Homabay County History Association
HOCHA

311/1
HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
Paper 1
Form 4, Term 2 Joint Exam(HOCHA II)
June 2019

MARKING SCHEME PAPER ONE

SECTION A (25 MARKS)
ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. Identify the **main** source of information used to trace the history of migration of Kenyan communities up 17th Century
   i. Linguistics (Any 1 x 1= 1 mark)
2. Give the **two** economic practises of the earliest inhabitants of Kenya before the 15th Century
   i. Hunting
   ii. Gathering (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
3. State **two** outcomes of the Luo assimilation of the Abasuba in Kenya
   i. The Abasuba adopted luo language
   ii. Adoption of Luo names
   iii. Adoption of Luo religious practises
   iv. Adoption of Luo rites of passage/ initiation (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
4. Give **one** social factor that led to the comming of the early visitors
   i. Escape from religious persecution
   ii. To explore
   iii. To establish settlement (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
5. State the **main** method used to acquire slaves during the Indian Ocean trade
   i. Raiding (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
6. Give **two** reasons why the portuguese were interested in conquring the East African coast
   i. To control the Indian Ocean trade
   ii. To spread christianity
   iii. It was strategic in refueling their ships (Any 2 x1 = 2 marks)
7. Give **one** way of loosing citizenship in kenya
   i. Revokation / being taken by the government
   ii. Renouncing (Any 1 x 1= 1 mark)
8. State the **main** reason why a Kenyan citizen should obey the law
   i. To enhance peace (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
9. Outline **two** ways in which the constitution promotes national unity
   i. All citizens are equal before the law
   ii. All kenyans are subject to the same constitution
   iii. provides protection against any form of discrimination
   iv. Provides for a central government/ one central law making (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
10. Give the **main** feature of the independence constitution of 1962
    Regionalism / Majimbo (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
11. Mention **two** reasons why the Bill of Right is important to a Kenyan citizen
    To protect human rights
    To preserve the dignity of individuals
    To promote social justice
    To realise the potential of all human beings (Any 2 x 1 = 2marks)

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12. State the **main** reason why the Germans insisted on the signing of the First Anglo German Agre 1886
    i. To determine the extent of the Sultans dominion
13. Give **two** reasons why the colonial government confisticated Africans cattle
    i. To force them seek employment in european farms / offer labour
    ii. To weaken them economicaly since pastrolism was a main source of livelihod
    iii. African cattle could spread animal diseases
    iv. To confine africans for easy administration e.g the nomadic somali
    (Any 2 x = 2 marks)
14. Outline **two** ways in which harambee philosophy promoted agricultural development in Kenya (2m
    i. Building cattle dips
    ii. Bush clearing
    iii. Irrigation
    iv. Tree planting
    v. Soil conservation (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
15. Who is the head of the County Assembly (2m
    i. Speaker of the County Assembly / Speaker (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)
16. State **two** types of indirect taxes levied in Kenya (2m
    i. Sales taxes/ excise duty/ customs duty
    ii. Value Added Tax
    iii. Case fines
    iv. Fees
    v. Land rates
    vi. Domestic borrowing (Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)
17. Give **one** role played by the Kenyan parliament in managing public revenue (1n
    i. Budget making
    ii. Oversight through the Parliamentary committees (Any 1 x 1 = 1 mark)

SECTION B (45 MARKS)

18. a) Give three economic results of the migration and settlement of the cushites up to the 19thC (3
    i. They influenced other communities to adopt livestock keeping
    ii. They adopted the practice of mixed farming
    iii. The cushites adopted iron working from the bantu
    iv. They traded with their neighbouring communities
    (Any 3 x 1= 3marks)

b).Describe six political practices of the Maasai in the precolonial period (12m
    i. They had clans living in villages known as manyattas
    ii. Above the clan was a territorial unit/ tribal section occupuing a distinct geographycal region
    iii. The clan was rulled by a council of elders
    iv. All male members underwent initiation and joined an ageset
    v. The lowest ageset was ilmuran (worrior hood) which performed military duties
    vi. The worriors advanced to the next agegrade to become junior elders who headed the families and also instructed the junior worriors
    vii. They advanced to become senior elders who did judicial and religious roles
    viii. They had the oloiboni who unified the whole communit (Any 6 x 2 =12 marks)

19.a). State five factors that enabled the British to colonise Kenya in the 19th Century (5m
    i. the presence of missionaries who percified/ convinced africans to accept colonization
    ii. the presence of the IBEACo which administered the region on their behalf
    iii. the british had a strong army
    iv. disunity amongst the africans worked against them
    v. some communities collaborated with the europeans

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vi. the use of indirect rule policy easily convinced the africans into working with the europeans
vii. they acquired financial support from their home country

(any 5 x 1 =5 marks)

b).Explain five ways in which the Wanga benefited from their collaboration with the British in the 19th C (10mks)

i. nabongo Mumia was made a paramount chief
ii. they strengthened their army from the British supporting / got support against their enemies
iii. the wanga people were used to administer the surounding communities
iv. the boundaries of the wanga kingdom were expanded
v. the wanga enjoyed trade relations eith the British
vi. they enjoyed material benefits from the British e.g. education
vii. they gained prastigue / they were used as a colonial base in western kenya

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

20.a).Identify five causes of the conflict between the Asians and White settlers in Kenya during the colonial period (5mks)

i. access to the white highlands
ii. equality in representation in the legco
iii. the european restricted the sale of land
iv. the indians resented to the idea of making kenya a white mans country
v. the restriction of indians migration into kenya
vi. racial segragation in commercial and residential areas

(Any 5 x 1= 5 marks)

b).Explain five factors that promoted the development of settler farming in Kenya in the colonial era(10mks)

i. the presence of large tracts of empty lands
ii. the presence of good climate in the white highlands
iii. the introduction of mechanization promoted large scale farming
iv. the existance of firtile soils in the white highlands
v. the construction of the railway line promoted transportation
vi. availability of market
vii. government support e.g. labour/ loan/ security

(Any 5 x 2= 10 marks)

21.a).Give three factors for the decline of the Kavirondo Taxpayers Welfare Association of 1944 (

i. the leadership of achdecon owen changed the objectives of the association to welfare matters
ii. the split of the abaluyia faction weaked it
iii. leaders like Jonathan okwiri were appointed to be colonial chiefs thus weakening it
iv. inadequate finances to carry out its activities
v. the ban on all political associations in 1940 hindered its activities

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b).Explain six roles played by early political associations in the strugle for independence in Ken

i. they unified africans/ mobilized africans to demand for their rights
ii. they presented african griviances to the colonial government
iii. they defended africans cultural practices from erossion by the colonization
iv. they formed the basis for future strugle for independence after 1945
v. they were training grounds for future nationalism e.g Jomo kenyatta
vi. they publisezed africans griviances to the outside world e.g kenyata being sent to the hilton yo commision
vii. they protested economic exploitation of Africans that weakened them
viii. they organized rallies to create awarenes/ enlighten the masses on their rights

(Any 6 x 2 =12 marks)

SECTION C (30MARKS)

22.a)State three advantages of multiparty democracy to the kenyan people (3mks)

i. It gives alternative party ideas to the people

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ii. It encourages positive competition in politics
iii. It reduces the rise of dictatorship
iv. It promotes inter ethnic political interaction
v. It enhances development of alternative ideas
vi. It reduces cases of expulsion from political parties

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b).Explain six changes that have occured in the field of education in kenya since independence (12

i. The ominde commission changed the education system to 7-4-2-3 in 1965 from the colonial syste
ii. The abolishment of racial learning institutions created by the colonial government
iii. The introduction of Kiswahili as a national language that is studied
iv. Inclusion of pre primary education into the system by the ministry
v. The implementation of the 8-4-4 system following the Mackay commission
vi. Provision of free primary and secondary education
vii. The expansion of the university education under the Commission of University Education
viii. Establishment of education departments and institutions to improve the system e.g KIE, KICD, KL KNEC
ix. The emphasis of science and technical education in schools curriculum
x. The enrolment of learners of different religious beliefs in the same institution
xi. The change of education system from 8-4-4 to 2-6-6-3 in 2018

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

23.a).State five functions of the National Police Service in Kenya (5mk

i. to maintain law and order
ii. to investigate crime
iii. to provide security/ protection of dignitaries
iv. to control and direct trafic
v. to arrest and prosecute suspected criminals
vi. to guard the entry points of the country
vii. to entertain people during national functions

(Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b).Explain five challenges facing the correctional services in Kenya today (10m

i. The increase in the number of criminals has led to congestion in the prisons
ii. Increased cases of HIV/ AIDS and other diseases such as cholera leading to death
iii. The increased number of criminals has led to shortage of funds
iv. Inadequate personnel to rehabilitate the high number of inmates
v. Poor living and working conditions of the prison warders
vi. Increased corruption cases in recruitment
vii. Inadequate food, medical facilities and clothing for inmates
viii. Some inmates have become hardened thus difficult to rehabilitate
ix. Political interference / rapid changes affecting prisoners

(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

24. a)State **three** factors that can limit parliamentary supremacy in Kenya today (3m

i. Parliament cannot make laws that contradict traditional customs and practices of the people
ii. Parliament cannot pass laws that are against the Kenyan constitution
iii. President can limit the supremacy by making independent decisions
iv. Parliamentary supremacy can be limited by the application of international law

(Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

b).Explain **six** functions of the Kenyan Judiciary (12m

i. Protecting the constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals
ii. It do guarantee the rule of law in Kenya
iii. The judiciary is a source of Kenyan law
iv. It does administer justice
v. It is the guardian of the constitution
vi. The judiciary interprets the law/ constitution
vii. The chief justice do swear the president and other cabinet

(Any 6 x 2 = 12 marks)

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HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT PAPER TWO

HOCHA 311/2

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MARKING SCHEME 311/2

SECTION A

1. **Give two reasons why an archaeology to acquire information in history is considered to be a time consuming method.** **(2 mks)**
   - *(i) Archeological sites have to be identified which is difficult.*
   - *(ii) Excavation of the site*
   - *(iii) Laboratory analysis* ***Any 2 x1= 2 mks***
2. **Identify one theory that explains the origin of agriculture in Africa.** **(1 mk)**
   - (i) One Area Theory/ Diffusion theory.
   - (ii) Independent theory **Any 1 x1 = 1 mk**
3. **State one way in which political instability has caused food shortage in Africa.** **(1 mk)**
   - (i) Political instability prevents people from concentrating on food production.
   - (ii) National resources are used to purchase weapons at the expense of improving agricultural sector.
   - (iii) Political instability destroys farms and homes.
   - (iv) Civil wars disrupts domestic routine. **Any 1x 1= 1 mk**
4. **State two advantages of using aeroplanes over vehicles in transporting passengers (2 mks)**
   - (i) It is the fastest means of transport
   - (ii) It is effective in travelling over long distances.
   - (iii) It has enabled access to remote areas i.e islands **Any 2 x 1=2 mks**
5. **Identify two forms of print media used in communication.** **(2 mks)**
   - (i) News letters.
   - (ii) Newspaper
   - (iii) Magazines
   - (iv) Journals
   - (v) Books. **Any 2 x1= 2 mks**
6. **Give one way in which religion contributed to the growth of Athens.** **(1 mk)**
   - (i) Town centre was the location of worship of goddess Athena.
   - (ii) The Temple staff lived in Athens. **Any 1 x1 = 1 mk**
7. **State two uses of copper in ancient Africa** **(2 mks)**
   - (i) It was used to make weapons
   - (ii) It was used to make decorations/ornaments
   - (iii) It was used as a currency.
   - (iv) It was used for statues.
   - (v) It was used as an item of trade.
   - (vi) Was used as a store of wealth.

   Any 2 x 1= 2 mks
8. **Give the main function of Lukiiko amongst the Baganda people in the 19th c.** **(1 mk)**
   Making laws **1 x1 = 1 mk**
9. **Give one reason why Samori Toure signed the Bisandugu Treaty with the French in 1886. (1 mk)**
   - (i) Samori used the treaty as a trick to enable him build his army.
   - (ii) He signed it as a delaying tactic to delay the conquest. **Any 1 x1= 1 mk**
10. **State one similar reason for the Baganda and Lozi collaboration with the British by the 19th C.**

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(i) In both cases, Kabaka Mwanga and Lewanika wanted protection from internal enemies.
(ii) In both cases, Lewanika and Mwanga wanted protection from their external enemies.
(iii) They both wanted to safeguard their positions as supreme leaders.
(iv) In both cases, Kabaka Mwanga and Lewanika wanted to trade with the British.

Any 1 x 1= 1 mk

11. **Outline two benefits enjoyed by assimilated Africans in the communes in Senegal.** (2 mks)

(i) They were exempted from forced labour.
(ii) They were allowed to work in France.
(iii) They were exempted from paying taxes.
(iv) They were allowed trading rights like the French people.
(v) They were allowed to send representatives to the French Chamber of Deputies.
(vi) They were enfranchised like the French people in France (right to vote)
(vii) They enjoyed the rights of the French Judicial System like the French.
(viii) They were exempted from arbitrary arrest/through the Indigenization policy.

Any 2 x 1= 2 mks

12. **Give one role of political parties in the struggle for independence in South Africa.** (1 mk)

(i) Political parties like ANC organized peaceful protests to fight for African rights.
(ii) They organized a defiance campaign against segregational laws.
(iii) United the Blacks / Africans in their struggle for independence.
(iv) Through the leaders of political parties, they sought for international support.
(v) Political parties organized guerilla struggle inside South Africa. This was through sabotage e.g. bombing of strategic installations e.g. power stations.

Any 1 x 1= 1mk

13. **Mention two organs of the League of Nations.** (2 mks)

(i) The Assembly
(ii) The Council
(iii) The Secretariat
(iv) The Permanent Court of International Justice
(v) The International Labour Organization
(vi) Specialized Commissions and Committees

Any 2 x 1= 2 mks

14. **Give two ways in which the UN has promoted the rights of women.** (2 mks)

(i) By raising the awareness of their rights.
(ii) UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirm the equal rights for women.
(iii) UN adopted the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
(iv) UN has provided fora for women to articulate issues.
(v) UN has provided assistance to innovative programmes and strategies to foster women's empowernment and gender equality.

Any 2 x 1= 2mks

15. **Name one black American founder of Pan Africanism** (1 mk)

(i) Booker T. Washington.

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(ii) William E.B. Du Bois.
(iii) Marcus Moziah Garvey

Any 1x 1 = 1 mk

16. State two principles of the Arusha Declaration of 1967. **(2 mks)**

(i) Self-reliance
(ii) Ujamaa / Socialism
(iii) Nationalization of economy/ resources.
(iv) Equality- eliminating all forms of discrimination Any 2 x 1= 2 mks

17. Give one way in which the super powers related with other countries during the Cold War. (1 mk)

(i) Gave financial assistance to their satellite/ allied members.
(ii) Formed military alliances with other countries

Any 1 x 1=1 mk

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SECTION B
ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

18. (a). State *three* physical features of Austrolopithecus. (3mks)

(i) He was upright/bipedal
(ii) He had smaller brain 450-500cc Bigger skull.
(iii) He had a large teeth and jaws
(iv) He had low forehead with deep eye sockets.
(v) The bodies were hairy

Any 3 x 1=3 mks

(b). Explain *six* cultural and economic practises of early humans during the middle stone age period (12mks)

(i) Made tools like scrapers,chisels *which he fitted with handles(improved tools named sangoan made by La vallois methods)*
(ii) Invented fire which they used to warm the body,lighting,security and cooking
(iii) Hunted with improved techniques and skills(hunted in groups)
(iv) They lived in small groups for security reasons
(v) Developed distinct language to enhance communication (made language
(vi) Wore animal skins and nacklaces made of bones and seeds
(vii) Painted themselves with red ochre
(viii) Carried out Rock art where they painted cave walls and drew pictures of the animals they hunted

(All they lived in caves.

Any 6 x2= 12 mks

19. (a).Give three ways in which slaves were acquired during the Trans Atlantic trade (3mks)

(i) Exchange for European manufactured goods e.g. firearms,glassware,cotton,cloth
(ii) Prisoners of war were sold to slave dealers
(iii) Lonely travelers were kidnapped
(iv) Some African leaders sold the criminals in their communities,e.g. murderers,thieves and adulterers.
(v) Panyarring i.e people who were unable to pay their debts would be taken as slaves.
(vi) Through raids on African villages.
(vii) The weak in society, eg children were enticed **Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks**

(ii) Villi selling of the feeble minded into slavery.

(b). Explain *six* factors that contributed to the decline of the Trans Atlantic trade (12mks)

(i) Introduction of machines which replaced slave labour
(ii) Leading economists like Adam Smith who argued that free labour was more productive than slave labour
(iii) Independence of American colonies in 1776 deprived Britain profits from the trade

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(iv) Philanthropists/Christian missionaries strongly campaigned against slave trade
(v) Development of legitimate trade which subsequently replaced slave trade
(vi) Britain abolished slave trade
(vii) French revolution of 1789 impacted negatively on slave trade as the ideas of liberty and equality of all the people
(viii) Closure of the American slave market after the defeat of south American states
(ix) The American civil war of 1865left the slave dealers with no market for their slaves

(x) Contribution of African leaders by martin Luther King Zimb

Any 6 x 2= 12 mks

20. (a).Identify three uses of petroleum during the industrial revolution period in Europe (3mks)

(i) To power vehicles,aeroplanes,ships and machinery
(ii) It is used for domestic lighting eg kerosene
(iii) It is used to provide power to produce thermal electricity
(iv) It is used to run factory and domestic machinery
(v) It is used in lubrication of machinery
(vi) Its by-product like tar is used in the tarmac king of roads
(vii) It is used in petro-chemical industries to make plastics and synthetic fibre

Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks

(b). Explain six impacts of the rise of industrialization among european societies in the 19th C (12mks)

(i) It led to development of machinery which replaced human labour,
(ii) It led to large scale production of a wide range of goods
(iii) Local and international trade developed during the industrial revolution as manufactured goods were sold locally while some products exported to America
(iv) It boosted the transport and communication systems as roads, railway network and canals that linked different markets were constructed.
(v) It led to the urbanization in Europe as towns sprung up during the industrial revolution.
(vi) It enabled the European nations to amass a lot of wealth.
(vii) European economies became diversified as a result of industrial growth. This led to job specialization e.g traders, bankers and mechanics.
(viii) Job opportunities were created. Many people were employed in factories.
(ix) Exploitation of natural resources increase in Europe .
(x) It promoted development in science and technology.
(xi) It led to the rise of social classes, the rich industrialists grew richer while the poor became poorer.
(xii) It led to rural-urban migration
(xiii) Pollution increased –poisonous gasses emitted by factories and industrial wastes led to air,water and land pollution.
(xiv) As unemployment increased, living conditions became deplorable.
(xv) The period was marked by severe gender inequality.
(xvi) It facilitated the scramble and partition of Africa

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(x) Exploitation of women.

Any 6 x 2 =12 mks

.a). Give three reasons why Germany was interested in acquiring colonies in Africa after the unification in 1871. (3mks)

(i) Balance of power in Europe .
(ii) Public opinion in Europe .
(iii) French activities in west Africa and Congo .
(iv) The role of influential individuals in Europe
(v) The growth of european population- Germans encouraged their citizens to migrate to other areas.
(vi) Need for national prestige in Europe
(vii) Missionaries demand for protection

(viii) The rise of racism and Nationalism

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(ix) *Militarism in Europe* **Any 3 x 1 = 3 mks**

(b). Explain six negative results of Europeans partitioning of Africa (12mks)

(i) *The activities of the Europeans led to the erosion of African culture*

(ii) *The present day boundaries in Africa were drawn as Europeans set up their sphere of influence regardless of the existing boundaries and ethnic groups which led to border conflicts in Africa*

(iii) *The clans and members of the same community were cut off from one another by boundaries.*

(iv) *It led to the under development of Africa –raw materials from Africa were shipped to Europe where Africans were exploited in terms of labour and taxation.*

(v) *The European invasion led to the fall of some African kingdoms . Most people lost their independence as Europeans established their rule over them.*

(vi) *Permanent European settlement was established.*

(vii) *African economic activities were disrupted ,especially among the nomadic pastoralist as their animals were taken and area of grazing limited.*

(viii) *Many Africans lost the lives through resistance and European pacification wars.*

(ix) *Loss of independence and state organization among African communities under European powers*

Any6 X 2=12mks

SECTION C (30MARKS)
ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

21. (a). Give three economic factors that contributed to the rise of the Second World War (3mks).

(i) *The Great Depression of 1929-1931.*

(ii) *Rise of Adolf Hitler and his ambition eg wanted to control Russian's rich natural resources like oil*

(iii) *Unfavorable conditions imposed on Germany by the Versailles treaty humiliated and made her nurse a grudge against the allied powers.*

Any 3 X 1= 3 mks

(b). Explain six reasons why the Axis powers were defeated during the Second World War (12mks)

(i) *The allied had many supporters with a large army that outnumbered the Axis.*

(ii) *Germany failure to effectively control her expansive conquered territories created division.*

(iii) *Axis powers suffered from shortage of raw materials such as rubber, cotton, for sustaining their economy and military.*

(iv) *The USA entry into the war on the side of Allies after the Attack on the pearl Harbour boosted the Allies with vast resources and military power.*

(v) *Axis powers were stretched beyond their capacity. Germany fought in many war fronts at the same time .*

(vi) *Allied forces had in their possession superior weapons ie the atomic bomb,which silenced japan when her two cities ,Hiroshima and Nagasaki were attacked in 1945.*

(vii) *Allies had air and Naval superiority which checked the swift German Attacks.*

(viii) *USSR recovered from her loses faster,rearmed herself and attacked Germany.*

(ix) *The Axis powers made serious mistakes for example Japan failed to learn about the importance of aircraft carrier and concentrated on the production of battleships.*

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22. (a). State five objectives of the formation of Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (5mks).

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(i) To cooperate in creating a conducive environment for foreign /cross border /domestic investment.
(ii) To cooperate in the promotion of peace /security/stability among member states.
(iii) To strengthen relations between COMESA members and the rest of the world /adopt a common position in international fora.
(iv) To cooperate in realizing the objectives of the African economics community.
(v) To promote a more balanced /harmonious development of its production/marketing structures.
(vi) To promote joint development in all economic fields in order to raise the living standards of the people.

Any 5 x 1 = 5 mks

(b). Explain *five* achievments of the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) (10mks).

1975

(i) Through non-aggression agreements ,ECOWAS has promoted peace in west African countries.
(ii) Through its ceasefire/military wing ECOMOG,,ECOWAS has intervened successfully in political crises in member states
(iii) It has encouraged free movement of citizens between states.This has improved interaction and coexistence.
(iv) It has promoted development and growth of trade between members through the removal of tariff barriers between members states.
(v) It has promoted provision of employment opportunities to members of less developed states.
(vi) ECOWAS has provided a wider market for goods from member states.
(vii) It has promoted cultural exchange between member states.
(viii) It has successfully reduced socio-political and economic differences among member states
(ix) It has standardized education in the region by use of common examination syllabus.
(x) It has promoted mutual Cooperation a mong member states.
(xi) It has promoted spirit of togetherness.
(xii) It has Improved agriculture through sharing of technological know-how.

2005 EFA Dakar

Any 5 x 2 = 10 mks

24.

(a).Give *three* ways in which a person can become a member of parliament in Britain (3mks).

(open ended)

(i) Elections of the members to the house of commons.
(ii) Nomination of the person by the Monarch.
(iii) Through inheritance of the house of lords.
(iv) By virtue of office.
(v) By appointments due to outstanding performance.

Any 3x 1 = 3 mks

.(b).Explain *six* functions of the Prime Minister of Britain (12mks)

(i) Appointing and dismissing ministers but with the consent of the monarchy.
(ii) He is the leader of the party with majority votes in elections.
(iii) Recommends to the monarchy the names of candidates for appointment of senior judicial officers, e.g lords, chief justice.
(iv) He/she presides over the meeting of the cabinet.
(v) Settling disputes between various departments.
(vi) He is the leader of the House of Commons.
(vii) He/she controls the cabinet secretaries and oversees the execution of cabinet decisions by various departments.
(viii) Changing of laws, since she /he has the backing of the majority in parliament.
(ix) He/she determines when the elections are to be held
(x) He/she represents the country in international forum /conference
(xi) He/she is the chief executive as heads the government

Any 6 x 2 = 12 mks

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