WAEC 2015

GOVERNMENT 2 THEORY QUESTIONS

1(a) Explain constitutionalism.

(b) State four factors that can promote constitutionalism.

2(a) What is separation of power?

(b) How does it operate under the (i) Presidential System of government? (ii) Cabinet System of government?

3(a) Define parliamentarianism.

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

4(a) Define public opinion.

(b) Highlight three ways by which Public Opinion can be formed.

(c) In what three ways can Public Opinion be encouraged in your country?

5(a) Identify five officials used in the conduct of election on the polling day.

(b) State one function of each of the officials identified in 5(a).

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Highlight any five functions of the Secretary of State for the colonies in the colonial period.

7(a) State any three Newspapers formed by nationalists in Nigeria after the Second World War.

(b) Highlight any four roles played by local Newspapers in struggle against colonial rule.

Outline five achievements of the Action Group as a political party in Nigeria.

9(a)(i) Explain the term military. What is a military coup d'etat?

(b) Outline three basic features of military rule.

What are the factors that determine the external relations of West African countries?

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2016 WASSCE GOVERNMENT 2 THEORY QUESTIONS

SECTION A — ***Answer two questions only from this section***

1(a) What is fascism? (3 marks)

(b) Highlight any four features of fascism (3 marks)

Outline five processes by which a bill becomes law in a presidential system of government. (15 marks)

State five factors that can limit the independence of the judiciary. (15 marks)

Highlight any five roles of minority parties in a multi-party democracy. (15 marks)

Identify any five roles performed by the Mass media in nation building. (15 marks)

SECTION B — Answer two questions only from this section

Highlight any five features of the Igbo traditional societies. (12 marks)

7(a) Mention three former French colonies in West Africa.

(b) Identify four qualifications for assimilation of indigenous Africans into French citizenship. (12 marks)

Outline five positive effects of colonialism on West Africa. (15 marks)

9(a) Outline three aims and objectives of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) (9 marks)

(b) Highlight two sources of finance of NPP. (6 marks)

10(a) What is National Interest? (3 marks)

(b) Outline four objectives of your country's foreign policy. (12 marks)

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2017 WASSCE GOVERNMENT 2 ESSAY

1(a) What is a Legitimate government?

(b) Outline any four features of legitimacy.

2(a) What are rights?

(b) Highlight four limitations on the rights of a citizen.

3(a) Differentiate between a de jure and de-facto one-party system.

(b) Outline four advantages of a multi-party system.

4(a) What is a simple majority system?

(b) Outline four demerits of the system.

Identify five ways which the central government can improve upon local government system in West Africa.

Outline five functions performed by the Ogboni Secret Society in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system.

7(a) What is a crown colony?

(b) Highlight four functions of the Secretary of State for the colony under the British colonial system.

Highlight five contributions of Herbert Macaulay to the political development of Nigeria.

9(a) What is foreign policy?

(b) State four factors that influence Nigeria's foreign policy.

Outline any five contribution of Nigeria towards the growth of Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

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2018 WASSCE GOVT ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) Define Society.

(b) Identify four features of a society.

2(a) What is communalism?

(b) State four differences between feudalism and communalism.

3(a) Highlight three methods of acquiring citizenship.

(b) Outline two conditions an alien must satisfy before becoming a citizen of another country.

4(a) Define opinion poll.

(b) State any four factors that make the conduct of opinion poll unreliable in West Africa.

5(a) Define a constituency.

(b) Highlight any four merits of the single member constituency.

SECTION B

Highlight five features of the Hausa/Fulani pre-colonial political system in Nigeria.

7(a) What is proto nationalism?

(b) Identify four features of proto nationalism.

Highlight five functions of the President in the 1989 Constitution of Nigeria.

What mechanisms should be put in place to forestall military intervention in politics?

State five obstacles to the implementation of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) aims and objectives.

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WASSCE SC 2019 GOVERNMENT 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

Explain five reasons for the study of government.

2(a) Who is a citizen?

(b) Outline four responsibilities of a citizen to the state.

Highlight five roles played by the mass media in strengthening modern democracy.

4(a) What is Local Government?

(b) Outline four reasons for the creation of Local Government.

5(a) State three types of elections.

(b) Explain four purposes elections serve in a democratic state.

SECTION B

6(a) List three pre-independence constitutions in Nigeria.

(b) Identify four features of the 1960 independence constitution of Nigeria.

7(a) State two problems confronting Nigerian federalism.

(b) Highlight three features of Nigeria federalism.

8(a) List three key members of the Nigeria Youth Movement (NYM).

(b) Highlight four achievements of the Nigeria Youth Movement (NYM) in the political development of Nigeria.

9(a) What is the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)?

(b) Identify four objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

10(a) List three contributions of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) to the nationalist struggle.

(b) Identify four contributions of Nnamdi Azikiwe to the nationalist struggle of Nigeria.

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WASSCE SC 2020 GOVERNMENT 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) What is political socialization?

(b) Identify four features of a nation.

Highlight five features of Federalism.

3(a) What is a Public Corporation?

(b) Identify four ways in which Public Corporations are controlled.

Outline five ways in which Public Opinion is measured.

Explain five means of safeguarding rights of a citizen of a country.

SECTION B

Identify five challenges faced by the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

Highlight five differences between the Crown Colony and the Protectorate.

8(a) List three political parties and their leaders who contested the 1979 presidential elections in Nigeria.

(b) Highlight three features of political parties in Nigeria since independence.

Highlight five weaknesses of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

10(a) List three features of the Igbo Political System.

(b) Identify four democratic tenets of the Igbo Traditional Political System.

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PAPER 2 (SC 2021)

GOVERNMENT ESSAY

Answer four questions in all. Choose any two questions from Section A and any two questions from Section B.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

(FOR ALL CANDIDATES)

Answer two questions only from this section.

1. Highlight five features that make democracy the most popular system of government. [15 marks]

2. Explain five factors that limit the powers of government. [15 marks]

3. Outline five reasons for which the judiciary is kept independent of the control of the executive and legislature. [15 marks]

4. Identify five factors that make public opinion an important aspect of the democratic process. [15 marks]

5. Highlight five ways of effectively controlling the local government to live up to its mandate. [15 marks]

SECTION B

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Answer two questions only from this section.

6. (a) State three institutions in Yoruba Pre-colonial political system of administration. [3 marks]

(b) Explain four checks and balances that existed in Yoruba pre-colonial political system. [12 marks]

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7. Identify five weaknesses of the Independence Constitution of 1960. [15 marks]

8. Explain five problems Nigeria encounters in her interaction with nations of the world. [15 marks]

9. Highlight five positive impacts of British and French colonial administration in West Africa. [15 marks]

10. Identify five ways in which democracy was stalled any time the military took over the administration of Nigeria. [15 marks]

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PAPER 2 (SC 2022)

GOVERNMENT 2 ESSAY

Answer four questions in all, choosing any two questions from Section A and any two questions from Section B.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

(FOR ALL CANDIDATES)

Answer two questions only from this section.

1. Identify five reasons for which citizens lose trust in government. [15 marks]

2. In what five ways can the electoral management body ensure fair play in an electoral contest in Nigeria? [15 marks]

3. Highlight five negative impacts on a state should the judiciary fail to live up to its constitutional mandate. [15 marks]

4. Identify five differences between the state as an entity and government as an institution. [15 marks]

5. Explain five reasons for the decline in the public trust of the media in your country. [15 marks]

SECTION B

Answer two questions only from this section.

6. Identify five ways in which traditional rulers controlled their subjects in pre-colonial Nigeria. [15 marks]

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7. Outline five significant provisions of the 1989 Third Republican Constitution which deepened the democratic development of Nigeria. [15 marks]

8. Highlight five benefits which the adoption of federalism has brought to the political development of Nigeria. [15 marks]

9. (a) What is meant by E-government? [3 marks]
(b) Explain five benefits Nigeria stands to gain in adopting E-Governance. [12 marks]

10. Highlight five compelling reasons for which Nigeria interacts with international organizations. [15 marks]

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PAPER 2 (SC 2023)

GOVERNMENT 2 ESSAY

Answer four questions in all, choosing any two questions from Section A and any two questions from Section B.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

(FOR ALL CANDIDATES)

Answer two questions only from this section.

1. Identify five functions of government as an Agent of the State. [15 marks]

2. Explain five factors that hamper the effective operation of the justice delivery system in a democratic state. [15 marks]

3. Highlight five factors that have contributed to the weakened government institutions in many West African States. [15 marks]

4. In what five ways does political socialization assist in the democratic process of a state? [15 marks]

5. Outline five reasons for which it is important for a state to have efficient local government system. [15 marks]

SECTION B

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Answer two questions only from this section.

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6. Explain five reasons for which the study of nationalism and nationalist activities is important to the development of a state. [15 marks]

7. (a) What is political leadership? [3 marks]
(b) Identify four qualities of a good political leader. [13 marks]

8. In what five ways is diplomacy important to the development of Nigeria? [15 marks]

9. Outline five positive political impacts colonial administrations had on West African States leading to statehood. [15 marks]

10. Identify five mistakes committed in democratic governance that give cause for the military to intervene in politics. [15 marks]

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WEST AFRICAN SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

(WASSCE) 2024

GOVERNMENT 2

PAPER 2 — ESSAY (2 hours)

Answer four questions in all, choosing any two questions from Section A and any two questions from Section B.

All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

Answer two questions only from this section.

1. Discuss five ways in which the mass media can play a vital role in making democratic governance work in Nigeria. [15 marks]

2. Identify and explain five reasons for which civil society organizations are considered a major stakeholder in the governance structure of Nigeria. [15 marks]

3. What five factors explain the reasons for the attack on the democratic system of government in some member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in recent times? [15 marks]

4. (a) Highlight three ways in which the judicial arm of government sustains democracy. [6 marks]

(b) Examine three ways by which the executive arm of government can be put to check in a democracy. [9 marks]

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5. Outline five ways in which citizens can checkmate political office holders in Nigeria. [15 marks]

SECTION B

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Answer two questions only from this section.

6. Judging from the negative impact of the major political crises in Nigeria, explain five reasons for which peace education is vital to the state. [15 marks]

7. Identify five debilitating effects of French Colonial rule on her West African Colonies. [15 marks]

8. In what five ways can the pre-colonial traditional political organization and governance in Nigeria compare with modern day political arrangement? [15 marks]

9. As a student of Government, discuss five ways by which the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) can operate to achieve its stated objectives. [15 marks]

10. Examine five reasons for which Nigeria attaches so much importance to foreign policy determination and implementation. [15 marks]

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2015 GOVERNMENT 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1(a) Constitutionalism refers to the strict adherence to the provisions of the constitution of a nation. It simply means adherence to constitutional principles and a philosophical belief in government under a written constitution.

(b) Factors that can promote constitutionalism in a country:

Democratic government establishment.

Respect for the rule of law on both the leaders and the followers.

Presence of an independent judiciary where there is no partiality in the administration of justice.

Respect for the fundamental human rights of the citizens.

Presence of an active civil society.

Separation of powers where power is not centralised but split into different groups or organs to avoid monopoly of control.

A clear written constitution which must state the limits of government power.

There should be free and fair elections where leaders are clearly chosen by the people at regular intervals.

Existence of multi-party system where citizens must have choices and political opposition must be allowed.

2(a) Separation of power is a system that splits government duties into three parts and each part sticks to its specific roles. It involves separation in respect of functions and personnel to prevent the tyranny of government and promote liberty.

(b) Separation of powers in a presidential system of government:

I.

(i) It stipulates that members of the executive (President, Ministers and Governors) are not part of the legislature.

(ii) It requires separate elections for members of the executive and legislature.
(iii) The judiciary should be made up of a body of persons different from members of the executive and the legislature.

II. Separation of powers under a cabinet system of government:
(i) Legislative powers is vested in the parliament which is a body different from the executive organ of government. Note that here, all members of the executive including the Prime Minister belong to the parliament.
(ii) The judiciary is established as an independent and distinct branch of government for interpreting laws and its membership composition is different from the executive and the legislature.
(iii) The executive and the legislature are elected together as the executive emerges from the legislature.
(iv) There is no strict separation of powers in a parliamentary system of government because of the overlapping of membership of the executive and legislature. Hence, there is fusion of powers here.

3(a) Parliamentarianism is a system of government in which the powers and functions of the President and head of government are performed by two distinct individuals, namely, the Prime Minister as the head of government and the President as the head of state. Some of the countries that operate parliamentary system of government include India, Canada, Britain and Germany.

(b) Differences between Parliamentary and Presidential systems of government:

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Parliamentary system	Presidential system
(i) The leader of the party with majority of seats automatically becomes the Prime Minister.	The president is elected directly or indirectly by the people through their votes.
(ii) The Cabinet members are collectively responsible to the parliament, as they collectively share the blame and praise.	All the cabinet members are individually responsible to the president.
(iii) The Prime Minister and his cabinet members can be removed from office through a vote of no confidence.	The president can be removed from office through impeachment.
(iv) There are two heads of the executive (Head of state and head of government).	There is only one head who performs the functions of both the head of state and head of government.
(v) The Prime Minister and other members of his cabinet are also members of the parliament.	Members of the executive cannot become members of the parliament at the same time.
(vi) Only party members who are elected into the parliament can be appointed as minister under a cabinet system of government.	The president is free to appoint people both within and outside his political party.
(vii) In cabinet system of government, the second largest party in the parliament is accorded official recognition in the parliament.	The second largest party in the presidential system is not accorded official recognition.

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4(a) Public opinion refers to the aggregate views of members of the public in respect to government policies and its programmes. It considers the views expressed by a majority of the people concerning a particular policy or programme of the government.

(b) Ways by which Public Opinion can be formed:

(i) Through political parties via their campaigns, manifestos and other awareness programmes. By this means, they criticize the policies and programmes of the government which people are not pleased with.

(ii) Through opinion polls which are used to measure public opinion or views of the citizenry on issues or policies of the government.
(iii) Through pressure groups that help to shape or form public opinion.
(iv) Through the elite in the society who are referred to as opinion leaders and people have great respect for them. Hence, people listen to them whenever they speak and believe what they say.
(v) Through the mass media several information are spread which influence people into forming their opinion about government policies and programmes.

(c) Ways of encouraging public opinion:

By guaranteeing freedom of speech at all times to the citizenry.

Through opinion polls to know the views of the masses on any issue or policy of the government.

Through press freedom to promote public opinion. Hence, government should not censor media outlets from covering or reporting certain news.

By raising the literacy level so that more people can read, write and analyse public issues.

By setting up offices to share factual government updates with the public.

By teaching children and adults the mechanisms through which government works.

By supporting independent groups (civil society groups) and community organisations that represent various views of the citizenry.

5(a) Officials used in the conduct of elections on the polling day:

Presiding officer

Security officer

Collating officer

Polling officer

Returning officer

(b) Functions of the electoral officers:

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Presiding officer oversees the conduct of election at the polling centre or booth.

Security officer ensures that there is peace or order at the polling centre or booth.

Collating officer is responsible for the collation of the election result.

Polling officer checks the names of voters in the voter register to verify their authenticity before voters cast their ballots.

Returning officer is the official that announces the results of the election after the voting process are concluded.

SECTION B

6. Functions of the Secretary of States for the Colonies:

(a) He transfers the colonial governors from one colony to the other.
(b) He formulates colonial policies through which the colonies were governed.
(c) He serves as an intermediary between the colonies and British government.
(d) He supervises the administration of the colonies.
(e) He is responsible for the appointments of colonial governors for each of the British colonies.
(f) He approves the drafting of new constitutions.

7(a) The Newspapers formed by nationalists in Nigeria after World War II:

(i) West Africa Pilot by Nnamdi Azikiwe
(ii) Nigerian Tribune by Obafemi Awolowo
(iii) Iwe Irohin by Reverend Henry Townsend
(iv) The Northern Advocate by George Edwin Alderton

(b) Roles played by local newspapers in the struggle against colonial rule:

(i) They served as channel of communication between the nationalist leaders and the people, thereby enabled them (leaders) to mobilise the people against colonial rule.
(ii) They served as agents of sensitization by educating the people about the need for independence and struggle against colonialism.

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(iii) The local newspapers helped in disseminating information regarding the evils of colonialism and activities of the colonial government.

(iv) The local newspapers aroused the political consciousness of the people.

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8. Achievements of the Action Group as a Political Party in Nigeria:

(i) Action Group introduced free health service that made it possible for children below the age of eighteen to receive free medical treatment.

(ii) The party dominated the politics of the Western Region, controlled the government between 1951 and 1962 because they had majority seats in government.

(iii) They established the first television station in Africa (Western Nigerian Television) in Ibadan in 1959.

(iv) The party formed the opposition party in the Eastern Region House of Assembly as well as at the Federal House of Representatives.

(v) The party introduced and implemented the Universal Primary Education in Western Nigeria in 1955 which enabled several children go to school free of charge.

9(a)(i) Military simply refers to the characteristics of members of the armed forces. It is a tightly organised and highly (strictly) disciplined body characterized by hierarchy of ranks and a culture of strict obedience. The military consists of the Army, Navy and Air force.

(ii) Military coup d'etat is the forceful and unconstitutional take-over of power or government by the military.

(b) Basic features of military rule:

(i) Suspension of the constitution because military rule is not constitutional.

(ii) Fusion of the legislative and executive powers as the military performs both legislative and executive functions.

(iii) Placement of ban on political activities and political parties.

(iv) Suspension of the parliament, hence, the powers for law making is vested in the military junta.

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(v) Military rule is highly centralised and rule through decrees and edicts.

(vi) In a military rule, there is no respect for the rule of law and fundamental human rights.

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10. Factors that determine/affect the external relations of West African States:

(a) The geo-political location of the countries enable them belong to many organisations like ECOWAS.

(b) The political structure of the countries with respect to unitary or federal system of government to reflect the diversity or otherwise of the states.

(c) The behaviour or character of the political leaders because foreign policies are formulated by the political elite.

(d) The nature of the economy whether it experiences growth or decline and needs industrial development.

(e) The perception, views or opinion of the people on critical international issues. Hence, the people's understanding of foreign policy issues affects their nation's external relation.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2016 GOVERNMENT 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1(a) Fascism is any authoritarian, nationalist ideology characterised by centralised and totalitarian governance. Fascism was developed and practised in Italy by Benito Mussolini between 1922 and 1943.

(b) Features of fascism:

(i) The leader has absolute powers and therefore exercises legislative, executive and judicial powers.
(ii) Only one party is allowed and there is no opposition.
(iii) There is no provision for rule of law.
(iv) The government controls the mass media.
(v) The leader in fascism form of government is supreme relative to the constitution.

Circumstances under which the judiciary may lack independence:

(a) When the judges belong to political parties or become partisan.
(b) When the judges are appointed by political office-holders.
(c) When there is no job security for the judges.
(d) Due to poor salary (remuneration) and poor work conditions/environment.
(e) If the judges are deprived immunity or protection in the course of discharging their functions.

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4. Roles of minority parties in a multi-party democracy:

(i) They act as watchdog and keep the ruling party on its toes to ensure good governance and transparency.
(ii) They provide constructive criticism to the ruling party and question unpopular policies to demand better public service.
(iii) They provide alternative platforms for the electorates in case the ruling party fails to meet their expectations.
(iv) Through their various activities, minority parties help to deepen the democratic process of a state in a multiparty system.
(v) They contribute to thorough parliamentary debates and serve on administrative committees.
(vi) They promote tolerance and cooperation among different groups in the state which is national unity.

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(vii) Minority parties provide diverse views (alternative political choices) so that more citizens feel represented.

5. Roles performed by mass media in nation building:

(a) The mass media can be used by government for the transmission of political values and beliefs in the citizenry.
(b) It helps to disseminate government policies and programmes on regular basis to the people to keep them abreast of the goings-on in the government.
(c) The mass media educates the masses on their fundamental rights, obligations and responsibilities to the government as citizens.
(d) The mass media help in projecting any bad policy and programme of the government such that people can reject or oppose such policy/programme.
(e) The mass media provide feedback from the citizens to the government.
(f) The mass media provide the platform through which public opinion can be easily expressed.

SECTION B

6. Features of the Igbo traditional societies:

(a) The council of elders was presided over by the Okpara (1st son in a family/clan/village).
(b) The Igbo traditional societies were republican in nature.
(c) The family ties was the basic unit of the Igbo traditional societies.
(d) All the families in a village in Igbo traditional societies were represented in the council of elders by the oldest man in their various families.
(e) The political structure of the Igbo traditional societies was highly decentralised.
(f) There was no monarch or institution of monarchy in Igbo traditional societies.
(g) The Ozo title holders played influential roles in the societies.
(h) There was the Age-Grade which performed various functions such as the maintenance of law and order, clearing of road paths among other functions.

7(a) Former French Colonies in West Africa:

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(i) Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

(ii) Benin Republic

(iii) Mali

(iv) Senegal

(v) Guinea

(b) Qualifications for Assimilation of Indegenous Africans into French Citizenship:

(i) The African must be a citizen of any of the four communes of Dakar, Goree, Rufisque and St. Louis.

(ii) He must have denounced the African culture and imbibed the French culture.

(iii) He must be able to speak and write the French language.

(iv) He must have performed the required military service.

8. Effects of Colonialism on West Africa:

(i) Introduction of Western education to the people of West Africa.

(ii) Emergence of civilization in the West African sub-region.

(iii) Proliferation of modern technologies and inventions in West Africa.

(iv) Abolition of some obnoxious cultural practices among some of the natives of West Africa. These cultural practices include killing of twins and use of human being as sacrifices.

9(a) Aims and Objectives of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP):

(i) To promote unity in the country and sustain Nigeria's political and territorial sovereignty.

(ii) To provide equal opportunity for all Nigerians.

(iii) To provide employment opportunities for all citizens.

(iv) To work towards a truly secular state which upholds democratic principles and fundamental human rights.

(b) Sources of finance of NPP:

(i) Donation (voluntary) from some wealthy individuals and organisations that shared the political beliefs of the party.

(ii) Through the sales of party emblems and other materials.

(iii) Through membership fees and subscriptions.

10(a) National interest refers to the set of goals, values and survival needs that a country uses to guide its foreign policy and actions on

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the global stage. These set of goals include/involve the political, economic, military and social issues of concern/interest of the country.

(b) Foreign policy objectives of Nigeria:

(i) Non-interference in the internal affairs of African states.
(ii) Commitment to the principle of non-alignment.
(iii) Commitment to functional co-operation as a way of promoting African unity.
(iv) Respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of African states.
(v) The promotion and defence of social justice and respect for human dignity especially of the black race/man.
(vi) Promotion of international peace and security.
(vii) Commitment to total eradication of racism and colonialism from the African continent.

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(vii) Commitment to total eradication of racism and colonialism from the African continent.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2017 GOVERNMENT 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1(a) Definition of a legitimate government:
This is a government that is recognized and accepted by the majority of the people in a given state. A legitimate government is a government that has the mandate of the people to govern and enjoys popular support from its citizens.

(b) Features of Legitimacy:

(i) A legitimate government is always responsive and accountable to the people. Hence, the government embarks on policies/programmes that will satisfy the needs of the people and always give the citizens reports of its performance.
(ii) It enjoys general acceptance and recognition from the majority of the citizens of the state.
(iii) The government respects the rule of law and fundamental human rights of the citizens and non-citizens in the state.
(iv) In a legitimate government, there are periodic free, fair and credible elections.

2(a) Rights refer to the entitlements or protections that an individual enjoys and which cannot be taken by others, including the state, except through a legal process. Some of these rights include: the right to life, freedom of movement, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion and conscience and so on.

(b) Limitations on the rights of a citizen:

(i) Right to life can be deprived an individual by execution through the process of law if the person has been convicted of a capital offence like murder, treason, armed robbery.
(ii) The freedom of movement can be limited in period of emergency when a curfew is placed on a city in order to ensure the security of lives and property.
(iii) During an emergency or a state of war, right to individual liberty is always restricted.
(iv) Political rights may be denied certain category of people like convicts, lunatics and under-aged.

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(v) Freedom of speech and expression can be limited through the laws of libel and slander.

(vi) Certain economic rights may be denied people during a period of economic depression. Rights to employment, education and economic empowerment may be difficult for government to guarantee in a period of austerity.

(vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and association does not include membership of secret cult societies in Nigeria.

3(a)(i) A de-jure one party system refers to a party system in which only one political party is legally allowed to exist in the country/nation. Consequently, this one party can present candidates for elective positions in the government. In this form of one party system, there are no opposition parties contesting with the ruling party.

(ii) De-facto one party system is where there are more than one political party but only one party has been able to win elections and control the government of the country for a fairly long period without serious challenge from other parties. De-facto one party system is otherwise called hegemonic or dominant party.

(b) Advantages of a multi-party system:

(i) It is democratic in nature and gives the electorate opportunities to choose from the different parties.

(ii) It provides the platform for smaller parties to win some seats in the legislature.

(iii) It creates room for wider political participation of the citizenry.

(iv) It discourages the emergence of a dictator or autocratic leader.

(v) It provides alternatives for the people in the event that the party in power fails to meet their needs; they can subsequently replace such party with another one.

(vi) It provides watchdog to government and guarantees smooth change of government.

(vii) It widens the scope of political education.

4(a) A simple majority system or plurality system is an electoral system where the candidate that scores the highest number of votes in an election is declared the winner of the election.

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(b) Demerits of Simple Majority System:

(i) It is less democratic because it may produce as winner the candidate that does not have a clear majority of the electorate.
(ii) Smaller parties have limited chance of winning any election thereby preventing the participation of the groups they represent in government.
(iii) The winner of the election may not truly represent the wishes of the majority of the electorate.
(iv) It promotes "a winner-takes-all" mentality which discourages critical stakeholders in the government of the country.
(v) Sequel to its simplicity, the system can easily be manipulated by politicians who want to win the election at all cost.

5. Ways which the central government can improve local government system in West Africa:

(i) The remuneration (salaries) of the employees and working conditions of the local government workers should be improved.
(ii) Government should grant autonomy to the local government to enable them discharge their duties effectively.
(iii) A system of democratic local government should be guaranteed at the local level and there should be no imposition of officials by the state government.
(iv) Financial autonomy should be granted to local government whereby the statutory allocations should be paid directly into their account and not through the state government and local government joint account.
(v) Government should remove the undue pressure/reliance on local government by the state governments.

SECTION B

6. Functions of the Ogboni Secret Society in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system:

(i) The Ogboni society acted as check for the Oyo-mesi.
(ii) They advised the Oba and his chiefs on important policies and matters.
(iii) They performed religious functions like performing rituals and sacrifices in the pre-colonial Yoruba political system.
(iv) The Ogboni society played a vital role in the preservation of the cultural values and traditions of the people.

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(v) They served as intermediary between the people and their ancestors.

7(a) Definition of a Crown Colony:

A Crown Colony refers to a territory acquired by Britain through conquest, purchase, cession etc. The British government had direct control of the Crown Colony and the inhabitants were regarded as British subjects.

(b) Functions of the Secretary of State for the Colony:

(i) He was responsible for supervising the British colonies.
(ii) He had power to remove and transfer the colonial governors.
(iii) He appointed the colonial governors.
(iv) He acted as the intermediary or link between the British government and her colonies.

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8. Contributions of Herbert Macaulay to the political development of Nigeria:

(i) He founded the first political party in Nigeria (NNDP).
(ii) He was the first president of NCNC.
(iii) He established the Lagos Daily News.
(iv) He was the father of all the Nigerian nationalist leaders.
(v) He played a significant role in the establishment of the Lagos branch of the National Congress of British West Africa.
(vi) He protested against the Richards Constitution through the NCNC, because Nigerians were not consulted before the drafting of the constitution.
(vii) He was the architect of the introduction of the Elective Principle in Nigeria.
(viii) Macaulay together with Dr Akinwande Savage were instrumental in the formation of the local branch of National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) in Lagos.

9(a) Definition of Foreign Policy:

These are authoritative actions which governments take or are committed to take to preserve the desirable aspect of the international environment or alter its undesirable aspects. Foreign

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policy refers to the principles, guidelines and strategy adopted by a nation in conducting her relationship with other states while pursuing her national interest.

(b) Factors Influencing Nigeria's Foreign Policy:

(i) The economic resources available to Nigeria such as the mineral resources and agricultural products.
(ii) Type of government whether military or democratic government.
(iii) The strength of the Nigerian military in terms of size and quality of the army.
(iv) The size and quality of human resources of Nigeria (demographic factors).
(v) The ideological disposition of the leaders in Nigeria and their national philosophy.
(vi) Cultural and religious diversity as Nigeria is a heterogeneous society.
(vii) Political stability or otherwise of Nigeria.
(viii) Public opinion and pressure group influence.
(ix) International political and economic organisations such as UNO, AU, ECOWAS.
(x) Global economy in respect of the principle of economic dependency and interdependency influences.

10. Nigeria's Contribution towards the growth of ECOWAS:

(i) Provision of the bulk of the human and material resources used in ECOWAS eg in ECOMOG.
(ii) Provision of the facilities for the establishment of ECOWAS headquarters in Nigeria.
(iii) Provision of the largest security such as the troops.
(iv) Nigeria is the largest donor or contributor (financial-wise) to ECOWAS.
(v) Nigeria played a very significant role in the establishment of ECOWAS.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2018 GOVERNMENT 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1(a) Definition of Society:

Society refers to a group of people who share similar values, laws and traditions living in organised communities for mutual benefit.

(b) Features of a Society:

(i) The rules and regulations of a society are binding on all residents.

(ii) A society is characterized by common political, social and economic interests.

(iii) A society is controlled by norms and customs which are observed by all individuals.

(iv) A society applies sanctions on its members as a means of ensuring or effecting discipline.

(v) It also uses coercive measures to ensure compliance with norms, rules and customs.

(vi) Members of a society have a common history, tradition, language, religion and sense of value.

2(a) Definition of Communalism:

Communalism is any social system that is based around a community. It is a socio-political system based on common ownership of land in which the sense of togetherness in the community is the factor of unity.

(b) Differences between feudalism and communalism:

(i) In communalism, land is held in common while under feudalism, land is held by the feudal lords.

(ii) Under communalism, each member of the community contributes to the decision-making process but under feudalism, only the feudal lords contribute to the decision-making process.

(iii) In a communal society, the interests of every member of the community is protected but in a feudal society, it is the interest of the feudal lords that is protected.

(iv) Communalism is operated in a primitive, less advanced society while feudalism is a more advanced political system.

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(v) In a communal society, there is no class division but in a feudal society, there is class division where the feudal lords are the dominant class while the serfs are the dominated class.

3(a) Methods of acquiring Citizenship:

(i) Citizenship by birth: This refers to citizenship by blood/descendant (where parents are citizens of a state); citizenship by territorial jurisdiction.
(ii) Citizenship by naturalization could be direct naturalization by fulfilling certain legal processes. It could also be via derivative by which a spouse or child can be naturalized to become a citizen.
(iii) Citizenship by marriage or registration where a woman is married to a person of another nationality, she can acquire citizenship of the husband's country through registration.
(iv) Citizenship by conferment whereby a non-citizen of Nigeria, who is a distinguished personality, may be honoured with the citizenship of Nigeria by the government of Nigeria.

(b) Conditions an alien must satisfy before becoming a citizen of another country:

(i) He/she must have lived in the country for a very long period of time ranging from 15 to 20 years.
(ii) He/she must be of good character.
(iii) He/she must swear an oath of allegiance to the country.
(iv) He/she must be acceptable to the local community where he/she lives.

4(a) Definition of Opinion poll:
This refers to a method in which some sections of the public are selected to respond to questions on an important public issue. Questionnaires or interviews may be used in the administration of polls.

(b) Factors that make the conduct of opinion poll unreliable in West Africa:

(i) High rate of illiteracy among the population in West Africa.
(ii) Lack of skilled personnel who has the required skills to conduct the exercise.
(iii) The results of an opinion poll can easily be manipulated by the government.

(iv) Unwillingness of some members of the public to give information in respect of their opinion on particular issues.
(v) The uncertainty nature of human beings where some people can deliberately provide wrong answers to the opinion poll questions.

5(a) Definition of Constituency:
A constituency is an area carved out for the purpose of election and choosing their representatives in the legislature. In other words, it is an electoral district carved out according to the population of an area for the purpose of election.

(b) Merits of the Single-member Constituency:

(i) It ensures that seats are split equally in the legislature.
(ii) It allows or creates room for accountability because members of the constituency know who to hold responsible if their interests are not properly protected in the parliament.
(iii) It promotes a healthy competition between the constituency and the other.
(iv) It makes members of the constituency have a sense of belonging.

SECTION B

6. Features of the Hausa/Fulani pre-colonial political system in Nigeria:

(i) The political structure was centralized as it was vested in the Emir.
(ii) It had a standing army that prosecuted wars and defended the city against external attacks.
(iii) The Emir combined legislative, executive and judicial as well as religious functions as an absolute ruler.
(iv) There was a formal system of taxation and the popular tax was cattle tax called jangali.
(v) The emirate was governed by the sharia law which was interpreted by the Alkalis.
(vi) The emirate was divided into two zones: Eastern zone with its capital in Sokoto and Western zone with its capital in Gwandu.
(vii) The emirate was further split into districts headed by Hakimi, while the districts were divided into villages headed by a village head.

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7(a) Proto nationalism is an early phase of national awareness or political movement. In colonial era, it refers to the activities focused on demanding administrative reforms and native representation within the colonial government rather than pushing for immediate independence or self-rule.

(b) Features of Proto nationalism:

It had limited scope as it centered largely in urban or coastal areas rather than mobilizing rural populations.

The organisers employed constitutional and non-violent means.

The leaders were conservative as their activities were restricted to the urban areas.

Their activities were noticed more along the coastal areas.

The demands of the nationalists were aimed at reforms and participation in the colonial administration.

It was led by Western educated professionals like teachers, lawyers, journalists, clergy etc.

8. Functions of the President in the 1989 Constitution of Nigeria:

(i) The president performed the functions of the Head of State and Head of Government.

(ii) He appointed the ministers subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

(iii) He was the Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

(iv) He gave assent to bills duly passed by the legislature.

(v) He conducted foreign policy with other states and international organisations.

(vi) He was responsible for the formulation and execution of the policies/programmes of the government.

(vii) He prepared and presented the annual budget of the country to the legislature.

9. Mechanisms to put in place to forestall military intervention in politics:

(i) The government should strictly adhere to the laws governing the state.

(ii) Politicisation of the military should be discouraged, implying that politicians should not interfere in the affairs of the military.

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(iii) Corruption and all corrupt practices should be eliminated in the government and public service.

(iv) Through good governance by the politicians, military intervention in politics will be curtailed.

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10. Obstacles in the implementation of the aims and objectives of ECOWAS:

(a) Differences in ideologies of the member nations and the leaders of ECOWAS.

(b) The fear of the domination of small nations (states) by the bigger ones.

(c) Inefficiency in trade among member states due to similarity of produce/goods (agriculture-wise) by the countries in the sub-region.

(d) Absence of a common currency to aid trade among member states.

(e) Poor road networks and inadequate communication network linking the member states impedes the flow of people, goods and capital from one nation to another.

(f) The influence of the former colonial masters and the protection of their interests in their respective former colonies.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2019 GOVERNMENT 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1. Reasons for studying Government:

a. The study of government is important because it arouses the interests of the people of a country regarding political activities.

b. Government study enables people to know the works of the three arms of government (the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary).

c. Government study enables us to know the various institutions of government that exist, their functions and relationship among the institutions.

d. The study of government enables citizens to learn acts of patriotism and nationalism.

e. The study of government helps citizens of a state to know their rights and responsibilities to the state. It also enables us to know the duties and obligations of citizens to the state.

f. The study of government provides us with the necessary tools and skills that will enable us to participate effectively in the government of our nation.

g. The study of government enables us to gain the knowledge to effectively evaluate the performance of government at all levels.

2(a) Definition of a Citizen:

A citizen refers to a legal member of a state who is entitled to all the rights and privileges and owes allegiance to the state.

(b) Responsibilities of a Citizen to the state:

(i) Every citizen must show loyalty and patriotism to his/her state at all times.

(ii) A citizen is expected/eligible to vote during elections.

(iii) A citizen must obey all laws, rules and regulations as provided by the government of the state.

(iv) Every citizen should pay his/her tax as and when due to the state.

(v) A citizen must obey and respect the constituted authority of the state.

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(vi) Every citizen should be ready to render national service to the country whenever he/she is called upon by the state.

3. Roles played by Mass Media in strengthening democracy:

a. Mass media acts as an agent of socialization.

b. Mass media serves as an instrument for public enlightenment in the state.

c. It exposes the ills in the society such as bribery and corruption.

d. It provides links between the government and the people.

e. It assists the government in policy formulation and implementation/evaluation of same.

f. It provides job opportunities for the people.

g. It acts as a watchdog to the government.

4(a) Definition of Local Government:

Local government is a sub government unit created by the central government via an Act of Parliament to administer a local area.

(b) Reasons for the creation of Local Government:

(i) Local government is created for the purpose of ensuring equitable distribution of resources of the country.

(ii) Local government is created to bring government closer to the people at the grassroot.

(iii) It is created to serve as link between the central authority and the local people, to transmit the needs of the people at the local level to the central government.

(iv) Local government is created to provide an avenue for the people at the community level to participate in the governance of the area.

(v) It is also created to allow people choose their leaders/representatives in government who will be accountable to the people at the local level.

5(a) Types of Elections:

(i) Direct election

(ii) Indirect election

(iii) General election

(iv) Primary election

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(v) Bye-election

(vi) Run-off election

(b) Purposes of Election in a democratic state:

(i) Election provides the platform for smooth leadership succession.

(ii) The popularity and acceptability of government can be tested through periodic conduct of elections.

(iii) Election is the most effective and visible means of political participation by people going out to vote for people that will represent their interest in government.

(iv) Election acts as a means of checking the excesses of elected government officials to prevent or reduce arbitrary use of power.

(v) Election process helps to raise the political consciousness of the masses by educating the people through social programmes and telling them the importance of going out to vote on election days.

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SECTION B

6(a) Pre-Independence Constitutions in Nigeria:

(i) Clifford Constitution of 1922.

(ii) Richards Constitution of 1946.

(iii) Macpherson Constitution of 1951.

(iv) Lyttleton Constitution of 1954.

(b) Features of the 1960 Independence Constitution:

(i) The constitution provided for a bicameral legislature at the federal level.

(ii) It provided for a Parliamentary system of government both at the federal and regional levels.

(iii) The British Monarch was recognized as the Head of State of the country but was represented by the Governor-General.

(iv) The Privy Council of the House of Lords served as the final court of appeal for the country.

(v) The ceremonial functions of the state were performed by the Head of State represented by the Governor-General.

7(a) Problems Confronting Nigerian federalism:

(i) In recent time, the threat of secession by IPOB, Oduduwa.

(ii) Over concentration of power at the centre.

(iii) Frequent cases of boundary disputes among constituent units.

(iv) The issue of rotation of political powers among the different groups that constitute the Nigerian federation.

(v) The perennial cases of resource control and revenue allocation (fiscal federalism).

(vi) Inter-ethnic rivalry issues in several parts of the federation.

(vii) Issues of state creation.

(b) Features of Nigeria federalism:

(i) The Supreme Court of Nigeria is the final court of justice in the country.

(ii) The existence of federal character principle to ensure equitable and fair appointment of people in governmental offices.

(iii) It has a bicameral legislature at the federal level while the states operate unicameral legislature.

(iv) All states in the federation are equally represented in the Senate.

(v) It has a written and rigid constitution.

8(a) Key members of the Nigeria Youth Movement:

(i) H. O. Davies

(ii) J. C. Vaughan

(iii) Ernest Okoli

(iv) Samuel Akinsanya

(b) Achievements of the Nigeria Youth Movement in Political Development:

(i) It fought for the introduction of universal adult suffrage in Nigeria.

(ii) It helped in putting pressure on the colonial government to accelerate national development and Nigeria's independence.

(iii) The movement won the entire three legislative seats allocated to Lagos in 1938.

(iv) The movement established the Daily Service Newspaper that created awareness among the people on government programmes.

(v) It served as the first multi-ethnic political party that brought together people from different ethnic groups in Nigeria.

9(a) Meaning of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD):

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NEPAD is an economic and social development programme of the African Union adopted in 2001.

(b) Objectives of NEPAD:

(i) Eradication of poverty from the African continent.
(ii) Empowerment of women socially and economically (gender equality).
(iii) Promotion of sustainable growth and development.
(iv) Foster integration of Africa in the world economy.
(v) Promotion of economic integration in the continent including trade.
(vi) Promotion of good governance and co-operation among African countries.
(vii) Halting marginalization of Africa in the global economy.

10(a) Contributions of the National Congress of British West Africa (NCBWA) to the Nationalist struggle:

(i) It brought the four British West African territories together to fight for self government.
(ii) It fought for the establishment of universities in member territories.
(iii) It demanded and fought for electoral reforms and town hall meetings.
(iv) It sent delegation to London to demand for reforms.
(v) It demanded the Africanization of the civil service.
(vi) It awakened the political consciousness of the people through newspaper publications and public seminars.

(b) Contributions of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe:

(i) He established a newspaper, The West African Pilot.
(ii) He joined Nigerian Youth Movement to become the pillars of nationalism in Nigeria.
(iii) He gave his support to the general industrial action of 1945.
(iv) His opposition to Richards Constitution led to the promulgation of Macpherson Constitution.
(v) He co-founded the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons (NCNC) which played a vital role in the struggle for Nigeria's independence.
(vi) He agitated for better deals for Nigeria from the colonialists

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through various platforms like political parties and mass media.

(vii) He participated in the various conferences that culminated into Nigeria's independence.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2020

GOVERNMENT 2 ESSAY.

SECTION A.

1(a) Definition of political socialization:

Political socialization is the process through which an individual acquires a set of political values, beliefs, attitudes to form opinions regarding political systems and practices. It is the process by which citizens of a nation learn and transfer political values and beliefs from one generation to another.

(b) Features of a nation:

It is a culturally homogenous group of people.

There would be common identity.

There would be common language.

There would be common culture and traditions.

There would be common religious beliefs.

There would be common historical experiences.

There would be common descent or origin.

Members of a nation would live in a peaceful atmosphere.

They should live/occupy a certain geographical location.

There would be an emotional attachment of the people to the ideals and principles in the geographical area.

Features of Federalism:

a. It has a written and rigid Constitution.

b. It has a defined system of Revenue Allocation.

c. There exists dual allegiance or loyalty of citizens to the government at the Centre and the regions.

d. There is an absence of the right to secession.

e. There is supremacy of the laws of the federal government over that of the federating units.

f. It has or operates a bicameral legislature/component governments.

g. There exists division of powers between the Centre and the

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federating units. These constituent units carries out governmental functions and responsibilities among the levels of governance.

h. It has two levels of government comprising the federal or central authority and the constituent units.

i. It has an independent judiciary.

3(a) Definition of Public Corporation:

This refers to a semi-autonomous business entity established by an Act of Parliament to provide essential services to the public at a reduced cost.

(b) Ways in which Public Corporations are controlled:

(i) They are controlled by the Executive arm of government through the ministers.

(ii) Their finances are controlled through the Auditor-General.

(iii) Parliamentary or legislative control through its relevant Committees.

(iv) Judicial control through the Court of law.

(v) Ministerial control conveniently exercised when the minister appoints members of the board.

(vi) Public control which may be in form of writing letters or articles in newspapers and magazines condemning the corporations or suggesting ways of improving their services.

(vii) Control by Pressure Group and Consumer Protection Agency or Associations.

(viii) Quality Assurance control.

(ix) Control by the office of the Ombudsman (Public Complaints Commission).

Ways in which Public Opinion is measured:

a. Through opinion polls by obtaining responses to issues from a selected sample of the population using questionnaires or interviews.

b. Through mass and social media like radio, television, newspapers etc.

c. Through referendum by referring political issues to the electorate to either approve or disapprove (plebiscite approach).

d. Through people's representatives who speak the minds of the people on issues of public concern in a democratic society.

e. Through feedback programmes via Radio and television stations.

f. Through influential people in the society (the elite).

g. Through the activities of Pressure groups or Civil Societies.

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h. Through public discussions via debates, symposia, seminars etc.

i. Through Civil disobedience to government directives.

j. Through industrial actions, demonstration and boycotts by members of the public.

Means of safeguarding the rights of a Citizens of a Country:

a. By strengthening the capacity of human rights defenders and National human rights institutions in the country.

b. By provision of adequate checks and balances.

c. By maintaining efficient law enforcement agencies.

d. By establishing an independent and impartial judiciary.

e. By establishing a free and independent Mass media/press.

f. By entrenchment of fundamental human rights in the Constitution.

g. By providing education on the awareness of the rights of citizens.

h. By respecting the principle of rule of law.

i. By establishing an independent electoral commission to conduct free and fair elections.

j. Through the activities of pressure groups and Civil societies organisations.

k. By establishing the office of the Ombudsman.

l. Through the vigilance of opposition parties on issues of human rights.

SECTION B

6. Challenges faced by the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

(a) Civil wars and genocide in many nations.

(b) How to end human trafficking and forced migration.

(c) Threats to human security like diseases, poverty and environmental degradation.

(d) Conflicts among close nations in some regions.

(e) Legacies of military intervention and violent regime change.

(f) Problems associated with the exercise of the veto power by leaders of states.

(g) Violence and massive human rights violations within states.

(h) Forced displacement due to famine or national disasters.

(i) Problem of inequality among member nations.

(j) How to end terrorist activities in many member states/nations.

(k) Problem of bridging the development gap between the rich North and the poor South.

(l) Over-reliance on the USA for financial and other logistics needs.

(m) Problem of climate change.

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(n) How to confront transnational organized crimes.

(o) Unwillingness of member nations to surrender their sovereignty.

(p) Absence of a standing army for the United Nations.

(q) Poor member nations' reluctance or inability to honour financial obligation to the United Nations.

(r) How to curtail weapons of mass destruction (nuclear weapon proliferation) in the member states.

(s) Problems of Biosecurity and Bioterrorism in some member nations.

Differences between the Crown Colony and the Protectorate:

i. The Crown Colonies had no sovereignty while the Protectorates retained their sovereignty and handled their defense and external relations by the Protector.

ii. The Crown Colonies were dominated and exploited but the protectorates were semi-autonomous.

iii. The Crown Colony was a form of direct control by a foreign power while the protectorate was governed indirectly.

(iv) All the activities of the Crown Colony were controlled by the Sovereign country, while the protectorate received only protection and acted independently.

(v) The Crown Colony was ruled by uniformed British laws while the Protectorate was subjected to traditional institutions.

(vi) The Africans in the Crown Colonies were British subjects while those in the Protectorates were protected individuals.

(vii) A Crown Colony was a legal possession of the British Crown while the protectorate remained under the authority of traditional rulers.

(viii) A Crown Colony was created by an Act of Parliament but a protectorate was established by treaties.

(ix) A Crown Colony was administratively well structured with Legislative and Executive Councils but the Protectorate was largely ruled by precepts of traditional rulers.

(x) The Crown Colony was very expensive to administer but the protectorate was run on low budget.

8(a) Political Parties and their leaders who contested the 1979 presidential election in Nigeria:

(i) National Party of Nigeria (NPN) — Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

(ii) Nigeria Peoples Party (NPP) — Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe.

(iii) Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) — Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

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(iv) Peoples Redemption Party (PRP) — Alhaji Aminu Kano.

(v) Great Nigerian Peoples Party (GNPP) — Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim.

(b) Features of political parties in Nigeria since Independence

i. Most political parties do not have a national outlook.

ii. Lack of internal democracy/factionalism.

iii. Corruption among high ranking leaders of the parties.

iv. The parties failed to promote unity and harmony among the ethnic groups/tribes.

v. The parties had projected personalities rather than critical issues of national concern.

vi. Lack of effective political representation due to politics of zoning.

vii. Godfatherism and personality cults.

viii. Conflicting ideologies which are confusing.

ix. Frequent defection phenomenon of party members.

x. Undermining democratic principles through election rigging and other fraudulent electoral practices.

Weaknesses of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

(i) Problem of citizenship or indigenship as there is no clear difference between the terms and their roles.

(ii) The Constitution gave too much power to the Federal Government.

(iii) The provision for the presidential system which is very expensive to run.

(iv) The provision of the Veto power in the Constitution can create room for the president to be autocratic.

(v) The Constitution did not make provision for the role of the Deputy Governors.

(vi) The Constitution is rigid in nature.

(vii) The Constitution did not make provision for the rotation of political powers and offices among different ethnic groups or regions.

(viii) Some of the provisions of the constitution are complex and contradictory.

(ix) The Constitution does not take into account Nigeria's special history.

(x) Protection for special interests and immunity clauses.

(xi) The conflicting or confusing areas of the electoral system.

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(xii) Issues of land reforms and state creation.

(xiii) Issues of revenue and fiscal allocation.

10(a) Features of the Igbo political system:

(i) There was decentralization of powers in the Igbo political system.

(ii) Democratic principles were upheld because the people participated in the governance process like the Age Grades, Okpara, Ozo title holders etc.

(iii) Succession was not hereditary.

(iv) It adopted village administration which was made up of all family heads at the village Assembly.

(v) The Igbo political System was segmented or fragmented.

(b) Democratic tenets of the Igbo Traditional Political System.

(i) The political positions were not hereditary but earned.

(ii) It had a decentralized political structures.

(iii) People were governed by their consent.

(iv) There was no use of arbitrary power in the Igbo traditional political system.

(v) The political system guaranteed citizens authority to contribute to decision making.

(vi) Power was shared constitutionally along all political levels.

(vii) Each Igbo political institution acted as a check on the other to ensure orderly governance of the society.

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WAEC GOVERNMENT 2021

THEORY (ESSAY) SECTION B

MARKING SCHEME / MODEL ANSWERS

QUESTION 1

Highlight five features that make democracy the most popular system of government.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. A system of electing and replacing government

ii. Popular participation by citizens in government

iii. Protection of Fundamental Human Rights/enjoyment of Fundamental Human Rights

iv. Practice of Rule of Law

v. Freedom of Assembly/Association

vi. Freedom of speech, expression and choice

vii. Protection of minority rights

viii. Free, fair and periodic elections

ix. Multi-party system

x. Existence of a constitution

xi. Separation of Powers/Checks and Balances

xii. Majority rule

xiii. A system that promotes accountability and transparency in governance

xiv. Existence of free press/Media plurality

xv. Tolerance of opposition views/opinions

xvi. Supremacy of the constitution

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xvii. Existence of institutions for the protection of human rights e.g. Ombudsman

xviii. Fixed/regulated tenure of office

xix. Existence of independent judiciary

xx. Existence of universal adult suffrage

xxi. Provision for constitutional amendment

Award: 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 2

Explain five factors that limit the powers of government.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Constitutional limitations

ii. Rule of law guides against arbitrary rule

iii. Separation of powers and Checks and Balances

iv. International conventions and agreements

v. Customs and traditions of the people

vi. Regulatory enforcement mechanisms

vii. Consent of the governed/political sovereignty

viii. Vibrant/independent media

ix. Vibrant opposition

x. Judicial independence/judicial review

xi. Fear of impeachment/vote of no confidence

xii. A vigilant and effective parliament

xiii. Vibrant pressure/interest groups

xiv. Public opinion/pressure from the citizens

xv. Ethnic/tribal/religious considerations

xvi. Electoral control/fear of next election

xvii. Party discipline/party caucus

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xviii. Influence of civil society organisations (national/international)

xix. Influence of eminent personalities e.g. former heads of state, traditional rulers

xx. Influence of international organisations/international laws

Award: 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 3

Outline five reasons for which the judiciary is kept independent of the executive and legislature.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. For the purpose of fair judgement

ii. Uphold the democratic principle of accountability

iii. Prevent arbitrary acts/rule

iv. Prevent autocracy/dictatorship

v. Protection of individual rights/group rights

vi. For the maintenance of the Rule of Law

vii. For just constitutional interpretation

viii. Ensures checks and balances in a constitutional government

ix. To ensure free and fair elections

x. To prevent arbitrary disqualification of party/candidates from contesting elections

xi. To ensure that public/national interest prevails against selfish interest of individuals or groups

xii. To enable judges to perform their duties without fear or favour

xiii. To ensure public confidence in governance/judiciary

xiv. To insulate the judiciary from partisan politics

xv. To ensure judicial professional integrity

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Award: 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 4

Identify five factors that make public opinion an important aspect of the democratic process.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Serves as a guide to political parties in drawing their manifesto

ii. It gives direction to government actions/decisions

iii. Ensures accountability and transparency in government

iv. Device for effective control of the government

v. Influences public policy formulation and implementation

vi. Gives feedback to government in power

vii. It allows for citizens' participation in government process

viii. It allows for freedom of rights and freedoms of the citizens

ix. It assists in the promotion of social change

x. Serves as agent of social change

xi. Government uses it to secure support for its policies and programmes

xii. It is a major source of law-making

xiii. It is used in planning political strategies and campaigns

xiv. Provides valuable information on the political behaviour of the people

xv. It guides the undecided voter

xvi. It tests the popularity of the government in power

xvii. It tests the popularity of the positions and attitudes of government/institutions

xviii. It assists to change previously held positions and attitudes of government/institutions

Award: 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed

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1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 5

Highlight five ways of effectively controlling the Local Government to live up to the expectations of the people.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Setting standards by the state/central government

ii. Sanctioning unsatisfactory performance

iii. Accountability mechanism i.e. local complaints unit

iv. Effective communication/debate on local needs and projects

v. Citizens participation in local governance

vi. Effective coordination, supervision and monitoring of local government projects by an oversight committee

vii. Legislative/parliamentary control

viii. Periodic audit

ix. Public opinion

x. Public control

xi. Judicial control

xii. Performance appraisal contract

xiii. Scrutiny of procurement processes

xiv. Threats of dissolution

xv. Executive/administrative control

xvi. Withholding/reducing grants

xvii. Directives by the state/central government to perform specific assignments

xviii. Amendments of local government laws

xix. Control by the press

xx. Appointment and dismissal of local government officials by the state/central governments

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xxi. Control by public complaints commission/ombudsman

xxii. Control by pressure/interest groups

Award: 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 6

Part (a)

State three institutions in Yoruba Pre-colonial political system of administration.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. The Royalty (Afin)

ii. The Kingmakers (Oyomesi)

iii. Cult (Ogboni)

iv. The Osi Efa

v. The Oni Efa

vi. The Otun Efa

vii. Army (Are onakakanfo)

Award: 1 mark each for any 3 institutions stated correctly

Part (b)

Explain four checks and balances that existed in Yoruba pre-colonial political system.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Taboo: curbed some unethical practices among the chiefs

ii. Oath of office: guaranteed loyalty among the chiefs

iii. The traditional three arms of government (Oba/Oyomesi/Ogboni) checked one another

iv. The oracle (Ifa) made predictions and advised on precautionary measures

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v. An occult calabash (igba-iwa): to check mate abuse of power

vi. Impeachment/dethronement: threats or actual removal from office

vii. Exile/Banishment: sent out of the empire to a new and unfamiliar area

viii. Boycotts: refusal to attend palace activities and assignments

ix. Suicide: erring chiefs and Obas were forced to commit suicide

x. Revolts/rebellion and demonstrations against autocratic Oba

Award: 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

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QUESTION 7

Identify five weaknesses of the Independence Constitution of 1960.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Vestiges of colonialism as the Queen remained the constitutional Head of State

ii. The Judicial Committee of the British House of Lords in London was still the highest Court of Appeal

iii. The constitutional making process was not entirely undertaken by Nigerians

iv. The constitution failed to specify the number of ministers to be appointed

v. The constitution failed to address important political issues such as the minority rights/political integration

vi. The constitution did not state that its provisions were supreme

vii. The constitution made the Prime Minister accountable to parliament but not the people

viii. The constitution encouraged Carpet-crossing which affected party loyalty in the legislature

ix. The constitution granted excessive powers to the legislature leading to abuse of power by the legislature

x. The constitution did not state whether or not appointments into public offices were to be based on federal character

Award: 3 marks each for any 4 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 8

Explain five problems Nigeria encounters in her interaction with nations of the world.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Problems of insecurity among nations

ii. Regional insecurity

iii. Clear definition of national interest

iv. Global insecurity e.g. terrorism/insurgency

v. Members belong to many international organizations

vi. Ideological differences among nations

vii. Smuggling across Nigerian borders

viii. Increase in crime rates by some foreign nationals

ix. Influx of refugees and its impact on the economy

x. Loss of citizens through peacekeeping operations

xi. Ideological orientation of the leaders in power

xii. Problem of inequality among states

xiii. Unclear border demarcations

xiv. Francophone/Anglophone divide/rivalries

xv. Poor economic standing

xvi. Trade imbalance/unfair global trade

xvii. Exploitation from foreign direct investment

xviii. Difficulty in accessing foreign markets

xix. Difficulty in accessing foreign loans

xx. Brain drain syndrome

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xxi. Hostilities of some countries towards Nigerian citizens

xxii. The type of government in power

xxiii. Lack of sincerity/commitment on the part of leaders

xxiv. Problem of preservation of national Western values

xxv. Human trafficking across borders

xxvi. Illicit drug trading across borders

xxvii. Dumping grounds for inferior goods from developed nations

xxviii. Undue interference in the political and economic affairs of the state

Award: 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 9

Highlight five positive impacts of British and French colonial administration in West Africa.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Improved health care system

ii. It introduced Western civilisation

iii. Development of infrastructure such as roads and rail etc.

iv. Encouraged food security by introducing new crops

v. Political development i.e. formation of political parties and elective principles

vi. Reduced poverty to some extent

vii. Literacy through education: it improved literacy among the people through the establishment of educational institutions

viii. Encouraged the development of nationalism

ix. Enhanced defensive network

x. It helped to eliminate some inhuman practices e.g. killing of twins, human sacrifices etc.

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xi. Introduction of money economy

xii. Common legal system

xiii. Creation of modern/larger political units from the previous existing empires, emirates and ethnic groups

xiv. The establishment of the civil service in the colony

xv. Emergence of the press especially the print media

xvi. Establishment of foreign/trade relations with colonial masters

xvii. Establishment of a common Central Bank for West Africa

Award: 3 marks each for any 5 points fully developed

1 mark each for mere mention of points

QUESTION 10

Identify five ways in which democracy was stalled any time the military took over the administration of Nigeria.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. The constitution was suspended

ii. Parliament was dissolved

iii. Rule by decrees/edict

iv. Freedom of the press was curtailed/restricted

v. Fundamental human rights were disregarded/abused/infringed upon

vi. Rule of Law was disregarded

vii. Establishment of Kangaroo courts/tribunals

viii. Citizens did not receive fair trial/justice from the military tribunals

ix. People lived in constant fear

x. All democratic institutions were suppressed/dissolved

xi. Culture of silence was instituted

xii. Tendency to hang on to power

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xiii. Detention of political opponents

xiv. Execution of opponents of the military regime

xv. Foreign policy was redirected

xvi. Lack of accountability and transparency

xvii. Intolerance of all forms of opposition/dissent

xviii. Replacement of popularly elected officials with appointed officials

xix. Stunted economic growth

xx. Counter coups/instability

xxi. Placement of members of the previous administration under house arrest

xxii. Imposition of curfews leading to breaches on freedom of movement

xxiii. Loss of lives

xxiv. Forceful/unlawful seizure of property

xxv. Banning all forms of political party activities

xxvi. Dissolution/suspension of Electoral Management Body

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WAEC GOVERNMENT 2022

THEORY (ESSAY)

MARKING SCHEME / MODEL ANSWERS

QUESTION 1

Identify five reasons why citizens lose trust in government.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Widespread corruption in government

ii. High level of unemployment

iii. High cost of living/high rate of inflation

iv. State of insecurity e.g. armed robberies, kidnappings, terrorist attacks, banditry

v. Widespread poverty

vi. Inability to provide social services/social amenities e.g. education, roads, health

vii. Extravagance/opulence on the part of government officials

viii. Arrogance of power by public officers

ix. Disregard for constitutionalism/Rule of Law

x. Victimization of political opponents

xi. Undue interference in the work of the judiciary/judicial system

xii. Arbitrary use of power by government officials

xiii. Human rights abuses

xiv. Press censorship

xv. Poor service delivery by state institutions

xvi. Electoral manipulation/rigging of elections/interference in the electoral process

xvii. Tribalism, nepotism and favoritism in the public service

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xviii. Poor remuneration of workers: which leads to strikes

xix. Disregard for ethics and morality in governance

xx. Failure to protect state resources

xxi. Poor accountability and transparency in public service

xxii. Low productivity/poor performance of the economy

xxiii. Lack of checks and balances by the various organs

xxiv. Unfulfilled promises by the government

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for mere listing of points

QUESTION 2

In what five ways can the electoral management body ensure fair play in an electoral contest in Nigeria.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. It should be truly neutral in its operations

ii. Stakeholders should be involved in all the electoral processes

iii. It should compile credible and updated voters' register

iv. Adequate provision of election materials and assigns

v. Adequate training of electoral officers and assigns

vi. Provision of transparent ballot boxes

vii. Ensure adequate security at the polling stations

viii. Undertake regular and effective voter education

ix. Adequate provision of polling booths/units/centres

x. Avoidance of gerrymandering

xi. Open counting of ballots at polling stations

xii. Prompt declaration of election results after voting

xiii. Quick and impartial resolution of electoral disputes

xiv. Transparent collation of results in the presence of party agents

xv. Enactment of satisfactory electoral laws

xvi. Appointment of electoral officials must be based on merit

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xvii. Adequate remuneration for electoral officers

xviii. Gradual adoption of electronic voting process

xix. Effective distribution of electoral materials across the country

xx. Effective funding by the state

xxi. Electoral Management Body must ensure equal access to the state media

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for mere listing of points

QUESTION 3

Highlight five negative impacts on a state should the judiciary fail to live up to its constitutional mandate.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. State of lawlessness and recklessness

ii. Abuse of rights and liberties of citizens

iii. Loss of confidence in the judiciary/justice delivery system

iv. Upsurge in corrupt practices

v. Increase in crime rate

vi. Erodes investor confidence in the state

vii. The life and security of personnel of the judiciary is put at risk

viii. Credibility of the judiciary suffers/it creates credibility crises for the judiciary

ix. Discrimination in the justice delivery system

x. Arbitrary exercise of power by commissions, agencies and organs of government

xi. It creates bad image within and outside the country

xii. It encourages electoral malpractices

xiii. Encourages dictatorship

xiv. Encourages non-observance of Rule of Law

xv. Role as interpreter of law will suffer setback

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xvi. Abuse of due process with impunity

xvii. It may encourage disputes among the various organs of government

xviii. Justice for the highest bidder is encouraged

xix. Encourages mob justice

xx. Aggrieved persons may seek other non-legal means to protect their rights

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points highlighted

1 mark each for mere listing of points

QUESTION 4

Identify five differences between the state as an entity and government as an institution.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers — Tabular Comparison)

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i. A state has a permanent status. Government, on the other hand, is transient. It comes and goes

ii. It is a territorial association of people with defined boundaries. It is an administrative institution of the state

iii. Membership of a state is compulsory. Membership of a government is optional

iv. A state is an abstract concept Government and its officials are tangible

v. A state is a larger entity. Government is relatively a smaller institution within the state

vi. A state depends on the government to carry out its activities. Government is the machinery through which the functions of the state are performed

vii. The state is sovereign. Government is not sovereign

viii. States are identical in their features. Governments differ from state to state

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ix. The emergence of the state has different theories. While the emergence of government has one central justification

x. Every state possesses a legal status/constitution. Whereas the government in power enforces the constitution

xi. A state is a fixed entity, whereas government and its officials are not fixed

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points highlighted

1 mark each for mere listing of points

QUESTION 5

Explain five reasons for the decline in the public trust of the media in your country.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Politicization of the media/Perceived partisanship of the media

ii. Marginalization of the opposition parties and members

iii. Unrepresentative of minority views/opinions

iv. Affiliation of the media with the ruling government

v. Employment of media personalities by the ruling government

vi. Inaccurate reportage of events and developments by the media

vii. Upsurge in the reportage of fake news

viii. High level of unprofessional conduct

ix. Perceived corruption of media practitioners/media houses

x. Encouraging actions that are threats to national security

xi. Fueling ethnic disharmony/tension

xii. Encouraging religious disaffection

xiii. Escalation of tension/violence through bias reportage

xiv. Writing of inciteful reports and editorials

xv. Unbalanced reportage/lack of objectivity in reporting

xvi. Promoting corrupt practices as against fighting corruption

xvii. Publishing immoral materials that corrupt moral values

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xviii. Serving as platform for destructive criticisms

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points identified

1 mark each for mere listing of points

QUESTION 6

Identify five ways in which traditional rulers controlled their subjects in pre-colonial Nigeria.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Through their intermediary role as representatives of the gods

ii. Powers to appoint and dismiss officials

iii. Adjudication of laws/settlement of disputes

iv. Rewards/honour

v. Enforcement of customs, traditions and conventions

vi. Organize and supervise communal labour

vii. Punish law breakers/deviants in society/Banishment of criminals

viii. Formulation and implementation of policies

ix. Law making functions

x. Imposition of levies/taxes

xi. Symbol of power and authority

xii. Custodians of the ancestors to regulate the conduct of their subjects

xiii. Invocation of spirits of the land

xiv. Oath taking by the subjects

xv. Dethronement of sub-chiefs

xvi. The use of trial by ordeal

xvii. The establishment of law enforcement institutions

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points identified

1 mark each for mere listing of points

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QUESTION 7

Outline five significant provisions of the 1989 Third Republican Constitution which deepened the democratic development of Nigeria.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Provided for the establishment of traditional councils to promote the culture of the people

ii. Reduced the age for elective positions with the aim of increase political participation

iii. Recall of political office holders in the legislature to make them accountable, responsive and responsible to the people

iv. Creation of federal executive bodies led to job creation and better service delivery

v. Supremacy of the constitution to prevent dictatorship

vi. Abuja was created as the seat of government to emphasize the federal character

vii. Centralization of constitutional functions and fiscal resources

viii. Entrenchment of Fundamental Human Rights to provide adequate protection for the rights of the people

ix. Entrenchment of separation of powers

x. Retention of the Supreme Court as the highest court of the land

xi. Independence of the Judiciary was guaranteed

xii. It emphasized the secular nature of the Nigerian State

xiii. Provision was made for impeachment of public officers

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points outlined

1 mark each for mere listing of points

QUESTION 8

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Highlight five benefits which the adoption of federalism has brought to the political development of Nigeria.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Governance is well defined and made easier as spelt out in the constitution

ii. Local issues receive prompt attention from the local government

iii. Issues of diversities and plurality are addressed by the Constitution

iv. It has offered protection to the minority groups/interest

v. Citizens feel a part of the political process and system/sense of belonging

vi. It ensures the protection of Nigeria against external attack

vii. Agricultural issues are addressed

viii. State governors have better understanding of their states, powers and functions

ix. The system allows for effective checks and balances between the centre and components units

x. It has encouraged local initiative

xi. It has contributed to the pooling of resources for national development

xii. The Federation addresses revenue sharing formula

xiii. The Nigerian Federation allows state governments to contract foreign loans and investments

xiv. The Federation allows the states to develop at their own pace

xv. It has enhanced prestige of Nigeria among the comity of nations

xvi. The Federation allows the states to develop at their own pace

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points highlighted

1 mark each for mere listing of points

QUESTION 9

Part (a)

What is meant by E-government?

SCHEME

E-government is the deployment of information and communication technology (ICT) to government functions and procedures with the purpose of increasing efficiency, transparency and citizens' participation.

Awards: 3 marks for definition in (a)

Part (b)

Explain five benefits Nigeria stands to gain in adopting E-governance.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Higher levels of effectiveness and efficiency in governmental tasks/activities

ii. Improvements of processes and procedures of work in the public service

iii. Enhances the quality of public services

iv. Allows for better and faster communications

v. Allows the use of ICT in both policy formulation and decision making

vi. Boost interactions between business and industry

vii. Offer better service delivery to citizens

viii. Better accessibility to public service information and data

ix. Minimizes corruption in governance

x. Allows for inclusive governance

xi. Allows for quick and easy implementation of policies

Awards: 3 marks each for any 4 points explained in (b)

1 mark each for mere listing of points

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QUESTION 10

Highlight five compelling reasons for which Nigeria interacts with international organisations.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Peace and security reasons

ii. Economic development

iii. Political benefits

iv. Technological development and empowerment

v. Transfer and acquisition of skills and knowledge

vi. For social and cultural benefits

vii. For job creation and employment opportunities

viii. For military and defence purposes

ix. Market for finished and unfinished products

x. Enhancement of friendship with other countries

xi. Exchange of ideas

xii. Human resource/capital development

xiii. For prestige and honour

xiv. To protect the interest of her nationals abroad

xv. To assist in the process of democratization

xvi. Enhancement of Fundamental Human Rights

xvii. To gain access to foreign aid, loans and grants

xviii. Enhancement of bilateral and multilateral relations

xix. Attraction of foreign investments

xx. Eradication of racism and racial discrimination in the world

xxi. To seek assistance in times of crises e.g. floods, terrorism, pandemic

Additional points from E-government section (page 205–206):

Reduces cost of running a government

Facilitates/simplifies work processes

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Flexibility of working hours and environment

Reduces the risk involved in administration

Reduces the stress in work environment

Flexibility of working hours and environment

Reduces the risk involved in administration

Reduces the stress in work environment

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WAEC GOVERNMENT 2023

THEORY (ESSAY)

MARKING SCHEME / MODEL ANSWERS

QUESTION 1

Identify five major functions of government as an agent of the state.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Promotion of national interest

ii. Preservation and protection of national sovereignty

iii. Law making function

iv. Policy formulation

v. Policy implementation

vi. Provision of national leadership

vii. Protecting the rights of citizens home and abroad

viii. Maintenance of internal law and order

ix. It ensures the welfare of the people e.g. care for the aged, poverty reduction scheme etc.

x. Protect the state against internal and external attack/defence

xi. Conduct the state's foreign policy

xii. Administration of justice/adjudication of disputes

xiii. Creates an enabling environment for state institutions to function effectively

xiv. It controls and manages the economy of the state

xv. Provision of employment opportunities

xvi. Protection of lives and property

xvii. Provision of essential services

xviii. Provision of civic and political education

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xix. Ensuring national cohesion/unity

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for the mere listing of points

QUESTION 2

Explain five factors that hamper the effective operation of the justice delivery system in a democratic state.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Differences in adjudication mechanism between modern and traditional courts i.e. different scopes of jurisdiction and capacities

ii. Relevant mechanisms and procedures for court cases e.g. filing, registration, disposing, preparing of court proceedings etc.

iii. Problems with judicial management and internal administration

iv. Professional, ethical and other accountability mechanisms/considerations

v. Corrupt law enforcement agencies

vi. Prevalence of favouritism, nepotism and cronyism

vii. Inadequate law courts

viii. Inadequate legal officers

ix. Issues of conflicts of interest

x. Corrupt judicial officers e.g. clerks, registrars, bailiffs etc.

xi. Executive interference and manipulation of the court process

xii. Budgetary control and insufficient resource allocation for administration and training

xiii. Weak institutional protection for the operation of the judiciary

xiv. Lack of IT systems and use of the system

xv. Inadequate infrastructure and equipment

xvi. Differences in justice delivery/Conflicting judgments by courts

xvii. Service delivery and public perception

xviii. Delay in justice delivery systems/processes

xix. High cost of obtaining justice

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xx. Social and cultural factors

xxi. Inability of the poor to access legal services

xxii. Inadequate professional training for judicial officers

xxiii. Poor conditions of service

Additionally (from institutions in many West African states):

i. Inadequate funding for operations

ii. Inadequate/poor logistics

iii. Poor/inadequate staffing

iv. Poor conditions of service

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for the mere listing of points

QUESTION 3

Highlight five major factors that have contributed to the weakened governmental institutions in many West African states.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Corruption, nepotism and favouritism

ii. Negative work attitudes

iii. Misappropriation and embezzlement of public funds

iv. Political manipulation/interference

v. Political patronage

vi. Misplaced priorities

vii. Overstaffing

viii. Shift in focus and assigned mandate

ix. Poor policy direction

x. Inconsistencies in policy implementation

xi. Inadequate research into organizational strategies

xii. Non-existent competition

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xiii. Poor evaluation and assessment of the operations of the institutions

xiv. Inadequate capacity building/training

xv. Weak application of the constitution and other laws

xvi. Ineffective civil society organizations

xvii. The existence of a compromised media

xviii. Political instability

xix. Undue administrative bottlenecks e.g. "red-tapism", bureaucracy etc.

xx. Political instability

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for the mere listing of points

QUESTION 4

In what five ways does political socialization assist in the democratic process of a state?

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. It helps in the transmission of political values/norms to the younger generation

ii. It encourages political participation

iii. It helps instil values of patriotism and nationalism/loyalty

iv. It helps in political recruitment

v. It promotes political education/enlightenment

vi. It helps in the formation of public opinion

vii. It helps in the development of political culture in the state

viii. It ensures responsibility and accountability in governance

ix. It inculcates political traditions in successive generations

x. It helps in stabilizing the legitimacy of the political institutions/systems

xi. Social cohesion

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xii. National consciousness

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for the mere listing of points

QUESTION 5

Outline five major reasons for which it is important for a state to have efficient local government.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. It promotes governance at the local level

ii. It helps in the mobilization of local material resources for development

iii. It assists in mobilizing local human resources for development

iv. It identifies and advertises the economic potentials of the area to attract investors

v. It assists in the maintenance of law and order at the local level

vi. It creates employment

vii. Generates revenue for local development

viii. Trains future political leaders through grassroot politics

ix. Promotes political participation and governance

x. Serves as a bridge linking the local people to the central government

xi. Assists in the legitimization of the political system

xii. It encourages the self-help spirit/local initiatives

xiii. It helps to unlock economic potentials/unearth local initiatives

xiv. It draws the attention of the central government to the pressing needs of the people

xv. It explains government policies to the people

xvi. It assists in national integration

xvii. Provision for conflict resolution mechanisms in the local area

xviii. Reduce the workload of the central government

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xix. It promotes efficiency

xx. Provision of essential services

xxi. Ensures rapid response in times of emergency

xxii. Enhances effective decentralization

xxiii. Assists in addressing the basic needs of the people at the local level

— It creates awareness of political institutions and processes

— It enhances critical thinking and evaluations/assessment

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for a mere listing of points

QUESTION 6

Part (a)

Explain five reasons by which the study of nationalism and nationalist activities is important.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. To identify/know patriotic/nationalistic leaders

ii. To appreciate their contributions to the attainment of independence

iii. To appreciate how nationalist activities assisted in the attainment of independence

iv. To understand how nationalism/nationalists used the media to mobilize the people for a common cause

v. To enable us understand the factors that contributed to the nationalist struggle

vi. To know their input in constitutional reforms that assisted in the nationalist struggle

vii. To understand how nationalist activities led to the various strategies adopted by the nationalists in dealing with the oppressors' rule

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viii. To enable the people know what nationalism meant to those who participated in it and its impact on the present generation

ix. To identify and appreciate the roles of the trade unions/pressure groups in the nationalist struggle

x. To understand how nationalist activities led to the infrastructure transformation/development with various political parties associated with the nationalists

xi. Social cohesion

xii. National consciousness

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for the mere listing of points

Part (b)

What is political leadership?

SCHEME

Political leadership is the capacity/ability to guide, control and inspire the activities of others towards the attainment of the goals in a state.

Award: 3 marks for definition

Part (c) [implied from context]

Identify four qualities of a good leader.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Must be visionary

ii. Must be fair, firm and decisive

iii. Must be approachable/accessible

iv. Must lead by example

v. Must have integrity

vi. Must be knowledgeable

vii. Must have the ability to inspire others

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viii. Must empathize with others

ix. Must have a good sense of judgement

x. Must have good team spirit

xi. Must be able to build team spirit

xii. Must have good communication skills

xiii. Must be innovative

xiv. Accept responsibility for his/her actions

xv. Should have emotional intelligence

xvi. Must be diplomatic

Awards: 3 marks for (a) | 3 marks each for 4 points well explained in (b) | 1 mark each for the mere listing of points

QUESTION 8 [Note: Q7 not visible; numbering follows source]

In what five ways is diplomacy important to the development of Nigeria?

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. Promotion of cordial ties

ii. Protection of citizens abroad

iii. Helps in negotiations and international bargaining

iv. Promotion of her national interest abroad

v. Promote economic diplomacy

vi. Advertise high economic potentials of the country abroad

vii. Enhances the image of the country

viii. Gather intelligence/information

ix. Report on developments of interest in other countries

x. Implement foreign policy directives

xi. Seek development partners for the country

xii. Promote cultural exchange

xiii. Helps in conflict resolution

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xiv. Fostering of world peace in the interest of the country

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for the mere listing of points

QUESTION 9

Outline five positive political impacts colonial administration had on West African States leading to statehood.

SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. The creation of states

ii. The creation of national identity

iii. The formation of political parties

iv. Formation of pressure groups

v. Formation of trade unions

vi. The establishment of the press

vii. Creation of bureaucratic institutions

viii. Creation of the legislative institution

ix. Creation of the executive institution

x. Creation of the judicial institution

xi. The introduction of the elective principle/representative government

xii. Introduction of constitutional rule

xiii. Introduction to political participation/national consciousness

xiv. It contributed to political nationalist movements and leaders

xv. Emergence of nationalist movements and leaders

Awards: 3 marks each for any 5 points well explained

1 mark each for the mere listing of points

QUESTION 10

Identify five mistakes committed in democratic governance that give cause for military intervention in politics.

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SCHEME (Acceptable Answers)

i. A slow response to threats

ii. Constitutional crises

iii. Abuse of power/dictatorship

iv. Manipulation of the judiciary and judicial system

v. Corruption in government/corrupt government officials

vi. Electoral manipulation

vii. Cronyism, nepotism and open bias of government

viii. Economic mismanagement

ix. Disregard for Rule of Law

x. Suppression of political opponents

xi. Abuse of the Fundamental Human Rights of citizens

xii. Undue interference in the affairs of the military

xiii. Skewed interpretation of the law

xiv. Turning blind eye on inflation and high cost of living

xv. Mass youth unemployment

xvi. Weak and ineffective leadership

xvii. Inciting socio-religious crises

xviii. General insecurity and breakdown of law and order

xix. Failure in addressing the military organisational grievances

xx. Control of the media

xxi. Failure to uphold the tenets of the constitution

xxii. Failure to provide leadership in the provision of social and infrastructural services

xxiii. Government's failure to provide leadership in the provision of social and infrastructural services

xxiv. Manipulation of constitutional provisions to extend term limits

xxv. The creation of para-military forces

xxvi. Unfulfilled campaign promises

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WAEC GOVERNMENT 2024

THEORY/ESSAY PAST QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A — ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

QUESTION 1

Discuss five ways in which the mass media can play a vital role in making democratic governance work in Nigeria.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Serving as a watchdog

Bridging the social divide

Giving voice to the marginalised/protecting minority interest

Exposing corruption

Informing citizens/information dissemination

Providing political education

Platform for dissent

Agenda-setting

Protecting the rights of the people

Countering propaganda/disinformation

Global scrutiny

Fourth estate of the realm

Access to information

Building social trust

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Promoting civic engagement/political participation

Interest aggregation and articulation

Global standard bearer

Gives legitimacy to the political system

Government Accountability

Providing feedback

Shaping of public opinion

Ensures free, fair and transparent polls

Linking government to the people

Check abuse of power/dictatorship

Serve as an instrument of change

Promote political socialisation

Mobilisation of people for development

Advocacy and awareness creation

Identify and explain five reasons for which civil society organisations are considered a major stakeholder in the governance structure of Nigeria.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark for merely listing points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Advocacy and awareness creation

Service delivery representation

Promoting democracy and civic engagement

Grassroots representation

Policy Expertise

International partnerships with global NGOs and development agencies

Building social trust and solidarity

QUESTION 2

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Help expand political space

Promote and protect democratic freedoms/Fundamental Human Rights

Rights

Policy influence/consultation

Community mobilisation

Capacity building

Watchdog role

Ensuring accountability in governance

Monitoring the electoral processes

Give legitimacy to the political system

Promote political participation and engagement

Provision/dissemination of information

Intermediary role

Assist in agenda-setting

Amplify the voice of the people

Check abuse of power/dictatorship

Provide voter education

Complement government efforts in the provision of social services

QUESTION 3

What five factors explain the attacks on the democratic systems of government in some member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in recent times?

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark for merely listing points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Weak state institutions

Economic pressures/socio-economic challenges

Regional power dynamics

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Civil unrest

Lack of political culture

Role of foreign powers/external intervention

Democratic transition processes

QUESTION 4 (a)

Highlight three ways in which the judicial arm of government sustains democracy.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 3 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Protects civil liberties and human rights

Resolves electoral disputes

Resolves political disputes

Interprets and applies constitution/law

Upholds the Rule of Law/constitution

Checks on abuse of power

Upholds separation of powers

Enforces the rule of law impartially

Resolves disputes through due process/dispensation of justice

Judicial review

Ensures accountability

Makes laws through interpretation to fill the void/judicial precedence

Builds trust and confidence in the democratic system

QUESTION 4 (b)

Examine three ways by which the executive arm of government can be put to check in a democracy.

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Marking Scheme:

Award 2 marks each for any 3 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Legislative oversight

Judicial review

Impeachment process

Vote of no confidence

Media and public scrutiny

Term limit and elections

Federalism and state government

Checks within the executive branch

Separation of powers

Opposition parties

Independent media

Supranational bodies

Grassroots action

Constitutional limits

Budget approval

Pressure group activities

Public opinion

Party discipline

Whistle-blower activities

The right to information

The activities of social media

Checks and balances

Checks by civil society organisations

Prerogative writs

QUESTION 5

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Outline five ways in which citizens can checkmate political officeholders in Nigeria.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Vote them out/participate in the electoral process

Advocate for policy changes

Monitor government activities

Demand transparency and accountability

Organised protests

Engage courts

Lobby legislature

Harness new media

International advocacy

Sustained civic participation

Grassroots mobilisation

Vibrant civic culture

Petition ECOWAS, AU, UN etc.

Active political participation

Utilize legal democratic means to challenge illegal conduct of government

Public opinion

Activities of pressure groups

Initiate the impeachment process through legislature

Whistle-blowing activities

Engage the office of the Ombudsman

Contributions from citizens in the drafting and amending clauses in the constitution

SECTION B — POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST AFRICA AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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QUESTION 6

Judging from the negative impact of the major political crises in Nigeria, explain five reasons why peace education is vital to the state.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Conflict resolution and mediation skills

Fostering social cohesion

Strengthening civic engagement

Trauma-informed approaches/healing

Enabling economic stability and development

Promoting intergroup understanding and dialogue/social cohesion

Strengthening democratic participation

Proactive justice

Confidence in the political establishment

Overcome political crises

Mutual understanding

Preventing escalation of conflicts

Building a culture of peace/mitigating crime and violence

Boosting investor confidence

Safeguarding the Fundamental Human Rights of the people

Reducing fear and panic in the system

Encourages tolerance/empathy

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QUESTION 7

Identify five debilitating effects of French Colonial rule on her West African Colonies.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Economic exploitation

Land alienation

Forced labour

Cultural assimilation

Political centralization

Inequitable education

Resistance and unrest

Grappling effect

Undermining of traditional governance structure

QUESTION 8

In what five ways can the pre-colonial traditional political organisation and governance in Nigeria compare with modern-day political arrangement?

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Decentralized authority

Participatory decision-making

Checks and balances

Representation and participation

Rule of law

Accountability

Dispute resolution

System of selecting leaders

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Law and order

Acceptable norms and customs

Consensus building

Swearing of the oath of allegiance

Tax regime

Defence and security

Public and voluntary service

Political system/governor and governed

Resource management and control

(Note: The scheme on page 298 also includes additional negative effects of colonialism linked to Q7/Q8 context:)

Environmental degradation

Disruption of social structure

Gendered impact

Uneven development and regional disparities

Undermining of indigenous knowledge and practices

Undermined self-reliance

Social stratification

Psychological trauma

QUESTION 9

As a student of government, discuss five ways by which the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) can operate to achieve its stated objectives.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

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Conflict prevention and resolution mechanism

Free trade agreements

Infrastructure development

Harmonization of policies

Public outreach

Maintaining regional peace and security

Public-private partnership

Trade and investment facilitation

Monetary and financial cooperation

Social and human development

Political cooperation and development

Economic integration

Social and cultural exchange

Addressing climate change

Alternative means of generating revenue

Promoting good governance

Common currency agenda

Due regard to ECOWAS protocols

Harmonization of transportation

Technological and technical cooperation

Strengthening institutional capacity

Common defence

QUESTION 10

Examine five reasons for which Nigeria attaches so much importance to foreign policy determination and implementation.

Marking Scheme:

Award 3 marks each for any 5 points well-articulated.

Award 1 mark each for a mere listing of points.

Accepted Answers (Scheme):

Economic interest and resource mobilization

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Security concerns and stability

Global influence and prestige

Domestic political legitimacy

Diversification and partnership

Regional leadership ambitions

Post-colonial identity

Geopolitical influence

Diplomatic and cultural influence

Nationalism and African solidarity

Diversification and African partnership

Facilitating trade links

Advertising economic potentials

Promote national interest

Attracting investors

Attraction of foreign aid

Promotes cultural exchange

Protecting her citizens abroad

Enhancement of national image

Promotes international cooperation

Technical and scientific exchange

Fosters peace and unity

Creates job and employment opportunities

Transfer and acquisition of skills and knowledge

Seeks assistance in times of crises

Assists in the democratization process

Military and defence purposes

Promotes bilateral and multilateral cooperation

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