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*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2022/2023  
ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FIRST YEAR THIRD TRIMESTER**

**MAIN EXAMINATION**

**FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING DEGREE**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 137**

**COURSE TITLE: NATIONAL COHESION, INTEGRATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT**


**DATE: 11/07/2023**

**TIME: 9:00 AM 12:00 AM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer ALL Section one (1) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS and ALL Section two (2) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS and any one (1) section THREE (3) LONG ANSWER QUESTION.

TIME: 3 Hours

This paper consists of 12 printed pages. Please Turn Over   
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**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (COMPULSORY). (50 Marks)**

1. When did Kenya gain independence?
  - a) 1962
  - b) 1963
  - c) 1964
  - d) 1965
2. Who was the first President of Kenya?
  - a) Jomo Kenyatta
  - b) Daniel arap Moi
  - c) Mwai Kibaki
  - d) Uhuru Kenyatta
3. Which term refers to the process of promoting unity, inclusivity, and harmony among different ethnic groups in Kenya?
  - a) National cohesion and integration
  - b) Ethnic segregation
  - c) Tribalism
  - d) Regional autonomy
4. The principle of "Harambee" was introduced in Kenya to promote:
  - a) Democracy
  - b) Education
  - c) Unity and self-help
  - d) Economic growth
5. Which constitution established Kenya as a republic?
  - a) 1963 Constitution
  - b) 1969 Constitution
  - c) 2010 Constitution
  - d) 2013 Constitution

6. Who succeeded President Jomo Kenyatta as the second President of Kenya?
- a) Raila Odinga
  - b) Daniel arap Moi
  - c) Mwai Kibaki
  - d) Uhuru Kenyatta
7. Which policy was introduced by President Daniel arap Moi to promote ethnic harmony?
- a) Nyayoism
  - b) Harambee
  - c) Ujamaa
  - d) Majimboism
8. Which of the following approaches is essential in managing ethnic and cultural diversity?
- a) Homogenization of cultural practices
  - b) Suppression of minority languages
  - c) Encouragement of intercultural dialogue
  - d) Imposition of a dominant culture
9. What was one of the primary causes of the post-election violence in Kenya in 2007-2008?
- a) Disputes over land ownership
  - b) Religious conflicts
  - c) Economic inequality
  - d) Ethnic tensions
10. Which national commission was established in Kenya to address issues of national cohesion and integration?
- a) Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC)
  - b) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)
  - c) National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)
  - d) Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)

11. The National Cohesion and Integration Act was enacted in which year?

- a) 2008
- b) 2010
- c) 2013
- d) 2017

12. Which of the following is not one of the national values and principles of governance outlined in the Kenyan constitution?

- a) Patriotism
- b) National unity
- c) Social justice
- d) Capitalism

13. Which ethnic group has traditionally been marginalized in Kenya?

- a) Kikuyu
- b) Luo
- c) Maasai
- d) Kalenjin

14. Which political coalition brought together different ethnic groups in Kenya's 2002 elections?

- a) NARC (National Rainbow Coalition)
- b) ODM (Orange Democratic Movement)
- c) Jubilee Alliance
- d) Wiper Democratic Movement

15. What is a key goal in the management of ethnic and cultural diversity?

- a) Exclusion and marginalization of minority groups
- b) Preservation of homogeneous cultural practices
- c) Promotion of equality and inclusion
- d) Reinforcement of stereotypes and biases

16. Which organization was established to provide reparations to victims of historical injustices in Kenya?

- a) Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC)
- b) National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)

- c) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)
- d) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

17. Which president introduced the concept of devolution in Kenya?

- a) Jomo Kenyatta
- b) Daniel arap Moi
- c) Mwai Kibaki
- d) Uhuru Kenyatta

18. The Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) was aimed at:

- a) Promoting national unity and inclusivity
- b) Strengthening the role of the military in governance
- c) Privatizing state-owned enterprises
- d) Expanding presidential powers

19. What is the role of role modeling in promoting a cohesive nation?

- a) Reinforcing divisive ideologies and behaviors
- b) Encouraging discrimination and prejudice
- c) Inspiring positive attitudes and behaviors
- d) Promoting exclusion and marginalization

20. Which government institution is responsible for conducting national censuses in Kenya?

- a) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)
- b) Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)
- c) Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC)
- d) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)

21. The national anthem of Kenya is written in which language(s)?

- a) English
- b) Swahili
- c) Kikuyu and Swahili
- d) Luo and Swahili

22. How does monitoring and evaluation contribute to the improvement of national cohesion and integration programs?

- a) It hinders program implementation and progress
- b) It perpetuates inefficiencies and inequalities

- c) It provides evidence-based insights for program enhancements
- d) It disregards stakeholder feedback and participation

23. The "Madaraka Day" celebration in Kenya commemorates:

- a) Independence Day
- b) Labour Day
- c) Jamhuri Day
- d) Youth Day

24. Which national park in Kenya is famous for its annual wildebeest migration?

- a) Amboseli National Park
- b) Tsavo National Park
- c) Samburu National Reserve
- d) Maasai Mara National Reserve

25. Which national hero is known as the "Father of Kenyan Nationalism"?

- a) Tom Mboya
- b) Dedan Kimathi
- c) Jaramogi Oginga Odinga
- d) Achieng Oneko

26. Which ethnic group is associated with the coastal region of Kenya?

- a) Kikuyu
- b) Luo
- c) Swahili
- d) Kalenjin

27. Which document outlines the rights and freedoms of Kenyan citizens?

- a) Kenya Vision 2030
- b) Arusha Declaration
- c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- d) Bill of Rights

28. Which president served the longest term in Kenya's history?

- a) Jomo Kenyatta
- b) Daniel arap Moi

- c) Mwai Kibaki
- d) Uhuru Kenyatta

29. Which national holiday in Kenya is celebrated on December 12th?

- a) Mashujaa Day
- b) Labor Day
- c) Madaraka Day
- d) Jamhuri Day

30. The National Integration Policy of Kenya was launched in which year?

- a) 1997
- b) 2003
- c) 2010
- d) 2015

31. What role does community dialogue play in the healing and reconciliation process?

- a) It perpetuates grievances and conflicts
- b) It encourages isolation and segregation
- c) It fosters open communication, understanding, and reconciliation
- d) It promotes censorship and suppression of voices

32. The "Huduma Namba" initiative in Kenya is aimed at:

- a) Promoting digital inclusion
- b) Preserving cultural heritage
- c) Reducing poverty rates
- d) Ensuring environmental sustainability

33 What is the nickname often used to refer to Nairobi?

- a) The Green City in the Sun
- b) The Pearl of Africa
- c) The City of Lakes
- d) The Gateway to the Rift Valley

34. Which of the following is a key objective of monitoring and evaluation of national cohesion and integration programs?

- a) Enhancing transparency and accountability
- b) Promoting political divisions and conflicts
- c) Maintaining status quo and inequality
- d) Exacerbating ethnic tensions

35. The "Big Four Agenda" in Kenya focuses on which key areas?

- a) Education, healthcare, agriculture, and manufacturing
- b) Infrastructure development, tourism, trade, and technology
- c) Environmental conservation, renewable energy, water management, and waste disposal
- d) Security, justice, governance, and human rights

36. What is the primary economic activity traditionally associated with the communities in the Lake Turkana region?

- a) Fishing
- b) Agriculture
- c) Mining
- d) Tourism

37. Which political party was formed by Raila Odinga?

- a) Jubilee Party of Kenya
- b) Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)
- c) Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD)
- d) Wiper Democratic Movement



38. The "Kenya Vision 2030" is a long-term development blueprint aimed at transforming Kenya into a:

- a) Middle-income country
- b) Global financial hub
- c) Technological superpower
- d) Green economy

39. How does the recognition and acknowledgement of past injustices contribute to the healing and reconciliation process?

- a) It intensifies intergroup conflicts
- b) It promotes denial and avoidance of issues
- c) It facilitates accountability, healing, and closure
- d) It reinforces discriminatory practices

40. The "Nyayo Era" in Kenya refers to the presidency of:

- a) Jomo Kenyatta
- b) Daniel arap Moi
- c) Mwai Kibaki
- d) Uhuru Kenyatta

41. Which government agency in Kenya is responsible for coordinating early warning and response systems?

- a) National Police Service
- b) Ministry of Education
- c) National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)
- d) Kenya Wildlife Service

42. The "Kenya National Anthem" was composed by:

- a) Joseph Nyerere
- b) Peter Kibukosya
- c) George Senoga-Zake
- d) Graham Hyslop

43. Which international organization has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya?

- a) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) African Union (AU)
- d) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

44. What role do community-based organizations play in early warning and response systems in Kenya?

- a) They provide financial support for the systems
- b) They coordinate national security operations
- c) They conduct research on climate change
- d) They collect and share information at the grassroots level

45. The "Lapsset Corridor" project in Kenya aims to enhance connectivity between Kenya, Ethiopia, and:

- a) Tanzania
- b) Uganda
- c) South Sudan
- d) Somalia

46. What is the significance of inclusive and accessible communication in promoting national cohesion and integration?

- a) It reinforces social exclusion
- b) It deepens ethnic divisions
- c) It ensures equal participation and representation
- d) It promotes language barriers

47. The "Madaraka Express" is a railway line that connects Nairobi to which coastal city?

- a) Mombasa
- b) Lamu
- c) Malindi
- d) Diani

48. Which national hero is known as the "Greatest Freedom Fighter" in Kenya?

- a) Tom Mboya
- b) Dedan Kimathi
- c) Jaramogi Oginga Odinga
- d) Achieng Oneko

49. How can effective intercultural communication contribute to national cohesion and integration?

- a) It reinforces stereotypes and prejudices
- b) It promotes cultural isolation
- c) It fosters mutual understanding and respect
- d) It encourages linguistic conflicts

50. The "Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project" aims to address youth unemployment through:

- a) Entrepreneurship and skills development
- b) Foreign direct investment
- c) Expanding the civil service sector
- d) Agricultural subsidies

**SECTION B; Short Answer Questions (Answer ALL questions in this section)(30 marks)**

Q1. Describe **three** indicators of a cohesive community and explain their significance. (6 marks)

Q2. Explain three policy instruments that have been used to enhance national cohesion and integration in Kenya (6 marks).

Q3. State FOUR policy and legal instruments that promote national cohesion in Kenya since independence (6 marks)

Q4. Mention and explain THREE ways in which community enablement is significant (6 marks) Q5. Highlight FOUR reasons that may make a Kenyan citizen not to vote in general elections (6 marks)

**Section C: Answer ONE question from this section**

Q57. With examples, discuss FIVE ways depicting the significant role of citizens in Kenya's National development (20 marks)

Q58. Discuss FIVE factors hindering economic development in Kenya and suggest possible solutions to the same. (20 MARKS)