

TAKORADI TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

COURSE: AFRICAN STUDIES.

PROGRAM: BTECH 4yrs

YEAR: 2020/2021

DURATION: 2 HOURS

SECTION A

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION FOR A MARK EACH=20

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1.any activity that can be said to contribute to enhancement of the quality of life of communities and individual is said to be
(a) Malfeasance (b) Chieftain (c) Development (d) Democracy
 2. State functionaries as linguists, servants, asafo, executioners, etc are associated with
(a) Chieftaincy (b) Democracy (c) Nation state (d) Imamship
 3. The situation in which different ethnic units have feeling of quasi relationship with others is associated with
(a) Cultural ties (b) Ethnocentrism (c) Chieftaincy (d) Traditional governance
 4. The feeling of belonging together or identity as against others who belong elsewhere is not associated with
(a) Football team mates (b) Course mates (c) Family (d) International community
 5. The use of descent/royal lineage for appointment into offices is associated with
(a) Appointment to the presidency (b) Appointment as state attorney (c) Appointment as an ambassador (d) Appointment as a chief
 6. Which of the following establishments was integrated into the colonial state as an agent of indirect rule
(a) Presidency (b) Chieftaincy (c) Parliament (d) Ministry of local government
 7. What according to the Conflict theorists is said to be the main reason sustaining male dominance in the society?
(a) Men are warlike (b) Women are cowardly (c) Men exercise control over the distribution of material goods (d) men own the houses occupied by families
 8. The Russo-Turkish War of 1877 taught Europeans a particular lesson about territorial expansion

(a) That territories were easily expanded by war (b) That diplomacy is the easy way out in territorial expansion (c) That territorial expansion in Europe was not possible with war (d) That a combination of warfare and diplomacy could do the trick

9. Which of the following practises Fraternal Polyandry

(a) Nyinba of Nepal (b) Lelle of Kassai (c) Nayar of India (d) Ankoli of Uganda

10. Why are succession disputes, factional disputes and legal proceeding over resources allocation common with the chieftaincy in Ghana?

(a) Because there are no rigid laws to regulate elevation to chiefly offices (b) Because of a defect in the constitution (c) Because resources are scarce (d) Because people are inherently litigating.

11. The 'Village-wife' system was associated with one of the following

(a) Ankoli (b) Nyinba (c) Nayar (d) Lelle

12. Which of the following conditions is abhorred by the constitution of Ghana?

(a) An unmarried person becoming a Member of Parliament (b) A person of dual citizenship becoming a Member of Parliament (c) A person with dual citizenship dwelling in Ghana

(d) A Member of Parliament seeking to dualize the citizenship of his family

13. The principle in marriage that supports divorce has it that

(a) No one should be denied love (b) No one should be forced to stay in relationship (c) No one in relationship is higher than the other (d) No one in divorce case should be cheated in alimony

14. Which of the following indicates the social difference between men and women?

(a) Sex (b) Trans gendering (c) Genetics (d) Gender

15. The Law of place in Ghana is attributable to

(a) Dual citizenship (b) Citizenship by birth (c) Registrar general (d) Registration of citizenship at the Registrar General

16. The right that obliges a sane adult to vote and be voted for is known as.....

(a) Economic right (b) Political right (c) Political right (d) Electioneering right

17.is about inculcation of values, traditional knowledge of social and economic skills for the production of goods and services without certification

(a) Non formal education division (b) Semi-formal education (c) Formal education (d) Informal education

18..... who either by birth, descent, marriage, legislature, and registration becomes a member of a political society?

(a) President (b) State attorney (c) Individual (d) Citizen

19. In talking group totemism, which of the following enjoys totemic treatments by Ghanaians
(a) The vice chancellors (b) Chartered professional membership (c) National symbols
(d) Constitution
20. The existence of the use of the term 'Ghanaian English' is made possible as a result of one of the aspects of the Ghanaian national culture
(a) We-they-ideology (b) National symbols (c) Formal education (d) Cultural ties

SECTION B

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION FOR 2 MARKS EACH=20

1. Define Corruption
2. Mention two (2) of divorce in Ghanaian societies *
3. Define Development
4. Mention two (2) qualifications to chieftaincy title in Ghana
5. Explain 'we-they-ideology'
6. What is the reason behind Sororal polygyny?
7. What is Levirate?
8. Mention two (2) roles of chiefs in the modern Ghanaian society
9. What are Cultural Norms with an example?
10. Mention two (2) sources of slave supply

$C = Q$
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 $CV = \frac{Q}{C}$

SECTION C

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS. 30 MARKS EACH =60.

1. To whom much is given much is expected. Comment on this assertion in relation to the duties of citizens to a state. (30 marks)
2. (i) What is Culture? (10 marks)
(ii) Explain five importance of Culture (20 marks)

3. (i) Mention and explain two (2) forms of Corruption (10 marks)
(ii) Explain five (5) effects of corruption on the society. (20 marks)
4. (i) Explain the term 'African Time' (10 marks)
(ii) Explain five (5) negative effects of 'African time' on businesses. (20 marks)