

## **GOVERNMENT**

### **EXAMINATION SCHEME**

There will be two papers – Paper 1 and Paper 2, both of which must be taken. Papers 1 and 2 will be composite and will be taken at one sitting.

**PAPER 1:** This will consist of fifty multiple-choice objective questions drawn from the entire syllabus. Candidates will be required to answer all the questions in 1 hour for 40 marks.

**PAPER 2:** This will be a two-hour essay type test consisting of two sections, Sections A and B.

#### **Section A: Elements of Government**

Shall contain five questions out of which candidates shall be required to attempt any two.

#### **Section B: Political and Constitutional Developments in West Africa and International Relations**

Shall contain sets of five questions. Each set shall be on one member country. Each candidate is to answer two questions chosen from the set on the country in which he/she is taking the examination.

### **SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

#### **PAPER 1** **(OBJECTIVE)**

1. One merit of decentralization is that
  - A. decisions on local matters are made daily.
  - B. it is less expensive to operate.
  - C. decision-making at national level is enhanced.
  - D. at the local levels, decisions can be taken.
2. Political parties are formed in order to
  - A. make laws for the state.
  - B. educate citizens on political issues.
  - C. recruit labour union leaders.
  - D. appoint civil and public servants.

3. The educated elite opposed indirect rule in West Africa because
  - A. it distorted the institution of chieftaincy.
  - B. the British had shortage of personnel.
  - C. it was successful in order parts of the world.
  - D. the elite took part in the administration of the territories.
4. The institution that protects the rights and liberties of citizens of a state is the
  - A. legislature.
  - B. executive.
  - C. judiciary.
  - D. media.
5. Public opinion is **not** measured through
  - A. elections.
  - B. lobbying.
  - C. referendum.
  - D. opinion poll.
6. In the presidential system of government, a bill becomes a law only when it receives assent by the
  - A. President.
  - B. Prime Minister.
  - C. Chief Justice.
  - D. Chief of Staff.

**PAPER 2**  
**(ESSAY)**

SECTION A

*For all candidates*

1. Outline **three** merits and **three** demerits of Separation of Powers.
2. Explain **six** functions performed by political parties in your country.
3. Describe **six** factors that can determine the effectiveness of pressure groups

4. Explain **six** duties expected to be performed by a citizen of a state.
5. (a) What is a *state*?  
(b) Outline **five** reasons why individuals must belong to a state.

## SECTION B

### *For candidates in Nigeria only*

6. How did the people of British West African territories govern themselves before the advent of colonial rule.
7. What are the main criticisms levelled against the 1946 Richards Constitution of Nigeria.
8. Outline **six** benefits Nigeria derives from her membership of the United Nations Organization.

### *For candidates in Sierra Leone only*

9. Describe the political organization of the Mende of Sierra Leone in the pre-colonial period.
10. State four changes introduced by the 1961 Independence Constitution of Sierra Leone.

### *For candidates in The Gambia only*

11. Why did The Gambia adopted a Republican Constitution in 1970.
12. State the importance of the Age-Sets (kafo) among the Madinka during the pre-colonial.

### *For candidates in Ghana only*

13. State six defects of the Alan Burns Constitution of the Gold Coast.
14. Outline the features of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC).