

GRADE 8

Answers for knowledge section and revision point

STRAND 5: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND GOVERNANCE

Sub strand 5.1: The Constitution of Kenya

Knowledge test

1. - It builds public trust and confidence
 - It ensures public resources are used for the benefit of all citizens rather than personal or selfish gain.
 - Promotes good governance and the rule of law
 - Good leaders serve as role models through their commitment to integrity
2. - Treating all candidates equally and ensuring that no student receives unfair advantages
 - Ensuring transparency and accountability by counting the votes openly and keeping accurate and verifiable records of every ballot cast
 - Making decisions based purely on established election rules and facts, rejecting bribes, threats or pressure to favour specific candidates.
 - Maintaining honesty and professional conduct which ensures the outcome reflects the true choice of the student body.

Revision point

1. The preamble, schedules and chapters
2. Chapters are the main topics or categories of the constitution while articles are the detailed specific laws under each category/chapter.
3. – As a leader, he should serve the public not manipulate them for his personal financial enrichment
 - Every public officer must make decisions free of corruption, bribery or extortion
 - He is destroying public confidence in government officials
 - Procurement processes should be open, transparent, competitive and accessible to all eligible applicants without any barriers
4. Inform them that as a leader, you are expected to be honest and fair and to treat people equally under the law. Inform them that submitting non-existent students is an act of fraud, dishonesty and corruption. Doing so would deny genuine, needy children in the village the chance to go to school.

5. - Participating in debating, drafting, amending and passing national laws in the National Assembly.
 - Representing the interests and grievances of their constituency in Parliament

Sub strand 5.2: Human rights

Knowledge test

1. – Drafting and introducing bills that strengthen and protect the rights of vulnerable groups in society
 - Exercising parliamentary oversight
 - Using the power to allocate adequate national budget funds towards free education, public healthcare and county development
 - Bringing grievances, land grabbing complaints and human rights violations faced by constituents to the National Assembly.
2. Active listening
 - Acknowledging the miscommunication and apologising for it
 - Clarifying the original intent to clear up any misunderstanding
 - Agreeing on mutual expectations for communication moving forward to ensure both parties feel valued and respected in class.
3. – Being empathetic
 - Offering support and safe dialogue
 - Encouraging the friend to speak to a trusted individual
4. – Eliminate corporal punishment in school
 - Establish a student representative council in school
 - Set up suggestion boxes where learners can express themselves freely
 - Maintain high hygienic standards in school by ensuring there is clean water and a clean environment
 - Ensure the school environment is safe for the learners

Revision point

1. D
2. C
3. – Right to life
 - Right to education
 - Right to health and medical care
 - Protection from exploitation or abuse
 - Right to parental care and protection
 - Protection of children with disabilities
 - Right to name and nationality
4. – Strengthen the rule of law

- Educate citizens through media and community drives on their constitutional rights
 - Empowering oversight institutions
 - Fighting corruption and poverty
 - Enforcing legal protection for human rights defenders and witnesses reporting violations.
5. – It enables people to stand up against unfair treatment or oppression
- It prevents discrimination and stigma
 - It drives community protection as members can freely report any injustices happening in the community

Sub strand 5.3: Citizenship

Knowledge test

1. – It fosters international trust and cooperation
 - It enables easier tackling of challenges affecting communities
 - Demonstrating fairness, active listening and empathy reinforces peaceful conflict resolution, setting a constructive standard for global governance.
 - Ensures that a country's foreign policies align with broader global goals
2. – Organise cross-border youth exchange programmes such as sports and cultural festivals to break down tribal and national stereotypes
 - Establish community-based peace committees that solve resource disputes in the community
 - Utilise digital peace campaigns
 - Encourage cross-border trade as a tool for shared prosperity and mutual dependence
3. – Using peaceful marches, boycotts and civil disobedience to confront oppressive regimes
 - Linking environmental degradation to human rights while demonstrating that environmental protection is essential for peace
 - Defending the rights of every child and girl child advocacy
4. Comparison:
 - Wangari Maathai was an environmental activist while Mahatma Gandhi was one of the greatest political and spiritual leaders in the 20th century.
 - Wangari Maathai was an environmentalist while Mahatma Gandhi was a lawyer and a spiritual leader.
 - Wangari Maathai was an African woman who won the Nobel Peace Prize while Mahatma Gandhi was only a nominee for the Peace Prize.

- Wangari Maathai won the Nobel Peace Prize while Gandhi never won despite being nominated several times.

Similarities:

- They were both political activists.
- They were concerned with matters related to the environment and social justice.
- They used non-violent methods to respond to injustices and unfair situations in society.
- They both used demonstrations to fight injustices in society.
- They both used the court system to address the injustices and unfair situations in society.

5. – Empathy allows volunteers to understand the lived experiences and suffering of marginalised people, ensuring assistance is respectful.
 - Empathetic volunteers build meaningful connections with the community, fostering resilience and sustained commitment to long-term social change.
- Listening empathetically ensures that interventions address the actual needs defined by the affected community.

Revision point

1. Qualities include being respectful, open-minded, honest, responsible, caring, knowledgeable and flexible.

Responsibilities include:

 - Learning about global issues.
 - Pushing for global equity and justice.
 - Supporting peaceful coexistence among different communities and nations.
 - Learning about and respecting different cultures and traditions in the world.
 - Respecting other people's rights and freedoms.
 - Advocating for greater international cooperation on various aspects.
 - Respecting human rights.
 - Protecting the environment.
 - Obeying laws.
 - Being responsible in the use of technology and information.
2. – Shared cultural and linguistic heritage. Kiswahili unifies nations in East Africa
 - Blocs like the East African Community (EAC) foster economic cooperation and joint infrastructure projects.
 - Collaborative sports tournaments, cultural exchanges and joint border security operations build mutual trust.
3. Comparison

- Wangari Maathai was an environmental activist while Mahatma Gandhi was one of the greatest political and spiritual leaders in the 20th century.
- Wangari Maathai was an environmentalist while Mahatma Gandhi was a lawyer and a spiritual leader.
- Wangari Maathai was an African woman who won the Nobel Peace Prize while Mahatma Gandhi was only a nominee for the Peace Prize.
- Wangari Maathai won the Nobel Peace Prize while Gandhi never won despite being nominated several times.

Similarities:

- They were both political activists.
 - They were concerned with matters related to the environment and social justice.
 - They used non-violent methods to respond to injustices and unfair situations in society.
 - They both used demonstrations to fight injustices in society.
 - They both used the court system to address the injustices and unfair situations in society.
4. - Modelling integrity, personal sacrifice and non-violent leadership for international youth.
 - Advocating for vulnerable groups using their global platforms.
 - Utilising their award resources to fund research in medicine, green energy, and peace education.
 - Inspiring civic engagement.
 5. - Qualities: Empathy, adaptability, intercultural communication skills, ethical integrity and open-mindedness.
 - Responsibilities: Obeying human rights standards, conserving natural resources, standing up against discrimination and actively participating in community problem-solving.
 6. - Applying business principles to create sustainable models for social needs such as affordable water purification
 - Raising capital through crowdfunding, grants and social impact investments to scale community projects.
 - Designing ventures that generate income to support their social missions without relying solely on donations.

- Partnering with local communities, local governments and NGOs to ensure solutions are culturally acceptable and long-lasting.

7. – Recognising their personal sacrifices

- Providing mental health support such as counselling sessions
- Joining their campaigns, contributing resources and defending them against political intimidation or physical threats.