. (1mark)

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**48. 2012 Q23, 24 P1**

23. (a) Give the composition of the judicial Service Commission in Kenya (5marks)

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(b) Describe **five** ways through which the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed in Kenya. (10marks)

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(a) Name the three categories of the Kenya Defence Forces.

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(b) Explain **six** challenges faced by the Kenya Police Service in the course of

discharging their duties.

(12marks)

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## **THE FORMATION STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA MARKING SCHEME**

### **1991 Q26**

- Interpreting the law
  - settling disputes between parties
  - protecting the constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals against encroachment
  - Administering justice/punishing criminals
- (b)
- There is a separate system of command for the judiciary unlike other government departments that are headed by the public service commission. The chief Justice heads judiciary.
  - The Judiciary service commission does the appointment of the Magistrate. The president in consultation with the Judiciary Service Commission appoints the judges.
  - Judges and magistrates are protected against any form of victimization and molestation by Judicature act.
  - The Judges are bound by the oath of allegiance to perform their duties without fear or favours and ill will.
  - A judge can be removed from office only due to inability to perform the functions of his office. This means that nobody can dismiss a Judge at will. His tenure of office is fairly long, the retirement age being seventy-four years.
  - Salaries and allowances of judges are fixed by statues and are not subjected to be reviewed or debated upon in parliament.
  - Judges and magistrate are not answerable to the executive. This allows for impartiality in making judgments.

### **1992 Q25b**

- The bill is prepared by the Attorney Generals chambers or by law if it is a private members bill.
- The bill is introduced in parliament during the first reading either by the Attorney General or the relevant Minister to acquaint the members with the bill and seek their approval.
- During the second reading the bill is discussed by members in details and amendments are suggested. A vote is taken and if the majority approves the bill it goes to the next stages.
- A committee of the whole house discusses the bill in details, makes amendments and incorporates those suggestions made during the second reading.
- A report made to the house regarding the amended bill
- The bill that goes through the third reading, during this stage some discussions of the bill takes place. A vote is taken and if majority of the members support- the bill it goes to the next stage.

- The bill is taken to the president for his assent after which it becomes a law and is published in the Kenyan gazette.

**1994 Q6**

- The person must be a Kenyan citizen
- Must have attained the age of 35 years
- Must stand for parliamentary elections in a constituency (must be an elected MP)
- Must be a registered voter
- Must be nominated by a registered political party, (member of a registered political party)
- Must be proposed by one thousand registered voters
- Must be of sound mind
- Must not have been declared bankrupt by a court of law
- Not jailed for over six-months

**1996 Q21**

- To maintain law and order
- To investigate internal security
- To provide Internal security
- To control and direct traffic in the country
- To arrest and prosecute suspected criminals.
- To mount a guard of honours for domestic and international dignitaries
- The PCs act as representatives of the president in their areas of jurisdiction.
- The PC's interpret government policies in their areas or jurisdiction.
- The PC's oversee the implementation of the government policies and programmes in their provinces.
- The PC's ensure that law and order is maintained in the provinces
- They issue permits for the holding of public meetings in their respective provinces.
- The provincial commissioners serve as chairpersons in the provincial security and intelligence committees.
- They are charged with responsibility of maintaining security to the area.
- They co-ordinate development programmes and services chairperson of the provincial development committees.
- They are in overall control of all government departments in their respective provinces.

**1996 Q22**

(a)

- The Attorney general is the Chief Legal adviser to the government
- Chief state prosecution
- Interprets the laws of Kenya
- Drafts government bills
- Services as ex-officio member of parliament

(b)

- The judicial structure in Kenya consists of a system of courts which are arranged hierarchically from the lowest to the highest level.

- **The District Magistrates Court**
- This is the lowest court in Kenya which is charged with the responsibility of trying civil and criminal cases within the district.
- **The Kadhi Court**
- This is parallel to the District Magistrate's court in hierarchy. It arbitrates civil cases in which all parties involved are Muslims.
- The resident magistrate's court which has jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases which originate from within the province where the court is situated. It also has jurisdiction in respect to magistrates in respect to decisions made at District Magistrate's court level.
- The chief magistrate's court which has powers over all the resident Magistrate's and District Magistrate's courts. It supervises and oversees the work of the other courts in the country.
- **The High court of Kenya**
- This has unlimited jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases stemming from any part of Kenya.
- The court of appeal is the highest court in the country it listens to appeals from any court in Kenya

**1997 Q13**

- Personality differences
- Conflicts over leadership / rivalry for power / control.
- Ethnic affiliations.
- Selfish motives
- External interference
- Ideological differences.
- Death of a member of parliament.
- Nullification of election results by a court of law / when one is declared bankrupt or insane.
- Imprisonment of a member of parliament.
- Resignation of a member of Parliament / M.P elected speaker of Parliament.
- When a member resigns / defects from the party that elected him/ her to parliament.
- Failure to attend parliament for 8 consecutive sittings.

**1997 Q19**

- Parliamentary elections are held regularly in order to give the citizens the opportunity to exercise their constitutional right of participating in the democratic process.
- To give citizens the chance to choose leaders whom they have confidence in
- To enable the people to give mandate to the party of their choice to rule.
- To inject new blood into parliament and government
- To enable sitting Mps to be responsive to the development needs of the electorate stipulated by the constitution.

(Any 3 points 1 mark each (3 marks))

- Draft stage by the A.G
- First reading - the bill presented to the National assembly by the mover No debate takes place during this stage.

- Second Reading - the Bill is debated upon/ discussed by members. Amendments are incorporated into the bill.
- Committee stage - the Bill is discussed in details and amendments are made
- Report Stage – chairperson of the committee reports the amended Bill to the whole house
- Third – Final debate on the Bill and voting is carried out. If the bill is supported by the majority then it is passed to the next stage.
- The bill is presented to the President for assent, it becomes an act of Parliament, it is gazetted and becomes law. (12 marks)

**1998 Q15**

- Protect the country against external attacks  
Any 1 point, 1 mark each (1 mark)

**1998 Q21a,22**

- Establishing an independent court system to try criminal / civil offences / cases
- Ensuring that suspected criminals are tried in a court of law and if found guilty are sentenced.
- Allowing those found guilty to appeal for retrial.
- Empowering parliament to control the excesses of the executive / President.
- Entitling every accused person legal representation by an advocate of the High court.
- Subjecting all citizens of the country to and are governed by the same law.
- Arresting suspects. Any 3 x 1 = 3marks

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- The electoral commission organizes civil, parliamentary and presidential elections.
  - Identifies, appoints and trains election officials.
  - Clears party candidates for participation in elections.
  - Verifies and announces election results.
  - Prepares ballot papers and other election materials.
- Educates/informs the general public on the requirements for voters and contestants.
  - Identifies and recommends polling stations.
  - Prescribes and reviews electoral boundaries.
  - Registers voters.
  - Maintains and updates the registers of voters.
  - Supervises the election process.
  - Participates in formulation of election code of conduct. Any 7 points, 1 mark (7 marks).
- Ethnic loyalties polarization/allegiance.
- Party loyalties.
- Harassment of voters by rival groups.
- Incompetent election officials.
- Partisan election officials.
- In accessibility of polling station.



- Transport difficulties.
- Communication problems between the headquarters and the polling stations.
- Extreme weather conditions.
- Illiteracy of some voters.
- Corruption of candidates and their supporters.
- Inefficient distribution of election materials.
- Use of negative propaganda by party leader supporters.
- Insecurity fear instilled in candidates.
- Gender insensitivity.
- Use and misuse of mass media.

Any 8 points, 1 mark.

**1999 Q16**

- A civil dispute is between individuals, while a criminal dispute is one in which the law of the land has been broken by individuals.

(Any 1 point, 1 mark)

(1 mark)

**1999 Q21**

- arrest the suspected criminal
- Confine the arrested suspect
- Provide protection/ security to the suspected criminal
- Investigate the offence to prepare evidence for prosecution
- Take the suspended criminal to court
- Lead the protection/ give evidence
- Hand over the criminal to prison authority
- Realistic the suspect if acquitted

(5 marks)

- Inadequate working facilities such as vehicles, radios, stationery to facilitate efficient communication.
- Poor condition of the roads lead to increased/ frequent accidents and congestion on the roads thus putting pressure on the police officers.
- Negative public attitude towards the police makes it difficult for police officers to perform their duties freely.
- Corrupt practices with the police make the policemen/ policewomen, unwilling to operate freely and impartially. This slows down performance
- Interference by influential personalities within societies make the police unwilling to take appropriate actions in some cases/ scare the police from taking action.
- Easy access to dangerous arms by the wrong members of the society
- Cause anxiety, fear and insecurity to the police.
- The indiscipline / impatience of Kenyan drivers give the traffic police hectic time during the performance of their duties.

(Any 5 points, 2 marks)

(10 marks)

**2000 Q16**

- Advises the parliament and the government on the matters

**a**

- A person qualifies to be elected Speaker to the National Assembly if she/ he is eligible to contest and vote in elections.
- A date is set for the election of the Speaker at the start of a new parliament/ after general elections.
- The candidate is proposed and seconded by members of parliament.

- If more than one name is presented, then members vote through the secret ballot. If one person / name is proposed and seconded then the person is declared Speaker without election.
  - A swearing – in – ceremony is then conducted for the elected speaker.
  - If the speaker is an elected member of parliament, then his/ her seat is declared vacant.
- Any 3 points, 1 mark (3marks)

**2000 Q24**

- The judicial Service Commission ensures that judges and magistrates discharge their duties without interference
  - Suspected criminals are held innocent until proved guilty in a court of law- giving them a chance to be heard by the courts
  - Persons found administering mob justice are liable to prosecution
  - Suspected criminals are entitled to legal representation through an advocate of the High Court
  - Suspected criminals of serious crimes such as murder are guaranteed free government services of being represented by advocates
  - Persons not satisfied with the verdict are allowed to appeal to a higher court.
- Any 3 points, 1 mark (3 marks)
- High court incidents of crime cause delay in the hearing and finalizing of cases
  - Corrupt practices by some of the judiciary personnel and police officers undermine fair administration of justice.

**2001 Q15**

- Electoral Commission of Kenya (any 1 point, 1 mark)

**2001Q16**

- To allow suspected criminals the right to free and fair trial/be proved guilty or not . (Any 1 point, 1mark (1mark))

**2001 Q17**

- To rehabilitate convicted criminals
- To separate criminals from law abiding citizens/to detain
- To teach criminals alternative trade/skills
- To punish unlawful behavior/ crime/ discipline
- To discourage criminal activities in society.

**2001 Q22-24a**

- Parliament is made up of elected members representing various constituencies.
  - It is made up of nominated members who are nominated by the president to represent special national interests.
  - It is made up ex-official members such as the attorney General and the speaker who are members by virtue of their offices.
- (Any 3 points, 1 mark (3 marks))
- The speaker is in charge of the debates in the National assembly during sessions.
  - In-charge of all parliamentary affair/receiving guests.
  - The speaker guides the debate /proceedings and chooses which members to speak at a time
- (Any 3 points, 1 mark (3marks))

- Organizes the order of debate/proceedings and chooses which members to speak at a time
- Ensures that members observe and adhere to the rules of the House and reprimands those who violate them.
- Disciplines members who act irresponsibly during parliamentary debates.
- Presides over the swearing of members of parliament at the start of each parliament.
- Receives all bills, motion and parliamentary questions intended for tabling and discussion.
- Ensures friendly atmosphere during the debates by preventing personal attacks in the House/maintains law and order
- Ensures that only relevant issues are deliberated on in the House.
- Declares a seat vacant when a M.P. dies or resigns.

(Any 6 points 2 marks (12 marks))

### 2001 Q23

- Maintaining law and order in the country
- Investigating crimes
- Enhancing state security
- Displaying during official functions.
- Providing security to travelers in emergency, remote insecure areas
- Detecting and preventing of crime
- Arresting suspected criminals in law courts.
- Prosecuting suspected criminals in law courts.
- Collecting and analyzing intelligence information and documents to fight crime.
- Controlling the flow of traffic.
- Inspecting vehicles
- Monitoring incoming and outgoing traffic at border points
- Co-operating with the Interpol to deal with international crime
- Assessing trainee drivers for licensing (Any 7 points, 1 mark (7 marks))
- Lack of motivation/ low morale/ apathy
- Reluctance by the public to volunteer vital information/inadequate public support.
- Poor public relations between police officers and the people
- Inadequate facilities such as vehicles/ modern technology
- Dangerous working condition/ insecurity
- Political interference
- Corruption/bribery
- Lack of regular in-service training to enable police officers cope with emerging issues.
- Widespread incidents of lawlessness/ crime
- High concentration of population in some area such as slums in urban centres.
- Drug abuse by police officers
- Corrupt court systems
- Low entry standards to the police force
- Poor working conditions e.g. Housing /remunerations.

**2001 Q24a**

- The Bill is drafted by the Attorney General and present to parliament for discussion/private members bill.
- The bill is presented for the first reading by either the Attorney General or a minister concerned. The members of parliament are expected to familiarize themselves with the bill as well as approve it.
- The bill is presented for the second reading in parliament. It is debated upon in details. It can be either accepted or rejected.
- The bill is then taken through the committee stage with the objective of making improvements on it.
- The bill is then taken through report stage for members of parliament to ascertain that the suggestions were accurately effected.
- The bill is taken to the president for his assent after which it becomes law and is then gazetted. (Any 5 points, 1 mark (5 marks))

**2002 Q11**

- Setting disputes between the people in the location
  - Helping to apprehend individuals who break the law
  - Sensitizing the people about antisocial behavior e.g. drug abuse/HIV
  - Issuing permits for all functions in the location
  - Organizing Barazas to explain government policy on law and order
- Any 2 points, 1 mark each =2marks

**2002 Q13**

- The president (1 mark)

**2002 Q16**

- Rehabilitation of offenders/criminals/Reforming the behaviour of offenders (1mark)

**2003 Q12**

- Through election
- Through nomination
- Through holding ex –officio office. Any 1x1 = ( 1marks)

**2003 Q15**

- Large numbers of vehicle on the roads.
- Poor conditions of many vehicles
- Poor remunerations.
- Corruption / bribery
- Lack of public support / confidence
- Inadequate facilities (e.g. vehicles)
- Poor conditions or roads Any 2 x 1 = (2marks)

**2003 Q20**

- The president
- Vice President
- Ministers
- Head of civil service / Secretary to the cabinet
- The Attorney General. Any 3 x 1 = (3marks)

- To formulate national and foreign policy to guide the country.
- To advice the president on issues of national development related to ministries.

- To supervise the implementation of government policies by respective ministries.
  - To initiate / approve government bills for discussion by parliament.
  - To discuss important national and international issues.
  - To defend (Collectively ) government policies. (12marks)
- 2004 Q15**
- Parliament/ legislature/National assembly ( 1mark)
- 2004 Q16**
- To interpret laws
  - To dispense justice/ implement laws ( 1mark)
- 2004 Q17**
- Public Service Commission/ president ( 1 mark)
- 2004 Q24**
- (a)
- It is a constitution requirement
  - To enable Kenyans to have a new government
  - To enable Kenyans to elect leaders of their choice
  - To enable Kenyans to remove the non- performing leaders
  - To enable eligible Kenyans to exercise their democratic right of voting (3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- (b)
- The death of a sitting Member of Parliament
  - In the sitting member of parliament defects from the party sponsored him/ her to parliament
  - If a member of parliament is jailed for a term exceeding 12 months
  - Resignation of sitting Member of parliament
  - If a member is declared bankrupt by a court of law
  - If the sitting member ceases to be a citizen of Kenya
  - If the election results are nullified by the High Court
  - If the sitting member is elected the speaker of the National Assembly
  - If a member misses eight consecutive parliamentary sittings without permission and the speaker declares the seat vacant
  - If a member sentenced to death
  - If a member is proved to be insane (6 x 2 = 12 marks)
- 2004 Q24**
- They defend the country from external aggression/ attack
  - They assist the police in the maintenance of law and order/ internal Security
  - They provide emergency services during natural disasters such as uncontrollable fire, earthquake and floods
  - They assist in nation – building activities such as road and bridge constructions
  - They participate in international peace- keeping for maintenance of peace and security in areas ravaged by war.
  - They provided entertainment during national functions (5marks)
- (b)
- Encourage co-operation between the police and the public in combating Crime

- Sensitizing/ educating the public on matters criminology/ criminal activities
- Improving the social and economic conditions of the people in order to reduce the temptation to engage in criminal activities
- The government should ensure that there is enforcement of the law
- The terms and conditions of services for law enforcement agencies should be improved to motivate them to perform their diligently/ specialized training of anti- crime police force.
- The law enforcement agencies should be equipped with appropriate equipment for combating crime
- Encouraging the people to lead a morally upright life.
- Organizing effective regular police patrols/ increases of police (10marks)

**2005 Q24**

- Gives legal advice to the government
- Gives consent for a person to be prosecuted
- Can institute/ undertake criminal proceedings against any person
- Can terminate any prosecution proceedings at any stage
- Drafts and presents government bills for debate in parliament
- Participates in parliamentary debates/ ex officio ( Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

**2006 Q13**

- In order to limit the number of candidates
- So as to identify party candidates
- To adhere to constitutional requirements/ rules ( Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

**2006 Q23**

- The executive consists of the president
- It also consists of the Vice President
- The minister/ cabinet
- The civil servants
- The Attorney General

**2006 Q24**

- Civil servants interpret and explain government policies to the people
- They implement government policies and programmes/ training
- Civil servant such as permanent secretaries advise their respective Ministers on matters of government policy
- They collect government revenue
- They maintain law and order
- Civil servants prepare development plans
- Civil servants link the people with central government through the Provincial administration
- Civil servants keep the government operations running after the dissolution of parliament
- Senior Civil Servants ensure proper use of public funds and resources/ protect and conservation of National Resource (12 marks)

- Traffic police which controls traffic and inspects vehicles
- Regular police who maintain law and order
- The Criminal investigation department/ C.I.D ( ½ for abb)
- Anti – stock theft unit
- The general Service Unit/ G.S.U (½ abb)
- Anti- narcotics unit

- Tourism police
- National security intelligence service
- Special crime prevention unit. (flying squad, Kenya police reserve) (5 marks)
- Inadequate/ dilapidated facilities have led to congestion and frequent outbreak of diseases inadequate vehicles and equipment.
- Increase in number of Prisons has led to poor living conditions
- Inadequate finances have led to provision of poor service such as food
- Inadequate number of prison warders leads to overworking hence brutal handling of prisoners
- Poor living conditions low salaries of prison officers has demoralized them and affected their performance of duty
- Corruption of prisons has forced some prisoners to pay so as to get better services
- Shortages of trained counselors to assist in reforming the inmate effectively
- Inadequate food, medical facilities and clothing for inmates
- Some inmates have become hardened thus, difficult to rehabilitate
- Political interference/ rapid changes affecting prisoners. (10 marks)

**2007 Q12**

- The Speaker
- The Attorney-General. Any1x1= 1mark

**2007 Q17**

- The president

**2007 Q22**

- It can be done when a vote of no confidence is passed on the government president.
- The constitution allows the president to dissolve it at will.
- It can be done after the expiry of the five year parliamentary period.
- During a state of emergency
- It can be done when the opposition has more members then the ruling party in Parliament. (Any 3x1=3 marks)
- Responses should be in prose.
- The National Assembly Parliament debates and makes laws which are used to govern the country.
- It amends/changes existing laws and the constitution when necessary.
- It acts as a check on the possible abuse of power by either the judiciary.
- Executive or any other institution in the country.
- It represents the views of the people /elected members provide a link between the people and the government.
- It ensures that the rule of law is respected/everyone is governed by the same laws.
- It approves and controls sources of government revenue and expenditure/the budgets which contain the estimates of the two sums are read/debated and approved annually.
- It monitors the government spending through the public Accounts Committee/This Committee can summon public servants for misuse of public funds.
- The National Assembly debates issues of national and international concern and makes recommendations for appropriate action.

- The National Assembly has power to pass a vote of no confidence in the president and Government /It can terminate the life of a government when two thirds of its members pass a vote no confidence in the two thirds of its members pass a vote of no confidence.
- Parliament can fire an individual member through a vote of no confidence/The member of parliament is forced to resign.
- It creates parastatal or other government agencies through Acts of Parliament.
- The members of the National Assembly elect the speaker and the deputy speaker.
- Responses should be in prose. Any 6x2=12marks

**2007 Q23**

- The Court of Appeal
- The Chief Magistrates Court
- The resident Magistrates Court
- The senior Principal Magistrates Court
- Special Courts/Tribunals. Any 5x1=5marks

- In order to make the co-ordination of government programmes and administration effective.
  - To enable the government to facilitate division of labour.
  - It helps prevent abuse of power/provides checks and balances.
  - It promotes efficient service delivery.
  - It is a constitutional requirement
  - To enhance accountability
  - It promotes transparency/openness in government dealings.
  - It ensures that no arm of the government interferes with the other.
- Any 5x2=5marks. Responses should be in prose.

**2007 Q4**

- Maintain law and order
- Quelling civil disturbances.
- Prosecute criminals.
- Inspect vehicles to ensure roadworthiness.
- Entertain people during national functions.
- Conduct driving tests.
- Detect and prevent crimes/investigate
- Arresting suspected criminals.
- Guarding the country's entry points.
- Combining crime.
- Protecting government property/senior government officers. Any 5x2=5marks
- Represents the president in the district.
- Oversees the implementation of government policies.
- Interprets and explains government policies to the people in the district.
- Interprets and explains government policies to the people in the district.
- Conducts civil marriages on behalf of the state.
- Chairs the district security committee.
- Co-ordinates disaster management activities.
- Issues licences and trade permits in the districts
- The accounting officer.



- Ensures law and order is maintained in the district.
- Acts as a link between the people and the state Any 5x2=10marks.
- Responses should be in prose.

**2008 Q13**

- Parliament cannot make laws that contradict traditional customs and practices of the people.
- Parliament cannot pass a law that contradicts Kenya's constitution.
- The president can limit the supremacy by making independent decisions.
- Parliamentary supremacy can be limited by the application of international laws (Any 1 x 1=1 mark)

**2008 Q14**

- The Public Investment Committee.
- The Public Accounts Committee. (Any 1 x 1=1 mark)

**2008 Q15**

- By ensuring that all citizens are subjected to and governed by the same law.
- By ensuring that matters are handled according to the law of the land.
- By ensuring that everyone has the right to legal representation.
- By ensuring that all suspected criminals are assumed innocent until proved guilty. (Any 2 x 1=2 marks)

**2008 Q16**

- The Chief Justice. (1 mark)

**2008 Q22a**

(a)

- To form the government after elections/appoint the cabinet.
- To summon parliament after a general election.
- To open parliament.
- To give assent to bills.
- To dissolve parliament.
- To prorogue parliament.
- To appoint the leader of government business in the house. (3 marks)

**2008 Q23**

- To control traffic on roads.
- To inspect motor vehicles.
- To guide the flow of traffic on the roads.
- To arrest traffic offenders.
- To provide emergency assistance in case of a road accident.
- To education the public on road safety measures..
- To conduct driving test/issues provisional driving licences. (5 marks)

(b)

- The police officers have been allocated modern technological devices to help detect crime.
- They have been allocated more vehicles to ease their mobility
- There is the introduction of professional training programmes for officers to improve their competence/capacity building.
- The raising of the academic qualification requirements for joining the police force with the aim of improving their performance.

- The introduction of a public relations office/a police spokesperson to ensure that information is delivered effectively and efficiently to the general public.
- The introduction of community policing to help police gather information from the public so as to assist them detect crime.
- Introduction of police booths/hotlines that people can use if they have information vital to the police.
- There has been an improvement in their terms (salaries) and conditions (Housing) of service. (Any 5x2=10 marks)

**2010 Q13,**

- Kadhi's courts
- Military courts/criminal marital
- Juvenile courts/children's courts
- Industrial courts/special tribunals/rent restrictions/business premises tribunal, LSK Any 2 x 1 = 2 mark

**2010Q14**

- Second bills moved by ministers.
- Chairing committee meetings on all procedural motions.
- Regularly consulting with the leader of official opposition.
- Is in charge of the government's debating team
- Notifying the house on when to adjourn. Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks

**2010 Q22**

- The province is headed by a provincial commissioner.
- The province is divided into districts each headed by a District Commissioner.
- The District is sub-divided into divisions each headed by a District Officer/Divisional officer.
- The Division is divided into locations each headed by a Chief
- The location is then divided into sub-locations each headed by an Assistant chief. 5 x 1 = 5 marks
- 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.

**2011 Q14**

- To make laws

### 2011 Q23

- They provide Kenyans with an opportunity to choose political leaders.
- They enable Kenyans to exercise their democratic rights.
- They offer alternative ideas of running the government through different political parties manifestos.
- It is a constitutional requirement.
- They make elected leaders/prospective leaders work hard to ensure that they are reelected/ elected.
  
- To maintain and revise the voters' register to ensure it is up to date.
- To prepare, distribute and ensure safety of election materials/pooling stations.
- To conduct voter education in the country in order to prepare citizen for the voting exercise.
- To conduct and supervise elections so as to ensure they are free and fair.
- To conduct language proficiency tests for candidates interested in for different posts before nomination is carried out.
- To announce and provide a time-table to be followed during the election period.
- To receive nomination papers from the candidates cleared to vie by the political parties.
- To announce the results and declare the winners for the respective seats.

### 2012 Q13 P1

13. Name the administrative head of the Kenya Parliament. (1 mark)  
(i) The clerk (1x1 = 1 mark)

### 2012 Q14 P1

14. State the main function of the prisons department in Kenya. (1 mark)  
(i) It reforms/rehabilitates convicts. 1x1=1 mark

### 2012 Q 23 P1

Give the composition of the Judicial Service Commission in Kenya. (5 marks)

- The Chief Justice.
  - One supreme court judge
  - One court of appeal judge
  - One high court judge and one magistrate
  - The Attorney General
  - Two advocates, one a woman and one a man
  - A nominee of the public service commission
- (ii) One man and one woman to represent the public
- (b)
- It is established by the constitution as an arm of the national government.
  - Its authority is guided/controlled by the constitution when carrying out its mandate.
  - It draws its expenses directly from the Judges Consolidated Fund in order to ensure independence.
  - Judges of the superior courts have security of tenure of office/ can only

- be dismissed in accordance with the constitution
- Members of die judiciary are not held accountable to their actions/decision if they are taken in the best interest of dispensing justice
- The judges /magistrates swear the oath of allegiance to the constitution.
- Remuneration/benefits given to judges cannot be varied in such a way as to disadvantage them
- The appointment of magistrates is done by the Judicial Service Commission in order to guarantee its independence.

**2012 Q24 P1**

- The Kenyan Army
- The Kenya Airforce
- The Kenya Navy

(b)

- Lack of support/negative attitude from the members of the public who refuse/withhold useful information
- Corruption among some officers renders them ineffective in discharging their duties
- inadequate transport facilities hampers their movement thereby making it difficult for them to respond to emergencies
- Sophisticated weapons used by criminals threatens/endangers police officers' lives
- Inadequate modern communication equipment makes it difficult for them to relay/pass confidential information
- interference by politicians/members of the public demoralises/frustrates their efforts.
- Betrayal by some officers who collude with the criminals to break the law/subvert justice
- Inadequate training of the officers renders them incompetent in discharging their duties
- Increased acts of terrorism/crime
- Poor working and limiting conditions e.g. poor housing/low salaries