

2018 BECE SOCIAL STUDIES 2 SOLUTION

SOCIAL STUDIES 2

1. a.
- (i) flood
 - (ii) torrential rain
 - (iii) hurricane / typhoon
 - (iv) tsunamis
 - (v) volcanic eruption
 - (vi) land slides
 - (vii) wildfire / bush fire
 - (viii) drought
 - (ix) avalanche
 - (x) tornado
 - (xi) earthquake
 - (xii) earth tremor
 - (xiii) sink holes
 - (xiv) blizzards
 - (xv) cyclonic storms
 - (xvi) thunder storms
 - (xvii) hail stone
 - (xviii) heat wave
 - (xix) water scarcity
 - (xx) limnic eruption
 - (xxi) lightning
- b.
- (i) enforcement of legislation against degradation
 - (ii) use of appropriate farming methods, eg, contour ploughing, shifting cultivation
 - (iii) use of appropriate technology
 - (iv) setting up of conservation of forest
 - (v) public education
 - (vi) afforestation
 - (vii) re-afforestation
 - (viii) recycle of resources
 - (ix) using lesser known resources
 - (x) exploration of alternative energy sources
 - (xi) proper disposal of waste
 - (xii) use of bio-degradable materials
 - (xiii) proper waste management
 - (xiv) controlling of soil erosion
 - (xv) use of proper fishing methods
 - (xvi) forest reserves
 - (xvii) exploration of alternative sources of resources
 - (xviii) setting up of conservation agencies
 - (xix) controlled grazing
 - (xx) cutting down on consumption of limited resources
 - (xxi) reuse of physical resources
 - (xxii) green transportation, eg, the use of bicycles / walking, etc to reduce motor vehicle emission
 - (xxiii) rain water harvest
 - (xxiv) pursuing sustainable development goals/ policy

- (xxv) environmental monitoring
- (xxvi) implementing voluntary action on environmental education, eg, communal labour
- (xxvii) keeping vehicles in good condition against emission of excessive smoke
- (xxviii) using public transport instead of personal vehicles – to reduce number of motor vehicles on the road, in order to reduce emission
- (xxix) environmental impact assessment before establishing industries
- (xxx) avoiding the use of genetically modified organisms
- (xxxi) partaking in programmes supporting environmental protection.
- (xxxii) control of sand winning and mining activities
- (xxxiii) planting of trees along water bodies
- (xxxiv) setting firebelts
- (xxxv) use of proper mining methods

2. a.

- (i) Another name is the harmattan
- (ii) They blow from the North east of Ghana to the South west of Ghana
- (iii) They are usually dry / low relative humidity
- (iv) The winds do not bring rains
- (v) The winds carry dust along
- (vi) They blow around November to February/March
- (vii) They bring about hazy weather conditions – causing poor visibility
- (viii) They are usually cold / have relatively low temperature
- (ix) They are associated with movements of air pressure belts
- (x) The cloud cover is low

b.

- (i) Causes poor visibility
- (ii) Facilitates bush fires / wildfires
- (iii) Causes the weather to be cold, dry and dusty
- (iv) Prevents rainfall
- (v) Causes volume of rivers and water-levels in dams to decrease
- (vi) Creates dusty condition – uncovered item become dusty quickly
- (vii) Causes discomfort on the eye, skin, nose and body
- (viii) Promotes air pollution
- (ix) Causes some rivers, streams and other water bodies to dry up
- (x) Affects aircraft, rail and ship operations
- (xi) Facilitates bush fires
- (xii) Causes cracks on lips and feet, which can result in bleeding
- (xiii) Enhance salt production
- (xiv) Facilitates harvesting and drying of crops
- (xv) Facilitates the acquisition of respiratory infections / diseases
- (xvi) Facilitates drying of wet clothes and other items
- (xvii) Reduces the favourable breeding conditions of mosquitoes
- (xviii) Facilitates hunting of animals
- (xix) Reduces pasture for animals

3. a.

- i) Various measures used to reduce tension during period(s) of misunderstanding to facilitate resolution.

ii)

- ♣ property
- ♣ intolerance of people
- ♣ chieftaincy disputes / power struggle
- ♣ poor media reportage
- ♣ suspicion
- ♣ tribalism / ethnocentrism
- ♣ human rights abuse
- ♣ location of public facilities
- ♣ stereotyping / derogatory remarks
- ♣ greed / selfishness / covetousness
- ♣ partiality / injustice
- ♣ misrepresentation of facts / issues
- ♣ favouritism / nepotism
- ♣ Discrimination
- ♣ Land ownership

b.

- (i) loss of property
- (ii) loss of lives
- (iii) Prevents or slows down development
- (iv) discourages local investments
- (v) discourages foreign investments
- (vi) creates instability / insecurity
- (vii) destruction of infrastructure
- (viii) intensifies ethnic hatred and bigotry
- (ix) human rights abuses
- (x) causes suffering among children and women
- (xi) displacement of people and property
- (xii) increase of government expenditure
- (xiii) restriction of goods and services
- (xiv) living with constant fear of attack
- (xv) imposition of curfews / state of emergency
- (xvi) economic activity becomes stagnant
- (xvii) lead to famine
- (xviii) lead to brain drain / loss of professionals
- (xix) lead to emotional and psychological problems
- (xx) retardation of education

4. a.

- (i) political cooperation
- (ii) social cooperation
- (iii) economic / trade
- (iv) cultural
- (v) educational
- (vi) sports
- (vii) military
- (viii) technical

b.

- (i) sharing of common ideas / technical cooperation

- (ii) fight common interest, eg, hunger, disease,
- (iii) settlement of dispute
- (iv) peace, unity and security
- (v) co-existence / maintain friendly relationship
- (vi) energy supply
- (vii) common industrial and manufacturing projects
- (viii) common banking and insurance facilities
- (ix) improvement of transportation and communication network
- (x) easy movement of goods and services
- (xi) wider markets
- (xii) promote cultural solidarity and sports
- (xiii) solicit financial assistance
- (xiv) relief assistance

5. a.

- (i) state owned enterprise is set up by central governments while private owned enterprise is set up by private individuals
- (ii) state enterprise is owned by the state, while private owned enterprise is owned by individuals / group of people
- (iii) the motive of setting up state owned enterprise is to provide essential services to people at low prices, while the private owned enterprise is set up to make profit
- (iv) state owned enterprises are controlled/managed by a board of directors appointed by the government, while private owned enterprises are controlled / managed by board of directors appointed by the shareholders / owners of the business.
- (v) state owned enterprises are financed by government, while private owned enterprises raise capital by issuing shares / contributions from shareholders / financed on their own.
- (vi) government bears the losses of state owned enterprises, while owners / shareholders bear losses of private owned enterprises.
- (vii) government pays profit into consolidated account of state owned enterprises while private owned enterprises profits are paid to owners / shareholders
- (viii) government interferes with operations of state owned enterprises, while government does not directly interfere with operations of private owned enterprises.
- (ix) government provides subsidies for state owned enterprises while private owned enterprises pay taxes to government.
- (x) huge capital is involved in the setting up and operations of state owned enterprises, while minimal capital is involved in the setting up and operations of private owned enterprises.
- (xi) government influences pricing of products of state owned enterprises, while private owned enterprises fix their own prices
- (xii) government may allow private partnerships in the setting up and operations of state owned enterprises, while private owned enterprises do not allow government partnership in setting up and operations
- (xiii) State owned enterprise is established through the Act of parliament while private enterprise is established through the Registrar General's Department.

6. a.

- (i) provision of potable water
- (ii) health insurance schemes
- (iii) improved nutrition
- (iv) regular physical exercises
- (v) public education on the need to seek scientific medical treatment
- (vi) development of medical research centres
- (vii) training and retraining of medical personnel
- (viii) observing proper sanitation and environmental cleanliness
- (ix) preventive health education
- (x) first aid education

- (xi) establishment of health centres
- (xii) improvement of existing hospitals and clinic facilities
- (xiii) improvement of remuneration of all categories of health workers
- (xiv) NGO's churches and donor agencies be encouraged to assist the health sector
- (xv) provision of essential drugs to the hospital

b.

- (i) ready and available human resource
- (ii) saves income and accumulation of capital
- (iii) reduces absenteeism from work
- (iv) high human productivity
- (v) increases life expectancy
- (vi) reduces government expenditure on health
- (vii) source of taxes for government
- (viii) full utilization