

2025 END OF SEMESTER EXAMS – GOVERNMENT 2 SOLUTION
FORM TWO

1. Government and its Importance

a. Define the term government.

Government is the institution or system through which a state or society organizes authority, makes decisions, enforces laws, and ensures the welfare and security of its citizens. *(2 marks)*

b. Reasons why the study of government is important:

1. **Understanding Rights and Responsibilities:** It educates citizens on their civic rights and duties, promoting responsible participation in governance.
2. **Promoting Political Awareness:** It helps individuals understand the structures and processes of government, fostering informed decision-making.
3. **Encouraging National Unity:** By learning about governance, citizens appreciate the importance of peace and cooperation.
4. **Career Opportunities:** Provides foundational knowledge for careers in politics, law, public administration, and diplomacy. *(8 marks)*

c. Merits and demerits of capitalism:

Merits:

1. Encourages innovation and entrepreneurship.
2. Promotes individual freedom in economic activities.
3. Leads to efficient allocation of resources.

Demerits:

1. Creates social inequality.
2. Can result in exploitation of workers.
3. Focuses on profit at the expense of social welfare. *(6 marks)*

d. Difference between socialism and capitalism:

- **Socialism:** Advocates for collective ownership of resources and equitable distribution of wealth.
- **Capitalism:** Focuses on private ownership and market-driven economic activities. *(4 marks)*

2. Government Systems and Features

a. Differentiate between the following terms:

1. **Unicameral and bicameral legislature:**

- **Unicameral legislature:** A single legislative chamber.
- **Bicameral legislature:** Two legislative chambers (e.g., upper and lower houses). *(2 marks)*

2. **Executive and judiciary:**

- **Executive:** Implements laws and policies.

- **Judiciary:** Interprets laws and ensures justice. (2 marks)

3. Legitimacy and authority:

- **Legitimacy:** Acceptance of a government's rule as rightful.
- **Authority:** The legal or moral right to exercise power. (2 marks)

4. Monarchy and aristocracy:

- **Monarchy:** Rule by a single sovereign (king/queen).
- **Aristocracy:** Rule by a privileged class or nobility. (2 marks)

5. Centralization and decentralization:

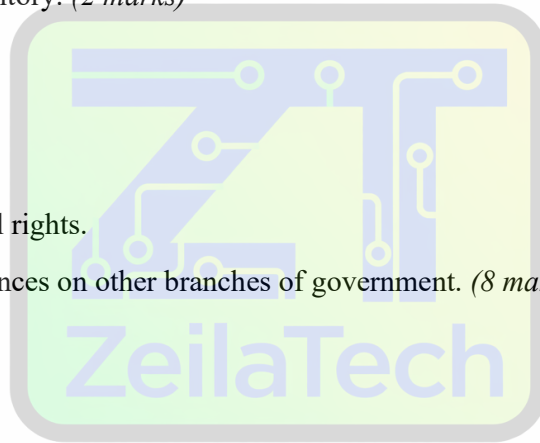
- **Centralization:** Concentration of power in a central authority.
- **Decentralization:** Distribution of power to regional or local authorities. (2 marks)

b. Features of a nation:

1. Shared cultural identity (e.g., language, traditions).
2. Defined geographical territory. (2 marks)

c. Functions of the judiciary:

1. Interpretation of laws.
2. Resolution of disputes.
3. Protection of fundamental rights.
4. Ensuring checks and balances on other branches of government. (8 marks)



3. Judiciary and Independence

a. Independence of the judiciary:

The judiciary operates without undue influence from the executive, legislature, or external forces, ensuring impartiality and fairness in dispensing justice. (2 marks)

b. Measures to ensure independence of the judiciary:

1. Appointment of judges based on merit.
2. Fixed and secure tenure for judges.
3. Financial autonomy of the judiciary.
4. Non-interference by the executive and legislature. (8 marks)

c. Examples of superior courts:

1. Supreme Court
2. Court of Appeal
3. High Court (3 marks)

d. Examples of inferior courts:

1. Magistrate Court
2. District Court
3. Customary Court *(3 marks)*

e. Difference between unitary and federal system of government:

- **Unitary system:** Centralized government authority with minimal power for local units.
- **Federal system:** Power is shared between the central government and regional units. *(4 marks)*

4. Citizenship and Rights

a. Who is a citizen?

A citizen is a legally recognized member of a state or country, entitled to its rights and bound by its laws. *(2 marks)*

b. Ways of acquiring citizenship:

1. By birth.
2. By descent.
3. By registration.
4. By naturalization. *(4 marks)*

c. Ways of protecting citizens' rights:

1. **Constitutional provisions:** Entrenching fundamental rights in the constitution.
2. **Independent judiciary:** Ensuring justice and fairness.
3. **Rule of law:** Promoting equality before the law.
4. **Civil society organizations:** Advocating for citizens' rights. *(8 marks)*

d. Differences between rights and duties:

- **Rights:** Privileges or freedoms guaranteed to individuals.
- **Duties:** Obligations or responsibilities citizens owe to the state. *(2 marks)*

e. Duties of a citizen:

1. Obeying laws.
2. Paying taxes.
3. Participating in elections.
4. Defending the country when necessary. *(4 marks)*

5. Systems of Government

a. Difference between presidential and parliamentary systems:

- **Presidential system:** The president is both head of state and government, separate from the legislature.
- **Parliamentary system:** The head of government (prime minister) is part of the legislature, while the head of state may be ceremonial. *(4 marks)*

b. Conditions for adopting a federation:

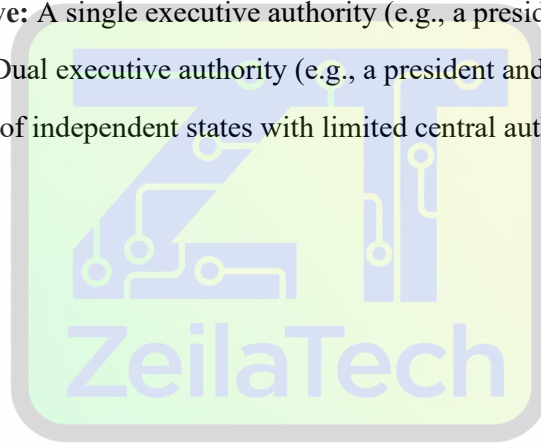
1. Large geographical size.
2. Ethnic or cultural diversity.
3. Desire for shared resources.
4. Preservation of local autonomy. *(8 marks)*

c. Judicial review:

The power of the judiciary to assess the constitutionality of laws or government actions. *(2 marks)*

d. Explanation of terms:

1. **Monocephalous executive:** A single executive authority (e.g., a president). *(2 marks)*
2. **Bicephalous executive:** Dual executive authority (e.g., a president and prime minister). *(2 marks)*
3. **Confederation:** A union of independent states with limited central authority. *(2 marks)*



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