

PC2052 & 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 Private Candidates

PC 2016

GOVERNMENT 2 & 1

3 hours

*Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, read and observe the following instructions. Write your name and index number in the spaces provided above.*

*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 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 1 hour.*

*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) Explain *delegated legislation*. [3 marks]  
(b) State **four** reasons for practising delegated legislation. [12 marks]
2. (a) What is *Judicial review*? [3 marks]  
(b) Outline **four** ways of ensuring Judicial independence in a country. [12 marks]
3. (a) What is *monarchical form of government*? [3 marks]  
(b) Highlight **two** forms of monarchy. [6 marks]  
(c) Identify **two** merits of monarchy. [6 marks]
4. (a) Define *Electoral Management Body*. [3 marks]  
(b) In what **four** ways can inadequate funding affect the effective performance of the Electoral Management Body? [12 marks]
5. Highlight **five** ways of making public corporation efficient. [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. (a) What is the *policy of assimilation*? [3 marks]  
(b) State **four** reasons that led to the failure of the policy of assimilation in French West Africa. [12 marks]

7. (a) List any **three** leaders of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [3 marks]  
 (b) Outline **four** achievements of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [12 marks]
8. (a) State any **three** aims of the Richards Constitution of Nigeria. [3 marks]  
 (b) Outline any **four** political changes introduced by the Constitution. [12 marks]
9. (a) What is *concurrent list* in federalism. [3 marks]  
 (b) Highlight **four** problems confronting Nigerian federalism. [12 marks]
10. Identify **five** achievements of the Commonwealth of Nations. [15 marks]

**FOR CANDIDATES IN THE GAMBIA**  
*Answer two questions only from this section.*

6. Outline **five** features of the pre-colonial political organization of the Wolof Empire. [15 marks]
7. (a) What is the *policy of assimilation*? [3 marks]  
 (b) State **four** reasons that led to the failure of the policy of assimilation in French West Africa. [12 marks]
8. (a) List any **three** leaders of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [3 marks]  
 (b) Outline **four** achievements of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [12 marks]
9. Highlight **five** causes of the military overthrow of the People's Progressive Party (PPP) government in The Gambia. [15 marks]
10. Identify **five** achievements of the Commonwealth of Nations. [15 marks]

**FOR CANDIDATES IN SIERRA LEONE**  
*Answer two questions only from this section.*

6. (a) What is the *policy of assimilation*? [3 marks]  
 (b) State **four** reasons that led to the failure of the policy of assimilation in French West Africa. [12 marks]

**Turn over**

7. (a) List any **three** leaders of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [3 marks]  
 (b) Outline **four** achievements of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [12 marks]
8. (a) Describe the composition of the Supreme Court under the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone. [3 marks]  
 (b) State any **four** powers of the Supreme Court under the Constitution. [12 marks]
9. Identify any **five** contributions of the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) to the political development of the country. [15 marks]
10. Identify **five** achievements of the Commonwealth of Nations. [15 marks]

**FOR CANDIDATES IN GHANA**

*Answer two questions only from this section.*

6. In what **five** ways did the British colonial rule weaken the powers of chiefs in the Gold Coast? [15 marks]
7. (a) What is the *policy of assimilation*? [3 marks]  
 (b) State **four** reasons that led to the failure of the policy of assimilation in French West Africa. [12 marks]
8. (a) List any **three** leaders of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [3 marks]  
 (b) Outline **four** achievements of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA). [12 marks]
9. (a) Identify **two** factors that led to the formation of the National Liberation Movement in the Gold Coast. [6 marks]  
 (b) Explain **three** demands made by National Liberation Movement. [9 marks]
10. Identify **five** achievements of the Commonwealth of Nations. [15 marks]

**END OF ESSAY TEST**

Answer **all** the questions.

Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find 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  E

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

Now answer the following questions.

1. Government as an institution of a state can be defined as
  - A. a body of the state.
  - B. an institution of the society.
  - C. a machinery established by the state.
  - D. an agent of a state.
2. Government as an institution of the state is referred to as people
  - A. charged with managing the affairs of a state.
  - B. vested with power of investing in the state.
  - C. endowed with power in a state.
  - D. of high repute.
3. The art of governing whereby some people exercise a measure of control over others is called government as
  - A. an agent.
  - B. a field of study.
  - C. a process.
  - D. political economy.
4. The **main** purpose of government is
  - A. education.
  - B. integration.
  - C. conflict resolution.
  - D. harmony and stability.
5. The **most** important feature of *fascism* is
  - A. superiority of the state.
  - B. political opposition.
  - C. centralized economy.
  - D. limited political participation.
6. Ability to force people to comply with one's command is
  - A. bureaucracy.
  - B. legitimacy.
  - C. socialism.
  - D. power.

7. Acquisition of power through inheritance is called
- traditional authority.
  - political authority.
  - charismatic authority.
  - legal-rational authority.
8. In communist states the resources are distributed according to the
- requests of the citizens.
  - feelings of the citizens.
  - ages of the citizens.
  - needs and the abilities of the citizens.
9. The form of government which allows a few privileged citizens to rule is
- oligarchy.
  - feudalism.
  - authoritarianism.
  - plutocracy.
10. In a democratic government, political power is usually acquired through
- talent.
  - election.
  - violence.
  - skill.
11. A military government lacks legitimacy because it
- is not elected by the populace.
  - adopts the constitution when it comes to power.
  - respects fundamental human rights.
  - relies heavily on technocrats.
12. Political leaders do **not** tolerate dissent under
- communalism.
  - totalitarianism.
  - confederalism.
  - democracy.
13. Ruling a state in accordance with accepted rules and regulations is referred to as
- democracy.
  - constitutionalism.
  - conformity.
  - consent.
14. A situation whereby people show no interest in governance is political
- activity.
  - negativity.
  - apathy.
  - positivity.
15. Which of the following is **not** a major principle of rule of law?
- Immunity
  - Equality
  - Personal liberty
  - Impartiality

Turn over

16. Equality before the law implies equal subjection of
- few people to the laws.
  - all citizens to the laws.
  - the elite to the laws.
  - the judiciary to the laws.
17. The decisions reached at political conferences can be a source of
- constitution.
  - plebiscite.
  - gazette.
  - hansard.
18. The body of fundamental principles stating the way a country is governed is called
- constitution.
  - judicial precedent.
  - capitalism.
  - decree.
19. A rigid constitution is **best** suitable for a
- federal government.
  - socialist government.
  - unitary government.
  - totalitarian government.
20. The legislature with one chamber is called
- unicameral legislature.
  - bicameral legislature.
  - multi cameral legislature.
  - dimensional legislature.
21. There is fusion of powers in a cabinet system because
- members of the executive are also members of the legislature.
  - the ruler has a fixed tenure of office.
  - succession is hereditary.
  - all members of the judiciary are also members of the legislature.
22. Which of the following systems of government **best** accommodates separation of powers?
- Monarchical system
  - Feudal system
  - Presidential system
  - Parliamentary system
23. *Republicanism* means a system by which
- the citizens determined who rule them.
  - executive determines the affairs of government.
  - policies are determined by the elite.
  - policies are determined by private entrepreneurs.
24. A constitution is said to be *federal* if it shares power between the
- central and unit governments.
  - senate and judiciary.
  - units and local assemblies.
  - governors and party chairmen.

25. The rights of the minorities are protected in a federal state through the
- political parties.
  - constitution.
  - pressure groups.
  - ombudsman.
26. Citizenship can be defined as the status of
- individual who possesses full political rights in the state.
  - individual who possesses military power.
  - being able to participate in ruling the country.
  - being able to acquire property.
27. The process through which an alien can apply for citizenship is
- registration.
  - conquest.
  - descent.
  - naturalization.
28. The **most** common form of acquiring citizenship is by
- marriage.
  - naturalization.
  - conquest.
  - birth.
29. An organized group of citizens who work together with the aim of winning state power is called
- pressure group.
  - public opinion.
  - political party.
  - ombudsman.
30. The political system whereby there are several parties of almost equal strength is called a
- one-party system.
  - two-party system.
  - dual-party system.
  - multi-party system.
31. The **most** effective method used by the pressure groups to achieve their goal is
- work-to-rule.
  - lobbying.
  - sit-in.
  - strike.
32. The organized channel of expressing public opinion is
- elections.
  - franchise.
  - interest aggregation.
  - adult suffrage.
33. *Franchise* refers to the
- principle of one man one vote.
  - right to vote and be voted for.
  - electoral process.
  - stages of election.

34. The right of the people to vote and be voted for is
- suffrage.
  - disenfranchisement.
  - elections.
  - public opinion.
35. Public corporations are set up by an Act of Parliament to provide
- essential services to the general public.
  - schools for the public.
  - recreational services to the public.
  - democratic government to the public.
36. Which of the following is **not** a means of controlling public corporations?
- Ministerial control
  - Legislative control
  - Public control
  - Economic control
37. A local government bye-law has effect
- within the local government only.
  - in all local government councils.
  - outside the state.
  - in the whole country.
38. Which of the following functions was performed by traditional rulers during the pre-colonial era in British West Africa?
- Payment of marriage dowries for all groups
  - Determine the number of offspring for each family
  - Mobilization of the people for communal development
  - Sacrificing their wealth for wars
39. A **major** feature of the age grades system in the pre-colonial West Africa was
- disloyalty.
  - thuggery.
  - initiation.
  - disobedience.
40. In the 20th century, the number of colonial territories owned by Britain in West Africa was
- four.
  - six.
  - seven.
  - ten.
41. The territory that was run **directly** by the British colonialist was called
- hinterland.
  - crown colony.
  - trust territory.
  - British possession.
42. *Nationalism* can be defined as a reaction against
- military incursion in politics.
  - pressure groups.
  - foreign rule.
  - other territories.

43. An internal factor that stimulated the growth of nationalist activities in West Africa was
- support of the British Labour Party.
  - Atlantic Charter.
  - racial discrimination.
  - influence of African-Americans.
44. The political parties of the early 1920s in West Africa sought to
- secure economic freedom for their people.
  - encourage their members to travel abroad.
  - fight bribery and corruption in government.
  - participate in colonial administration.
45. Military intervention in West African politics has been attributed to
- a need for professionalism in the army.
  - the desire to defend the territories of the country.
  - corruption and inefficiency among politicians.
  - inadequate manpower in the country.
46. A *coup d'état* is widely considered as
- a constitutional means of ousting a government.
  - an illegitimate means of changing the government.
  - a serious manipulation of the constitution.
  - a step taken by soldiers to protect the territorial integrity of their country.
47. A **major** problem confronting federal system of government in West Africa is
- economic problem.
  - the certification of states.
  - fiscal allocation.
  - the use of a common language.
48. Foreign policy of a country is determined **mainly** by its
- national interest.
  - enlightened groups.
  - desire to dictate to other countries.
  - determination to assist weak states.
49. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was formed in Lagos, Nigeria on
- January 5, 1963.
  - May 28, 1975.
  - June 14, 1980.
  - April 30, 1984.
50. The head of the Commonwealth of Nations is the
- British Prime Minister.
  - Secretary-General of the Commonwealth.
  - British Foreign Secretary.
  - Queen of England.

**END OF PAPER**