



DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM AND NEW MEDIA
DJNM 1203: NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

DATE: 8TH AUGUST 2023

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This examination consists of **FIVE** questions.
2. Answer **QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions.

QUESTION ONE – COMPULSORY – 30 MARKS

- a) Explain the functions and responsibilities of the following national institutions:
 - i. The Executive (**3 marks**)
 - ii. The Legislature (**3 marks**)
 - iii. The Judiciary (**3 marks**)
 - iv. The Public Service Commission (**3 marks**)
 - v. The National Police Service Commission (**3 marks**)

- b) Assess the role of international development agencies on the empowerment of local community organizations in Kenya. In your discussion, assess the impact of the following development agencies on the political, economic, health, environmental and socio-cultural transformation in Kenya.
 - i. United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (**3 marks**)
 - ii. Department for International Development (DFID) – UK (**3 marks**)
 - iii. Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) (**3 marks**)
 - iv. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (**3 marks**)
 - v. Ford Foundation (**3 marks**)

QUESTION TWO – 15 MARKS

- a) When did nationalist movements first arise? (**2 marks**)

- b) Write a one to two page essay on African and Asian nationalist movements and the impact this had on the creation of nation-states. (**13 marks**)

QUESTION THREE – 15 MARKS

- a) The African Union (AU) is a continental body consisting of the 55 member states that make up the countries of the African Continent. It was officially launched in 2002 as a successor to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU, 1963-1999). What is its guiding philosophy and its vision? **(5 marks)**
- b) Discuss five (5) objectives of the AU and illustrate using real case studies of its intervention in specific African countries. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR – 15 MARKS

“In the aftermath of the Second World War, self-determination assumed universal meaning and was seen as applicable to all peoples, including those under colonial domination. This universal applicability was reinforced by provisions adopted in the UN Charter that served as political and legal instruments for peoples and nations to make demands for independence and statehood. The UN Charter referred to two groups, notably (i) colonial people and (ii) people subjected to foreign domination, as entitled to the right of self-determination.”

This is a quote from a report by Redie Bereketeab titled *Self-Determination and Secession a 21st Century Challenge to the Post-Colonial State in Africa*. Discuss the impact of this UN declaration on the clamour for independence in Africa. Cite three (3) case studies from Africa to narrate their fight for independence and the consequent impact of self-determination and independence for the country’s political, economic and socio-cultural development. **(15 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE– 15 MARKS

- a) What is a nation and what is national identity? **(4 marks)**
- b) Explain the difference between a nation and a state and use present-day illustrations to support your response. **(4 marks)**
- c) What is the difference between a political nationalist movement and a cultural nationalist movement? **(7 marks)**