

**SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**OBJECTIVES**

**40 Marks**

1. C	11. B	21. D	31. A
2. A	12. C	22. C	32. D
3. A	13. C	23. B	33. C
4. C	14. B	24. B	34. C
5. C	15. B	25. A	35. C
6. D	16. D	26. D	36. A
7. B	17. B	27. C	37. B
8. D	18. D	28. D	38. C
9. B	19. A	29. B	39. D
10. D	20. C	30. C	40. B

**1a)** Superstition is a belief system based on perceptions of the supernatural or the spiritual realm rather than on factual reasoning.

**4marks**

**b)** Examples of superstitious beliefs.

- i. The belief that certain animals must not be killed.
- ii The belief that some particular plants/ trees must not be cut.
- iii The belief that one must not sweep at night.
- iv. The belief that one must not whistle while taking a bath.
- v. The belief that a child's tooth that comes out must be thrown on a rooftop.
- vi. The belief that one must not work on one's farm on certain days.
- vii. The belief that a couple must not have sex outdoors (even when no one is watching).
- viii. The belief that one must not go fishing on specific days

**Any two for 4 marks.**

**c) Social problems facing Ghana today.**

- i. Poverty/ Unemployment/ low standard of living.
- ii. Poor health delivery, due to inadequate health facilities, equipment and personnel.
- iii. High incidence of theft /armed robbery.
- iv. Overpopulation in urban areas due to rural-urban migration.
- v. Teenage pregnancy.
- vi. Substance/ Drug abuse.
- vii. Insufficient social amenities.
- viii. High level of illiteracy

**Any four well explained points for 12 marks.**

**2a) Causes of environmental degradation**

- (i) Indiscriminate sand winning [land]
- (ii) Indiscriminate mining [land]
- (iii) Timber lumbering [land]
- (iv) Heavy rainfall causing erosion [land]
- (v) Indiscriminate dumping of refuse [land and water]
- (vi) Excessive use of fertilizers [land and water]
- (viii) Oil spillage [water]
- (ix) Dumping of industrial waste into water bodies [water]
- (x) Exhaust fumes from vehicles [air]
- (xii) Toxic gases from industries [water]
- (xiii) Smoke from bush/refuse burning [air]

**Any four for 8 marks**

**b) Effects of superstitious beliefs on a community**

**Positive Effects**

- (i) They help to facilitate safety of the community
- (ii) They help to inculcate acceptable social habits in the society
- (iii) They help to uphold law and order
- (iv) They support the preservation of the environment
- (v) They help to maintain personal hygiene

**Negative Effects**

- (vi) They discourage scientific advancement and technology
- (vii) They generate conflicts among members of the community
- (viii) They create intense and unreasonable fear in the community
- (ix) They slow down development / progress in the community
- (x) They sometimes permit abuse of one's human rights
- (xi) They create suspicions among persons in a community
- (xii) They discourage creativity concerning innovative solutions to societal problems

**Any four well explained for 12 marks**

**3a) The Commission was set to**

- i. Investigate the causes of the 1948 riots and
- ii. Make recommendations to the colonial administration on how to prevent future occurrences.

**8 marks**

**b) Ways by which human rights abuses may be prevented.**

**i. Strengthening of our democratic and governmental institutions and agencies.**

Institutions such as DOVVSU, CHRAJ, the Ghana Police Service and the law courts must be strengthened, equipped and empowered to deal with human rights abuse cases more effectively and swiftly.

**ii. Improving access to both formal and non-formal education.**

The high levels of illiteracy also contribute to the general ignorance of human rights. Where people are able to read and understand text on their own, it facilitates quicker and easier gaining of knowledge of human rights and other issues. It is therefore necessary to improve access to both formal and non-formal education.

**iii. Modification of cultural practices which tend to infringe on human rights**

Certain cultural practices or aspects of them that infringe on human rights must be either changed or modified. Some of these practices are puberty rites, widowhood rites, forced marriages, female genital mutilation, etc. Certain aspects, of these practices, which are painful, shameful, humiliating or dehumanizing must be either stopped or modified to more acceptable forms.

**iv. Increased public education**

Many people do not even know their human rights. The ignorance facilitates the abuse of their rights by others. Education by government agencies and other bodies is therefore necessary to reduce the levels of abuse or even prevent it. The education must include, what one's human rights are, how to prevent abuse of one's rights by others, steps to take in case of abuse.

**v. Prompt prosecution and punishment of offenders**

Offenders, who are caught, should be promptly made to face the full rigors of the law. This should serve as a deterrent to others and hence prevent further similar abuses in future.

**vi. Prompt reporting of abuse cases to the appropriate institutions**

People who have been abused, their families, friends, the media and society in general must cultivate the habit of reporting human rights abuse cases promptly. This would stop further abuse and

prevent future occurrence if the right measures are taken.

**Any four well explained points for 12 marks.**

**4a)** Human right abuse is the violation or breach of the rights and freedoms of an individual.

**2 marks**

**b)** Reasons why people suffer human rights abuses.

i. Ignorance (lack of knowledge) of the individual.

ii. Fear of consequences.

iii. Illiteracy of the individual.

iv. Intimidation by other party.

v. Poverty of the individual.

vi. Lack of confidence in the arms of government.

vii. Discrimination based on gender, social class, disability, etc.

viii. Religious beliefs of individual/ society.

**Any three for 6marks**

**c) Reasons for the 1948 riots**

(i) The shooting and killing of 3 ex-servicemen on 28th February 1948 at the Christiansburg crossroad while on a march to the Osu Castle to present a petition to the Governor.

(ii) The difficulties (no jobs, no pension allowance, no homes) of the ex-servicemen.

(iii) The 1946 Constitution was not favorable, because it did not offer enough opportunity (seats) for local

(Ghanaian) participation in the legislative and executive councils.

(iv) There were insufficient facilities for education and health

(v) The introduction of Conditional Sales (forced buying of unneeded items, before buying what was actually needed)

(vi) The widely held belief that the white man was superior to the black man was shattered during the world war as Ghanaian soldier fought alongside British soldier.

(vii) Employment difficulties for school leavers.

(viii) Cutting down of cocoa trees that had been affected by the swollen shoot disease.

(ix) High prices of essential commodities, which was caused by general shortage.

(x) The monopoly and other negative practices of the Association of West African Merchants (AWAM) made several African businesses suffer

and hence brought great economic hardships to the local people.

**Any four well explained points for 12 marks.**

**5a) Reasons why labour is not fully used in Ghana**

1. Insufficient job opportunities
2. Inadequate training
3. Lack of effective supervision
4. Low quality of education
5. Poor working conditions
6. Lack of opportunities for further studies
7. Unfair wages and salaries
8. Lack of efficient working tools
9. Inadequate security

**Any four for 8 marks**

**b)**

- (i) Means of employment for people
- (ii) Source of foreign exchange
- (iii) Development of infrastructure within the mining communities
- (iv) Making of ornaments, equipment, devices, etc
- (v) Revenue generation to the government through payment of taxes and royalties
- (vi) Provides seed capital for major projects
- (vii) Provides the basis for the setting up of other subsidiary factories

**Any four well described for 12 marks**

**6a) Four minerals mined in Ghana and where they are mined.**

<u>MINERAL</u>	<u>TOWN</u>
Gold	Obuasi / Prestea / Tarkwa/Bibiani Bogoso
Diamond	Akwatia
Manganese	Nsuta
Bauxite	Awaso
Salt	Daboya / Ada
Crude oil	Offshore Western Region

**Any four for 8 marks**

**b) Ways through which human resource can be developed in Ghana**

**(i) Training and retraining.**

Staff of institutions and other bodies must be given in-service training on a continuous basis in order to update their knowledge, sharpen their skills and positively improved their work attitudes. This would promote efficiency and higher productivity.

**ii. Security and welfare services.**

Every worker desires a certain level of both job and financial security. It is important therefore

that worker be given security and welfare services, such as social security scheme, life/ fire/ motor insurance, staff welfare packages. This helps to put workers' minds at ease, and therefore the peace of mind to focus on their work.

**iii. Improved working condition**

The conditions under which employees work should be significantly improved in order to bring out the best in them. These conditions include the physical, social and political (work policies) environments.

**iv. Equitable wages and salaries**

It is vital for workers to be paid fair wages and salaries. In this regard, managements should consider paying workers based on performance, rather than on a general basis. If done, this will surely encourage hardworking staff to work even harder and the lazy ones to sit up and work more efficiently.

**v. Use of efficient working tools**

In recent times, there has been an emphasis that for greater productivity, there is the need to work smarter, rather than working harder. This simply stresses the need for using efficient modern tools / technology to produce more in less time. Workers using efficient working tools would do more work, as they would enjoy putting in relatively less effort and having greater output.

**vi. Effective monitoring and supervision**

Managements of institutions must ensure effective and regular supervision, monitoring, assessment and evaluation. This would keep workers on their toes and motivate them to work more diligently.

**(vi) Award Schemes**

As social beings, we all want to be given the recognition where it is due. Institutions in order to further motivate their staff, should consider setting up various award and reward schemes. The selection of winners must be done in the most transparent and objective manner possible, in order to maintain the credibility of the scheme. This should help to inspire workers to put in more for higher productivity.

**Any four well described for 12 marks**

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