

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

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

Now answer the following questions.

1. What makes democracy unique from other forms of government? It
  - A. regulates the media space and prevents civil society from sabotaging the functions of government.
  - B. mobilizes the populace against external control of the resources of state and monopolizes the commanding height of the economy.
  - C. empowers individuals to exercise political control over the form and functions of their government.
  - D. ensures the winner takes all policy operates effectively and protects the executive in all their deliberations.
2. The study of government unarguably stirs up and contributes to political
  - A. apathy.
  - B. participation.
  - C. manipulation.
  - D. power.
3. The authority granted to a government, enabling leaders like the president or prime minister to enforce laws, direct national affairs and manage public policies is referred to as
  - A. executive power.
  - B. political power.
  - C. institutional power.
  - D. popular power.
4. The uniqueness of a country within the Comity of States is characterized by the following factors except
  - A. national identity.
  - B. economic size.
  - C. influence of globalization.
  - D. political influence and diplomacy.
5. In which system of government do leaders utilize their political power to unjustly expropriate the wealth of the people and land they govern to their benefit?
  - A. Feudalism
  - B. Kleptocracy
  - C. Communalism
  - D. Capitalism

6. The practice by which constitutional power is granted to the judiciary to nullify unconstitutional acts of the executive and legislature is known as
- judicial independence.
  - judicial precedence.
  - judicial review.
  - judicial supremacy.
7. The official who ensures party discipline in the legislature is the
- Marshal.
  - Majority leader.
  - Speaker.
  - Whip.
8. Which of the following is an ethic of a responsible media?
- Anonymity
  - Absolute loyalty
  - Balanced reportage
  - Doctrinal principle
9. One way of encouraging public opinion is by
- guaranteeing press freedom.
  - gagging freedom of speech.
  - supporting political funding.
  - impeding civil society organizations.
10. An electoral system which ensures a meaningful relationship between the votes cast and seats secured in parliament is called
- absolute majority.
  - plurality system.
  - proportional representation.
  - single transferable vote.
11. The principle of permanence of the civil service promoted
- continuity in the administration of the state.
  - frequent changes in administrative policies.
  - impartiality of civil servants.
  - smooth formulation and departure from political policies.
12. The electoral officer in charge of the administration of elections at the constituency level is the
- polling assistant.
  - presiding elder.
  - polling orderly.
  - presiding officer.
13. The civil service is a supportive institution under the
- executive arm of government.
  - dictate and control of the judiciary.
  - command of the security services.
  - direction and prompting of the civil society.
14. The minimum number of members of the legislature necessary to conduct the business of the House is referred to as
- guillotine.
  - Hansard.
  - quorum.
  - recess.

15. The unique thing about the parliamentary system of government is that it
- ensures permanence of the office of the prime minister.
  - is less expensive to operate and less results oriented.
  - promotes consciousness of cabinet in their actions.
  - reduces conflicts between the two heads.
16. Democracy as a system of government cannot be actualized without the explicit approval of the
- executive arm of government.
  - democratic institution of the state.
  - international organizations.
  - people within the state.
17. These are some of the possible causes of the recent military coup in West Africa **except**
- constitutional crises.
  - governance deficits.
  - global dynamics.
  - large intake of military personnel.
18. Which level of the political party structure is responsible for the nationwide administration and implementation of the decisions and policies of the highest decision-making body of the party?
- Constituency Executive Committee
  - National Delegate Congress
  - National Executive Committee
  - Regional Executive Committee
19. One of the means of safeguarding the rights of citizens is by
- providing an avenue for citizens to seek redress and protection of their rights.
  - ensuring the police enforce the law with caution and accord high profile persons respect.
  - making the judges and judicial service affable.
  - giving presidential pardon to first time offenders.
20. The following options form part of the important characteristics of the Ghana government structure, **except**
- constitution.
  - local government.
  - multi-party system.
  - Bicameral.
21. Which groups play a crucial role in a democratic society by acting as an intermediary between citizens and the government, as well as representing specific interests and monitoring public policy?
- Advocacy groups
  - The Legislature
  - Institutions of State
  - State Protocol Department
22. The key distinction between public corporations and civil service lies in their
- ability to serve the political system with corruption.
  - objectives and functions outlined for their operations.
  - area of operation and location of their offices.
  - ability to attract commendation for what they do.
23. One of the perceived negative effects of colonial political administration on Ghana is
- a top-down authorization style of governance.
  - introduction of Western style judicial system.
  - introduction of multi-party system of government.
  - introduction of the elective principle.

24. Nationalist groups in West Africa in the lead-up to independence advocated for the following causes **except**
- promotion and protection of the interest, culture and identity
  - self-determination and sovereignty
  - rule by Western political standards and human rights
  - protests and demonstration to gain international attention
25. The following key West African nationalist leaders contributed significantly to the struggle for independence and shaped the political fortunes of their respective countries **except**
- Kwame Nkrumah.
  - Fe'lix Houphouët-Boigny.
  - Nnamdi Azikiwe.
  - Jomo Kenyatta.
26. The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) led by Jerry John Rawlings in Ghana was criticized for one of the following
- anti-corruption measures.
  - combat economic saboteurs.
  - extra judicial killings.
  - social justice and egalitarian policies.
27. Diplomats are essential to their country as they represent their nation's interests and engage in diplomatic negotiations, build alliances, in addition to
- intelligence gathering.
  - diplomatic row.
  - raising funds for party efforts.
  - training party men for international assignment.
28. Globalization has brought about significant transformations in the Comity of Nations by way of
- economic inequality.
  - international cooperation.
  - job displacement.
  - social dislocation.
29. What kind of problem does international organizations pose to states?
- Soft power and diplomacy.
  - Build alliances.
  - Loss of sovereignty.
  - Shape global agendas.
30. The African Union (AU) is currently faced with a lot of challenges, paramount among these is
- poor geographical location of the continent.
  - dwindling population.
  - depleted natural resources.
  - governance and democracy.
31. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in recent times has been challenged with a lot of issues and the one high on the agenda is
- political instability in some member states.
  - lack of patriotic citizens.
  - non-existent administrative offices for the organization.
  - stringent visa requirement for member countries.

32. The Commonwealth plays a significant role in promoting cooperation, development and mutual support among its member states thereby contributing to their overall
- economic monopoly and rejecting foreign aid.
  - military might and regional superiority.
  - well-being and prosperity.
  - acceptance by the big powers.
33. Central to the aims of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is
- sustainable development and economic growth for Africa.
  - pitching Africa against the Western World.
  - empowering Africa to challenge the veto power status of the superpowers.
  - blocking the influence of globalization on all member states.
34. The National Congress for British West Africa (NCBWA) was noted for embarking on the following causes **except**
- African emancipation
  - self-government
  - civil rights
  - violent nationalism
35. The Aborigines' Rights Protection Society (ARPS) achieved several political feats such as
- laying the foundation for political action and independent movements.
  - deploying violent means in defending themselves.
  - arming the chiefs with weapons to fight the British army.
  - drawing an elective principle constitution for the Gold Coast.
36. The political entity that regulates society and the population within a territory and affords universal recognition of its people is referred to as the
- political system.
  - comity of nations.
  - executive.
  - state.
37. In a democratic system, the judiciary plays a crucial role in maintaining the principles of
- legislative government.
  - rule by the technocrats.
  - checks and balances.
  - executive supremacy.
38. Multi-party systems also come with inherent challenges such as
- representation of diverse views.
  - polarization of the political environment.
  - representation of minorities.
  - increased political participation.
39. The legislature is considered to be of great value to the democratic society in the following ways **except**
- representation.
  - balancing interest.
  - checks and balances.
  - winner takes all.

- 40. A democratic state can best carry out its duties and provide essential services to its constituents on the back of its
  - A. military.
  - B. foreign partners.
  - C. sub regional organization.
  - D. citizens.
  
- 41. One of the best ways by which the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) can address its challenges is by
  - A. strengthening democratic institutions in member states.
  - B. military confrontation and occupation of erring states.
  - C. isolation and economic sanctions to punish the people to react.
  - D. closure of borders within member states.
  
- 42. Which fundamental principle is a cornerstone of democratic societies and ensures that justice prevails for all at all times?
  - A. Executive order.
  - B. Proceedings in parliament.
  - C. Separation of powers.
  - D. Rule of Law.
  
- 43. One of the benefits of the party system of government is that it gives
  - A. legitimacy to the political system.
  - B. solutions to all political problems in the system.
  - C. unrestrained powers to the electoral management body.
  - D. citizens right to any and everything in the state.
  
- 44. The creation, mandate and operations of the local government system is a shift towards
  - A. concentration of power.
  - B. providing employment for all.
  - C. centralization.
  - D. decentralization.
  
- 45. The Local Government system in Ghana has contributed to one of the following
  - A. empowerment and participation of local people.
  - B. exposing the people to exploitation of their natural resources.
  - C. breeding grounds for political party registration.
  - D. top-bottom approach to development of the people.
  
- 46. Which government institution in Ghana aims at providing goods and services to the public at reasonable prices?
  - A. Private enterprise
  - B. Public corporation
  - C. Civil service
  - D. Free zones board
  
- 47. The process by which a person who has resided in Ghana for a sufficient period can become a citizen is
  - A. registration.
  - B. language and culture.
  - C. naturalization.
  - D. citizenship card.
  
- 48. The role of public opinion in democracy is significant in the sense that, it promotes
  - A. political apathy leading to boycott of elections.
  - B. accountability and policy influence.
  - C. political party interest.
  - D. parochial interest.

49. One of the reasons for which people call for a review of their constitution is
- A. rapid population growth and expansion to rights.
  - B. youth unemployment and migration.
  - C. human resource development and political education.
  - D. inclusion and reform.
50. Ghana's foreign policy determination and international relations is primarily anchored on
- A. ideology of the party in power.
  - B. national interest.
  - C. ideals of eminent citizens.
  - D. human resource.

***END OF PAPER***