



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 200, 2023/2024

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 272

COURSE TITLE: Governance and Citizenship

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Which of the following is a key principle of democracy?
 - A. Rule of law
 - B. Absolute monarchy
 - C. Military rule
 - D. Single-party system

2. What is the primary role of the Electoral Commission of Ghana?
 - A. To draft national policies
 - B. To ensure free and fair elections
 - C. To manage government finances
 - D. To oversee local governments
3. Which of the following is NOT a duty of a Ghanaian citizen?
 - A. Voting in elections
 - B. Paying taxes
 - C. Obeying the laws
 - D. Holding a political office
4. Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting the laws in Ghana?
 - A. Executive
 - B. Legislature
 - C. Judiciary
 - D. Electoral Commission
5. Which of the following is a civic responsibility of a Ghanaian citizen?
 - A. Respecting the President's office
 - B. Holding public office
 - C. Voting in national elections
 - D. Joining a political party
6. The process by which a foreigner becomes a citizen of Ghana is called ...
 - A. Naturalization
 - B. Migration
 - C. Nationalization
 - D. Assimilation
7. Which of the following is a characteristic of good governance?
 - A. Lack of transparency
 - B. Arbitrary decision-making
 - C. Accountability
 - D. Centralized control
8. Which of these systems of government does Ghana practice?
 - A. Federalism
 - B. Unitary system
 - C. Confederal system
 - D. Monarchy

9. Which of these is a potential consequence of the breakdown of law and order in society?
 - A. Decreased crime rates
 - B. Enhanced community cooperation
 - C. Increased safety and security
 - D. Social unrest and chaos
10. What is the minimum voting age in Ghana?
 - A. 16 years
 - B. 17 years
 - C. 18 years
 - D. 21 years
11. Which of the following is a fundamental human right guaranteed by the 1992 Constitution of Ghana?
 - A. Right to free education
 - B. Right to hold dual citizenship
 - C. Right to life
 - D. Right to join the military
12. Laws made by Parliament are known as.....
 - A. Acts of parliament
 - B. Bills
 - C. Common law
 - D. Delegated legislation
13. The decentralization of governance in Ghana is aimed at:
 - A. Strengthening the central government
 - B. Promoting local participation in governance
 - C. Reducing the power of traditional authorities
 - D. Limiting political representation
14. Which of the following democratic state governance institutions is christened the "Forth Estate of the Realm"? The.....
 - A. Executive
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Media
 - D. Political parties
15. The youth in Ghana can best develop themselves through _____.
 - A. attending church
 - B. education
 - C. making friends
 - D. watching television

16. All the following are national symbols Except the/a.....
A. Coat of arms
B. Currency
C. National flag
D. Ruling party's flag
17. One can become a citizen through the following means EXCEPT by _____
A. birth
B. family citizenship
C. force
D. marriage
18. The system of governance by the whole population or all the eligible members of the state through elected representatives is referred to as _____.
A. Communism
B. Democracy
C. Monarchy
D. Oligarchy
19. It is the responsibility of _____ to promote the prestige and good name of Ghana.
A. citizens
B. government
C. law enforcement agency
D. police
20. A person between the ages of _____ is considered a youth in Ghana.
A. 15-30 years old
B. 15-25 years old
C. 15-35 years old
D. 15- 20 years old
21. Developing the leadership skills and confidence of youth is a/an _____ need of the youth.
A. economical
B. emotional
C. political
D. cultural
22. Which institution in Ghana is responsible for defending the rights and freedoms of citizens?
A. The Ghana Armed Forces
B. The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)
C. The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
D. The Parliament of Ghana

23. What role does civil society play in governance?
- A. Electing the President
 - B. Advising the Judiciary
 - C. Holding the government accountable
 - D. Drafting national budget
24. The primary custodian of the tradition and culture of the people in the local communities is the _____
- A. citizens
 - B. government
 - C. people
 - D. traditional leader
25. Which of the following is NOT a function of local government in Ghana?
- A. Issuing building permits
 - B. Constructing roads
 - C. Conducting national elections
 - D. Managing public market

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. Discuss five (5) ways to promote youth development in Ghana (25 marks)
2. Explain any five (5) factors affecting Democratic Governance in Ghana. (25 marks)
3. Discuss five (5) challenges affecting the youth in Ghana (25 marks)
4. Discuss five (5) contributions of traditional women leaders to the development of Ghana. (25 marks)
5. State and explain any five (5) rights of a Ghanaian citizen (25 marks)