

EDUCATION NEWS CONSULT  
JUNE SUPER MOCK  
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[www.ghanaeducationnews.org](http://www.ghanaeducationnews.org)  
MOCK EXAMINATION MARKING SCHEME  
SOCIAL STUDIES

**QUESTION 1**

**Education and Awareness:** Kwame can educate himself about his cultural heritage by learning about Ghanaian history, traditions, and customs. This knowledge can empower him to confidently explain his background to others and dispel misconceptions.

**Community Engagement:** Engaging with Ghanaian communities, whether locally or online, can provide Kwame with a sense of belonging and connection. Participating in cultural events, celebrations, and gatherings can strengthen his ties to his heritage.

**Self-Reflection:** Kwame can engage in introspection to understand the significance of his name and cultural identity to him personally. Reflecting on his values, beliefs, and experiences can help him develop a deeper appreciation for his heritage.

**Assertiveness and Confidence:** By embracing his name and cultural background with confidence, Kwame can assert his identity in the face of societal pressures and stereotypes. Confidence in one's identity can deter others from questioning or challenging it.

**Open Dialogue:** Kwame can initiate open and respectful conversations with others about his cultural identity. By sharing his experiences and perspectives, he can foster understanding and challenge stereotypes, ultimately promoting cultural acceptance and inclusivity.

**Role Models and Mentorship:** Seeking guidance from individuals who have navigated similar challenges can provide Kwame with valuable insights and support. Mentors or role models from his community can offer advice, encouragement, and reassurance as he embraces his cultural identity.

***2 marks for each point and 2 marks for explanation × any 5 = 20 marks***

## QUESTION 2

### (a) State five ways national ceremonies can be used to foster unity in a nation.

National ceremonies can showcase cultural diversity and traditions, promoting a sense of inclusivity and pride among citizens.

They provide opportunities for citizens to come together in celebration of shared values and achievements.

National ceremonies can honor national heroes and historical events, fostering a collective sense of identity and heritage.

They serve as platforms for leaders to deliver messages of unity, reconciliation, and progress.

National ceremonies can inspire patriotism and civic engagement, encouraging citizens to contribute positively to their country.

They offer moments of reflection and commemoration, highlighting the importance of unity in times of adversity or triumph.

***1 mark each × any 5 = 5 marks***

### (b) Role of women in fostering solutions in conflicts

**Mediation and Negotiation:** Women often excel in mediation and negotiation, bringing conflicting parties to the table and facilitating dialogue. Their empathetic communication skills and ability to understand multiple perspectives make them effective mediators in resolving disputes.

**Community Mobilization:** Women are often deeply embedded in their communities and possess strong social networks. They leverage these connections to mobilize grassroots support for peacebuilding initiatives, galvanizing local communities towards reconciliation and conflict resolution.

**Advocacy for Inclusive Participation:** Women advocate for the inclusion of marginalized groups, including women, youth, and minority communities, in peace processes. By ensuring diverse representation, they contribute to more comprehensive and sustainable peace agreements that address the needs of all stakeholders.

**Addressing Root Causes:** Women peacemakers often focus on addressing the root causes of conflict, such as poverty, inequality, and injustice. By advocating for socio-economic development, political reform, and human rights protection, they strive to create conditions conducive to long-term peace and stability.

**Building Trust and Confidence:** Women's inclusive and collaborative approaches help build trust and confidence among conflicting parties. Through dialogue, confidence-building measures, and relationship-building activities, they lay the foundation for sustainable peace agreements and reconciliation processes.

**Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment:** Women peacemakers challenge traditional gender norms and promote gender equality as a fundamental aspect of peacebuilding. By empowering women as agents of change and promoting their active participation in decision-making processes, they contribute to more resilient and inclusive peacebuilding efforts.

***1 mark for each point and 2 marks for explanation × any 5 = 15 marks***

### QUESTION 3

#### **(a) Measures to ensure free and fair election**

**Independent Electoral Commission:** Establish an independent electoral commission tasked with overseeing all aspects of the electoral process, including voter registration, candidate nominations, and ballot counting. This commission should be composed of impartial members appointed through a transparent and inclusive process, ensuring that it operates free from political interference.

**Transparent Electoral Laws and Regulations:** Enact and enforce transparent electoral laws and regulations that guarantee equal opportunities for all political parties and candidates. These laws should outline clear procedures for voter registration, campaigning, and dispute resolution, providing a level playing field for all participants in the electoral process.

**Ensuring Freedom of Expression and Assembly:** Protect and promote freedom of expression, association, and assembly, allowing citizens to engage in political activities without fear of reprisal or censorship. This includes ensuring access to independent media, allowing peaceful protests and demonstrations, and prohibiting intimidation or harassment of political opponents.

**International Monitoring and Observation:** Invite international monitors and observers to assess the conduct of the elections and provide impartial assessments of their fairness and

transparency. International scrutiny can help deter electoral fraud and irregularities, while also bolstering confidence in the legitimacy of the electoral process.

**Voter Education and Civic Engagement:** Conduct voter education campaigns to inform citizens about their rights and responsibilities in the electoral process. This includes educating voters on how to register, cast their ballots, and report any instances of electoral malpractice. Additionally, promote civic engagement and participation, encouraging citizens to actively engage in the democratic process and hold elected officials accountable.

***2 marks for each point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 16 marks***

**(b) State four functions of the Regional Co-ordinating Council.**

The Regional Co-ordinating Council coordinates development activities within its respective region.

It liaises between the central government and local authorities to implement national policies at the regional level.

The council oversees the allocation and utilization of resources for regional development projects.

It facilitates interagency collaboration and cooperation to address regional challenges and priorities.

The Regional Co-ordinating Council serves as a forum for stakeholders to discuss and resolve issues affecting the region.

***1 mark each × any 4 = 4 marks***

**QUESTION 4**

**(a) Strategies to prevent human right abuse**

**Education and Awareness Campaigns:** Launching educational programs and awareness campaigns to educate community members about the harmful effects of discrimination and the importance of diversity and inclusion. These campaigns can be conducted through workshops, seminars, community events, and social media platforms to reach a wider audience.

**Policy Advocacy and Reform:** Advocating for policy changes at the local, regional, and national levels to combat discrimination and promote equality. This may involve lobbying local government officials, working with advocacy groups, and participating in legislative processes to enact anti-discrimination laws and ensure their enforcement.

**Community Engagement and Dialogue:** Facilitating open dialogues and community forums where individuals from diverse backgrounds can come together to discuss issues related to discrimination and brainstorm solutions collaboratively. This fosters understanding, empathy, and solidarity among community members, leading to collective action against discrimination.

**Capacity Building and Skill Development:** Providing training and skill-building opportunities to empower marginalized individuals and communities to advocate for their rights effectively. This can include workshops on leadership development, communication skills, legal rights, and organizing grassroots movements.

**Partnerships and Collaboration:** Establishing partnerships between local government agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses, educational institutions, and community leaders to coordinate efforts and resources in addressing discrimination and promoting inclusive policies and practices. Collaborative initiatives can leverage the strengths and expertise of each partner to create lasting impact and sustainable change.

***2 marks for each point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 16 marks***

(b) **Outline any four ways to maintain peace in the community.**

Foster open communication channels between community members and local authorities.

Implement conflict resolution and mediation programs.

Promote cultural understanding and tolerance through education and community events.

Support initiatives that address socio-economic inequalities and provide opportunities for all residents.

Encourage active participation in community decision-making processes.

***1 mark each × any 4 = 4 marks***

#### QUESTION 5

##### **(a) Features of the 1960 constitution**

**Constitutional Structure:** The legal framework provided for a written constitution that outlined the structure and functions of the government, including the separation of powers among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

**Bill of Rights:** It included a bill of rights that guaranteed fundamental freedoms and protections for citizens, such as freedom of speech, assembly, and religion, as well as protections against arbitrary arrest and detention.

**Rule of Law:** The legal framework emphasized the supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law, ensuring that government actions were subject to judicial review and accountability.

**Electoral System:** It established procedures for democratic elections, including the establishment of an independent electoral commission responsible for conducting free and fair elections and overseeing the electoral process.

**Decentralization:** The legal framework provided for decentralization of power, allowing for the establishment of local government structures to promote grassroots participation and governance at the community level.

***2 marks for each point and 2 marks for explanation × any 4 = 16 marks***

##### **(b) State four advantages of power sharing.**

Power sharing fosters inclusivity by giving voice and representation to diverse groups within society.

It promotes stability and peace by reducing tensions and grievances among different communities.

Power sharing encourages compromise and cooperation, leading to more effective decision-making processes.

It enhances legitimacy and trust in government institutions, increasing public confidence in the political system.

Power sharing helps prevent the domination of one group or individual, thus safeguarding against authoritarianism and tyranny.

***1 mark each × any 4 = 4 marks***

#### QUESTION 6

**Examine five ways in which the Watson Commission helped Ghana in the move towards independence.**

**Educational Reforms:** The commission recommended reforms in education, leading to the expansion of educational opportunities for Ghanaians. This helped in nurturing a more educated populace, which was crucial for the country's development and self-governance.

**Human Capital Development:** By improving access to higher education and vocational training, the commission contributed to the development of a skilled workforce essential for nation-building and economic progress.

**Nationalist Awakening:** The commission's recommendations fueled nationalist sentiments by emphasizing the importance of education in fostering national identity and self-determination. This helped in mobilizing support for the independence movement among the educated elite.

**Capacity Building:** The commission's focus on enhancing educational infrastructure and curriculum development helped build the institutional capacity needed for self-governance and administration after independence.

**Political Awareness:** The commission's reports and recommendations raised awareness about the importance of self-governance and the need for Ghana to assert its sovereignty. This contributed to the growth of political consciousness and activism among Ghanaians.

**International Recognition:** The commission's findings highlighted the aspirations of Ghanaians for independence and attracted international attention to the country's struggle for self-rule. This support and recognition bolstered Ghana's position on the global stage and added pressure on colonial authorities to grant independence.

***2 marks for each point and 2 marks for explanation × any 5 = 20 marks***

**SECTION A**  
**(OBJECTIVE TEST)**

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