

PAPER 2

SECTION A: ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

1. (a) What is a parliamentary system of government?

A parliamentary system of government is one where the executive branch, consisting of the Prime Minister and cabinet, originates from the legislature (parliament) and is directly accountable to it. The government holds power only as long as it commands the confidence of a majority in the parliament.

(b) Identify four differences between parliamentary and presidential systems of government.

Parliamentary System	Presidential System
There is a fusion of powers; the Prime Minister and cabinet ministers are members of the legislature.	There is a strict separation of powers; the President and cabinet secretaries are not members of the legislature.
The roles are typically separate. The Prime Minister is the head of government, while a different individual (a monarch or ceremonial president) is the head of state.	The President is both head of state and head of government, combining executive authority with ceremonial duties.
The executive has an indefinite tenure and can be removed at any time through a "vote of no confidence" by the parliament.	The President has a fixed term of office and can only be removed through a complex impeachment process for gross misconduct.
The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party or coalition in parliament and is not directly elected by the people to the executive office.	The President is directly elected by the people in a nationwide vote that is separate from the election of the legislature.

2. Under what conditions can the rule of law be ensured in a state? Discuss five.

The rule of law is the principle that everyone, including the government, is subject to and accountable under the law. Its effective implementation depends on several conditions:

1. **Supremacy of the Law:** The law must be the highest authority in the state, above any individual or institution. Government actions must be authorized by law, not by arbitrary will.
2. **Equality Before the Law:** All citizens must be treated equally under the law, without discrimination based on status, power, wealth, or religion. The law must apply to everyone in the same manner.
3. **An Independent Judiciary:** The courts must be free from interference or control by the executive or legislative branches of government. This independence allows judges to render impartial decisions based on facts and law.
4. **Protection of Fundamental Human Rights:** The state must have a legal framework, typically a constitution, that guarantees and protects the basic rights and freedoms of its citizens, such as freedom of speech, association, and personal liberty.
5. **Fair and Public Legal Procedures:** Anyone accused of a crime must be given a fair, public, and prompt trial. This includes the presumption of innocence, the right to legal counsel, and the right to be heard before an impartial tribunal.

3. (a) What is sovereignty of a state?

Sovereignty is the supreme and independent authority of a state over its territory and population. It has two aspects: internal sovereignty, which is the state's power to make and enforce laws within its borders without internal challenge, and external sovereignty, which is the state's independence from foreign control and its equality with other states in the international system.

(b) Outline with examples four limitations on the sovereign powers of a state.

1. **International Law and Treaties:** When a state signs and ratifies international treaties or conventions (e.g., the Geneva Conventions on war or the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea), it voluntarily agrees to be bound by their terms, which can dictate its policies on human rights, trade, or environmental protection.
2. **International Organizations:** Membership in powerful international bodies like the United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO), or the International Monetary Fund (IMF) imposes obligations. For instance, the UN Security Council can authorize sanctions or military action, and IMF loan conditions can require a state to alter its economic policies.
3. **Activities of Transnational Corporations (TNCs):** Large multinational companies can exert significant economic influence over a state, especially a developing one. Their investment decisions, control over technology, and vast financial resources can pressure governments to create favourable laws and tax regimes.
4. **Public Opinion and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Both domestic and international public opinion, often mobilized by influential NGOs like Amnesty International or Greenpeace, can pressure a state to change its policies, particularly concerning human rights and the environment, thereby limiting its freedom of action.

4. Account for five significances of political neutrality and anonymity of the Civil Service.

1. **Impartial Service Delivery:** Neutrality ensures that public services are provided to all citizens based on established rules and needs, not on political affiliation, leading to fairness and equality.
2. **Continuity of Government:** When governments change after elections, a neutral civil service remains in place to ensure the smooth and uninterrupted functioning of the state machinery, providing stability.
3. **Loyalty to the State:** Civil servants owe their loyalty to the state rather than to a temporary governing party. This ensures that they provide objective, evidence-based advice to ministers, even if it is politically unpopular.
4. **Public Trust and Confidence:** Anonymity and neutrality help build public confidence in the fairness and integrity of government administration. Citizens are more likely to trust a system they believe is free from political bias.
5. **Efficiency and Professionalism:** By being shielded from political pressures and public blame (anonymity), civil servants can focus on the professional and efficient implementation of government policies based on merit and expertise.

Smart Learning Tools

5. (a) What is political power?

Political power is the ability of an individual or group to influence or control the behavior of people and the affairs of a state. It is the authority to make, enforce, and adjudicate laws, manage public resources, and make decisions that are binding on the society.

(b) Identify four factors that ensure the electoral success of political parties in Ghana.

1. **A Compelling Manifesto:** A clear, realistic, and appealing party manifesto that addresses the key concerns of the electorate—such as unemployment, economic stability, infrastructure, and social services like education and healthcare—is crucial.
2. **Strong and Popular Leadership:** The charisma, perceived competence, and integrity of the party's presidential and parliamentary candidates significantly influence voters' choices. A popular and trusted leader can be a major asset.
3. **Effective Campaign Strategy:** A well-organized and well-funded campaign that effectively uses media, rallies, and grassroots mobilization to communicate the party's message to a wide and diverse audience is essential for success.
4. **Party Cohesion and Strength:** An internally united political party with a strong nationwide structure is better able to mobilize supporters, monitor elections, and present a credible image to the electorate compared to a party weakened by internal divisions.

SECTION B: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

6. (a) Explain the term diplomacy.

Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting negotiations and managing relations between nations through official representatives. It is the primary instrument of foreign policy, aimed at resolving disputes, fostering cooperation, and advancing national interests through peaceful means like dialogue and agreement.

(b) Highlight six functions of Ghana's embassies in foreign countries.

1. **Representation:** Acting as the official representative of the President and Government of Ghana in the host country.
2. **Protection of Citizens:** Providing consular assistance to Ghanaian nationals, which includes issuing travel documents and offering help in cases of distress, arrest, or death.
3. **Negotiation:** Engaging with the host government to negotiate treaties, trade agreements, and other bilateral arrangements on behalf of Ghana.
4. **Economic Promotion:** Promoting Ghana as a destination for trade and investment and supporting Ghanaian businesses operating in the host country.
5. **Information Gathering and Reporting:** Observing and analyzing political and economic developments in the host country and reporting back to the Ghanaian government to inform foreign policy.
6. **Promotion of Friendly Relations:** Fostering goodwill and mutual understanding between Ghana and the host country through cultural exchange and public diplomacy.

7. (ai) Mention any two objectives of NEPAD.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a program of the African Union. Its primary objectives include:

- To eradicate poverty in Africa.
- To promote sustainable growth and development.
- To integrate Africa into the world economy.
- To accelerate the empowerment of women.

(aia) List two principles of NEPAD.

The implementation of NEPAD is guided by principles such as:

- Good governance as a fundamental requirement for peace and sustainable development.
- African ownership and leadership, with broad participation from all sectors of society.

(aiii) State any two structures of NEPAD.

The governance of NEPAD includes several structures:

- **Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC):** Comprised of heads of state from 20 African countries, it provides policy and leadership direction.
- **The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA):** Now known as the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), it serves as the technical body to coordinate and implement NEPAD programs.

(b) Discuss four problems Ghana's faces as a result of her relation with other states.

1. **Unfavourable Terms of Trade:** As a producer of primary commodities (like cocoa and gold) and an importer of finished goods, Ghana is often subject to fluctuating global market prices and unfavourable trade terms, which can lead to economic instability.

2. **Brain Drain:** The migration of highly skilled professionals, such as doctors, nurses, and engineers, from Ghana to more developed countries in search of better opportunities represents a significant loss of human capital and investment for the nation.
3. **External Debt Burden:** Loans and aid from other countries and international financial institutions, while necessary for development projects, often come with interest, leading to a high external debt burden that consumes a significant portion of national revenue for servicing.
4. **External Political and Cultural Influence:** Ghana faces challenges from the pervasive influence of foreign cultures, particularly Western ones, which can erode local traditions and values. Furthermore, powerful nations can exert political pressure that may influence Ghana's domestic and foreign policy decisions.

8. (ai) Give three factors that make the UNO a useful international body.

1. **Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution:** The UN provides a platform for diplomacy and deploys peacekeeping missions to conflict zones to help maintain peace and protect civilians.
2. **Humanitarian Aid:** Through agencies like the World Food Programme and UNICEF, the UN provides critical assistance to millions affected by famine, war, and natural disasters.
3. **Promotion of Development and Human Rights:** The UN champions the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and promotes international laws and norms related to human rights, health, and environmental protection.

(aia) State three weaknesses facing the UNO.

1. **The Security Council Veto:** The veto power held by the five permanent members can block resolutions on major crises, leading to inaction.
2. **Lack of Enforcement Power:** The UN has no standing army and relies on member states to enforce its resolutions, which are often ignored.
3. **Bureaucracy and Funding Issues:** The organization is often seen as bureaucratic and slow, and it faces persistent challenges in securing adequate and timely funding from member states.

(b) Examine any three roles of the UNO in improving the socio-economic development of Ghana.

1. **Health Improvement (WHO):** The World Health Organization has supported Ghana in eradicating diseases like polio and guinea worm, strengthening the healthcare system, and providing vital support, including vaccines, during the COVID-19 pandemic.
2. **Child Welfare and Education (UNICEF):** The UN Children's Fund has worked with the Ghanaian government to improve access to quality education, especially for girls, protect children's rights, and enhance access to clean water and sanitation.
3. **Poverty Reduction and Good Governance (UNDP):** The UN Development Programme assists Ghana in achieving the SDGs by providing technical support for poverty reduction strategies, strengthening democratic institutions, and promoting environmental sustainability.

9. (ai) What is the composition of the Supreme Court under the 1992 Constitution of Ghana?

Under the 1992 Constitution, the Supreme Court of Ghana consists of the Chief Justice and not less than nine other Justices of the Supreme Court. For its work, the court is duly constituted by not less than five Supreme Court Justices.

(aia) Give any two functions of the Supreme Court of Ghana under the 1992 Constitution.

1. **Exclusive Original Jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court has the sole authority to hear cases relating to the enforcement or interpretation of the 1992 Constitution. It also has jurisdiction over matters concerning whether an enactment was made in excess of powers conferred by the constitution.
2. **Final Appellate Jurisdiction:** It is the final court of appeal in Ghana, with the authority to hear and determine appeals from the Court of Appeal and all other courts in the country.

(b) Describe any four contributions of Ghana towards the growth of ECOWAS.

1. **Founding Member and Leadership:** Ghana played a pivotal role in the formation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and has consistently provided leadership, hosting numerous summits and having its leaders, including former President John Kufuor and John Dramani Mahama, serve as Chairman of the Authority.

2. **Contribution to Peace and Security:** Ghana has been a major contributor of troops and resources to ECOWAS peacekeeping missions (ECOMOG) in conflict-ridden member states like Liberia and Sierra Leone, helping to restore stability in the sub-region.
3. **Promotion of Economic Integration:** Ghana has been a strong advocate for and has actively implemented ECOWAS protocols on free movement of people and goods, and has been central to discussions on monetary integration, including the adoption of the single currency, the 'Eco'.
4. **Financial and Institutional Support:** Ghana consistently meets its financial obligations to the ECOWAS community levy and hosts key community institutions, thereby providing both financial and infrastructural support for the organization's operations.

10. a(i) What is foreign policy?

Foreign policy refers to the set of strategies, goals, and principles that a state adopts to guide its interactions with other countries and international bodies. It is designed to protect and promote the nation's interests, security, and ideological goals on the global stage.

(ii) Mention two factors that influence Ghana's foreign policy.

1. **Economic Considerations:** Ghana's need for international trade, foreign investment, and development aid heavily influences its relationships with other countries and its stance in international economic forums.
2. **National Ideology and Historical Ties:** Ghana's long-standing commitment to Pan-Africanism, non-alignment, and its historical relationships within the Commonwealth and with its immediate neighbours in the West African sub-region continue to shape its foreign policy priorities.

(b) Enumerate four factors that led to the electoral victories of the Convention People's Party.

1. **Clear and Simple Message:** The CPP adopted the compelling and easily understood slogan "Self-Government Now," which resonated deeply with the masses who were eager for independence.
2. **Charismatic Leadership of Kwame Nkrumah:** Kwame Nkrumah was a dynamic, charismatic, and relatable leader who successfully mobilized widespread popular support across different regions and social classes. His imprisonment in 1950 turned him into a political martyr, further boosting his and the party's popularity.
3. **Mass-Based Party Structure:** Unlike its main rival, the UGCC, which was perceived as elitist, the CPP was a true mass-based party. It established branches in towns and villages across the country, effectively mobilizing farmers, workers, youth, and women.
4. **Effective Campaigning and Positive Action:** The CPP organized nationwide rallies, used party vans, and published newspapers to spread its message. Its campaign of "Positive Action" in 1950, involving non-violent protests and strikes, demonstrated its commitment and strength, galvanizing support for its cause.