SC 2052 & 1
WASSCE 2016
GOVERNMENT 2 & 1
Essay and Objective
3 hours

2&1

Name: .....

Index Number: .....

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

West African Senior School Certificate Examination for School Candidates

SC 2016 GOVERNMENT 2 & 1 3 hours

Do **not** *open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, write your* **name** *and* **index number** *in the spaces provided at the top right-hand corner of this booklet and thereafter, read the following instructions carefully.*

This booklet consists of **two** *papers. Answer* **Paper 2** *which comes first in your answer booklet and* **Paper 1** *on your Objective Test answer sheet.* **Paper 2** *will last for* **2 hours** *after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do* **not** *start* **Paper 1** *until you are told to do so.* **Paper 1** *will last for* **1 hour**.

PAPER 2 2 hours

ESSAY

[60 marks]

Answer **four** *questions in all, choosing any* **two** *questions from* Section A *and any* **two** *questions from* Section B.

All *questions carry equal marks.*

SECTION A

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

(FOR ALL CANDIDATES)

Answer **two** *questions* **only** *from this section.*

1. *(a)* What is *fascism* [3 marks]

   (b) Highlight any **four** features of *fascism.* [12 marks]

2. Outline **five** processes by which a bill becomes law in a presidential system of government. [15 marks]

3. State **five** factors that can limit the independence of the Judiciary. [15 marks]

4. Highlight any **five** roles of minority parties in a multi-party democracy. [15 marks]

5. Identify any **five** roles performed by the Mass Media in nation building. [15 marks]

SECTION B

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Candidates are to answer questions on the country in which they are taking the examination.

FOR CANDIDATES IN NIGERIA

Answer **two** *questions* **only** *from this section.*

6. Highlight any **five** features of the Igbo traditional societies. [15 marks]

7. *(a)* Mention **three** former French colonies in West Africa. [3 marks]

   (b) Identify **four** qualifications for assimilation of indegenous Africans into French citizenship. [12 marks]

8. Outline **five** positive effects of colonialism on West Africa. [15 marks]

9. *(a)* Outline **three** aims and objectives of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP). [9 marks]

(b) Highlight **two** sources of finance of NPP. [6 marks]

10. *(a)* What is *National Interest*? [3 marks]

(b) Outline **four** objectives of your country's foreign policy. [12 marks]

FOR CANDIDATES IN SIERRA LEONE

Answer **two** *questions* **only** *from this section.*

6. Identify **five** features of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone. [15 marks]

7. *(a)* Mention **three** former French colonies in West Africa. [3 marks]

(b) Identify **four** qualifications for assimilation of indegenous Africans into French citizenship. [12 marks]

8. Outline **five** positive effects of colonialism on West Africa. [15 marks]

9. State **five** reasons for the military takeover in Sierra Leone in April 1992. [15 marks]

10. *(a)* What is *National Interest*? [3 marks]

(b) Outline **four** objectives of your country's foreign policy. [12 marks]

FOR CANDIDATES IN THE GAMBIA

Answer **two** *questions* **only** *from this section.*

6. Outline **five** reasons for the demand for independence by The Gambians from the British. [15 marks]

7. *(a)* Mention **three** former French colonies in West Africa. [3 marks]

(b) Identify **four** qualifications for assimilation of indegenous Africans into French citizenship. [12 marks]

8. Outline **five** positive effects of colonialism on West Africa. [15 marks]

9. State **five** reasons for the failure of the Senegambia Confederation. [15 marks]

10. *(a)* What is *National Interest*? [3 marks]

(b) Ouline **four** objectives of your country's foreign policy. [12 marks]

FOR CANDIDATES IN GHANA

Answer **two** *questions* **only** *from this section.*

6. Identify **five** causes of the 1948 riots in Ghana. [15 marks]

7. *(a)* Mention **three** former French colonies in West Africa. [3 marks]

(b) Identify **four** qualifications for assimilation of indegenous Africans into French citizenship. [12 marks]

8. Outline **five** positive effects of colonialism on West Africa. [15 marks]

9. State **five** functions of the president under the 1979 Constitution of Ghana. [15 marks]

10. *(a)* What is *National Interest*? [3 marks]

(b) Outline **four** objectives of your country's foreign policy. [12 marks]

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

YOU WILL BE PENALIZED SEVERELY IF YOU ARE FOUND LOOKING AT THE NEXT PAGE BEFORE YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

WHILE YOU ARE WAITING, READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

PAPER 1 — 1 hour

OBJECTIVE TEST

[50 marks]

1. Use **HB pencil** throughout.
2. If you have got a blank answer sheet, complete its top section as follows.
   (a) In the space marked *Name*, write in capital letters your **surname** followed by your **other names**.
   (b) In the spaces marked *Examination, Year, Subject* and *Paper*, write **'WASSCE', 'SC 2016' 'GOVERNMENT'** and **'1'** respectively.
   (c) In the box marked *Index Number*, write your **index number** vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side. There are numbered spaces in line with each digit. Shade carefully the space with the same number as each digit.
   (d) In the box marked *Paper Code*, write the digits **205112** in the spaces on the left-hand side. Shade the corresponding numbered spaces in the same way as for your index number.
   (e) In the box marked *Sex*, shade the space marked **M** if you are **male**, or **F** if you are **female.**
3. If you have got a pre-printed answer sheet, check that the details are correctly printed, as described in **2** above. In the boxes marked *Index Number, Paper Code* and *Sex*, **reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
4. An example is given below. This is for a **male** candidate, whose **name** is **Chukwuma Adekunle CIROMA,** whose **index number** is **4251102068** and who is offering **Government 1.**

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS

Name: CIROMA (Surname) CHUKWUMA ADEKUNLE (Other Names) Examination: WASSCE Year: SC 2016

Subject: GOVERNMENT Paper: 1

INDEX NUMBER

4	0	1	2	3	■	5	6	7	8	9
2	0	1	■	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	0	1	2	3	4	■	6	7	8	9
1	0	■	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	■	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	■	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	0	1	■	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	■	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	0	1	2	3	4	5	■	7	8	9
8	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	■	9

PAPER CODE

2	0	1	■	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	■	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	0	1	2	3	4	■	6	7	8	9
1	0	■	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	■	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	0	1	■	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

SEX

Indicate your sex by shading the space marked M (for Male) or F (for Female) in this box: M ■ F ☐

For Supervisors only.
If candidate is absent shade this space: ☐

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Use grade **HB pencil** throughout.
2. Answer each question by choosing one letter and shading it like this: [A] [B] [C] ■
3. Erase completely any answers you wish to change.
4. Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces provided are more than you need.
5. Do not make any markings across the heavy black marks at the right-hand edge of your answer sheet.

Answer **all** *the questions.*

Each *question is followed by* **four** *options lettered* A *to* D. *Find out the correct option for* **each** *question and shade* **in pencil** *on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only* **one** *answer to* **each** *question. An example is given below.*

Indirect rule was introduced into the British West Africa by

A. George Goldie.

B. Frederick Lugard.

C. Donald Cameron.

D. Margery Perham.

The correct answer is Frederick Lugard, *which is lettered* B *and therefore answer space* B *would be shaded.*

[A] [B] [C] [D]

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer(s) you wish to change.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Government refers to all the following **except**

A. an academic field of study.

B. a process of making and enforcing laws.

C. an institution made up of people with common interest.

D. an organized group of people that formulate policies.

2. All the following are experienced by a community without government **except**

A. insecurity.

B. planned development.

C. lawlessness.

D. political anarchy.

3. As an academic field, the study of government does **not** include

A. Political economy.

B. Comparative politics.

C. Public administration.

D. Ecological interaction.

4. Which of the following systems of government is authoritarian in nature?

A. Capitalist system

B. Fascism

C. Republicanism

D. Constitutional monarchy

5. The system that allows the opposition to participate in governance is

A. dictatorial.

B. collectivism.

C. aristocratic.

D. democratic.

6. Which of the following hinders the establishment of a representative government in a state?

A. Mass illiteracy

B. Existence of pressure groups

C. Vibrant political culture

D. Independent electoral commission

7. Which of the following is **not** an attribute of a state?

A. Definite territory

B. Population

C. Government

D. Common language

8. In a democracy, political sovereignty is vested in the

A. judges.

B. people.

C. legislature.

D. executive.

9. According to Charles Montesquieu, the theory of separation of powers is to prevent

A. influence.

B. authority.

C. power.

D. arbitrariness.

10. Decentralization is a common feature of

A. totalitarian system of government.

B. federal system of government.

C. unitary system of government.

D. fascist system of government.

11. Bye-laws are made through

A. delegated legislation.

B. executive instrument.

C. presidential order.

D. emergency power.

12. Power is transformed into legal authority through

A. force.

B. prayers.

C. influence.

D. legitimacy.

13. Conventions are **mostly** used by states that have

A. a large number of illiterates.

B. a lot of people not interested in political activities.

C. unwritten constitution.

D. rigid constitution.

14. **One** advantage of a flexible constitution is that it

A. can lead to dictatorship.

B. can easily be manipulated.

C. is best suited for a federation.

D. can be amended by a simple majority.

15. A constitution that requires complicated procedure for its amendment is

A. rigid.

B. flexible.

C. written.

D. unwritten.

16. The official who enforces discipline among members of his party in parliament is the

A. majority leader.

B. minority leader.

C. clerk of the House.

D. chief whip.

17. When an action of the executive is declared *ultra-vires*, it is a control exercised by the

A. public.

B. minister.

C. judiciary.

D. parliament.

18. In a presidential system of government, the president can constitutionally be removed from the office through

A. persuation.

B. impeachment.

C. coup d'etat.

D. vote-of-no-confidence.

19. Which of the following is an important feature of a Unitary Constitution?

A. Centralization of power

B. Decentralization of power

C. Deconcentration of power

D. Power shared by the constitution

20. **One** of the features of an absolute monarch is that the ruler

A. is elected by the electorate.

B. has a definite tenure of office.

C. is elected by the representatives of the people.

D. wields the supreme power in a state.

21. A notable feature of cabinet system of government is

A. collective responsibility.

B. the separation of powers.

C. violation of human rights.

D. impeachment of the executive.

22. All the following are the conditions for the adoption of federalism **except**

A. size.

B. defence.

C. population.

D. homogeneity.

23. The privilege citizens enjoyed in a country irrespective of sex, tribe or creed is

A. right.

B. constitution.

C. manifesto.

D. franchise.

24. The judicial order requiring a detained person to be brought before a judge is the writ of

A. Habeas corpus.

B. Mandamus.

C. Prohibition.

D. Certiorari.

25. A political party can contest and win a widely accepted election if it has

A. the ability to rig election.

B. intolerant attitude to oppositions.

C. a broad-based membership.

D. the support of very wealthy politicians.

26. Political parties aim at all the following **except**

A. contesting elections.

B. forming a government.

C. organizing general elections.

D. educating the electorate politically.

27. Which of the following is **not** a means through which political parties reach the populace?

A. Posters

B. Newspapers

C. Schools

D. The internet

28. An association whose ultimate aim is to influence government policies is known as

A. civil service.

B. pressure group.

C. political party.

D. public corporation.

29. Membership of pressure groups is usually limited because they

A. pursue specific and narrow objectives.

B. promote other people's interests.

C. do not have dynamic leadership.

D. promote the interest of the government.

30. Elections are conducted to

A. provide permanent employment for the people.

B. make the people choose their leaders.

C. know the number of people in a country.

D. know the social amenities in the community.

31. *Suffrage* is also known as

A. franchise.

B. plebiscite.

C. public opinion.

D. electoral college.

32. For an election to be fair and free, the Electoral Commission **must** be

A. ready to manipulate results.

B. ready to reject criticisms.

C. headed by a minister in the executive.

D. independent of other institutions of government.

33. Which of the following categories of people can vote in periodic elections?

A. Minors

B. Aliens

C. Lunatics

D. Citizens

34. The anonymity of a civil servant means that he

A. is above the law of the land.

B. should take part in partisan politics.

C. receives neither praise nor blame publicly.

D. should be prosecuted for professional misconduct.

35. Which of the following functions is performed by the civil service?

A. Enactment of laws

B. Settlement of disputes

C. Appointment of ministers

D. Implementation of policies

36. Public corporations are established to

A. make maximum profits.

B. help businessmen.

C. provide employment for defeated politicians.

D. provide utility services to the public at minimal cost.

37. A minister controls public corporation by

A. providing the corporation's finances.

B. auditing the accounts of the corporation personally.

C. criticizing the corporation through the mass media.

D. ensuring the effective administration of the corporation.

38. An institution of government that makes bye-laws is the

A. judiciary.

B. executive.

C. legislature.

D. local authorities.

39. Local governments are created to

A. give more powers to the traditional rulers.

B. bring the government closer to the people.

C. make the people obey more of the local laws.

D. take over the functions of the central government.

40. Some pre-colonial West African governments were democratic because of the existence of

A. powerful traditional rulers.

B. age grades.

C. religious institutions.

D. checks and balances.

41. One of the measures introduced by indirect rule was

A. collection and keeping of taxes by the chiefs only.

B. not recognizing traditional institutions.

C. fixing and collection of taxes by British officials themselves.

D. exclusion of the educated elite from the colonial administration.

42. Which of the following policies was replaced by the French policy of association?

A. Apartheid

B. Assimilation

C. Indirect rule

D. Frenchification

43. The appointment and deposition of chiefs by their people was a demand of the

A. Pan African Movements.

B. National Congress of British West Africa.

C. West African Students' Union.

D. West African Youth League.

44. The desire for constitutional development in British West African Colonies was as a result of the

A. rigidity of the constitution.

B. desire of the British to review the constitution.

C. power of traditional rulers in British West Africa.

D. growing agitation of the people for political independence.

45. The following are features of military regimes **except**

A. respect for human rights.

B. suspension of the constitution.

C. rules by decrees and edicts.

D. curtailment of human rights.

46. Military regimes in West Africa have often made use of civilians because

A. only civilians can make decrees.

B. the soldiers are democratic.

C. civilians are part of the armed forces.

D. they need the experience of civilians in government.

47. One criticism levelled against the pre-independence political parties in West Africa was that some of them

A. did not possess credible programmes.

B. did not contribute to political development.

C. were not national in outlook.

D. were instruments of the colonial administration.

48. Foreign policy is the

A. general principles that guide foreigners in a country.

B. policy made by a country during war.

C. policy made by a country in peace time.

D. general principles of a country in the conduct of international relations.

49. The Commonwealth of Nations was originally made up of

A. former Portuguese colonies in Africa.

B. former Spanish colonies in Africa.

C. independent nations formerly under British Empire.

D. France and her former colonies in West Africa.

50. Which of the following countries was **not** instrumental to the formation of the United Nations Organization (UNO)?

A. United States of America

B. Britain

C. Germany

D. USSR