

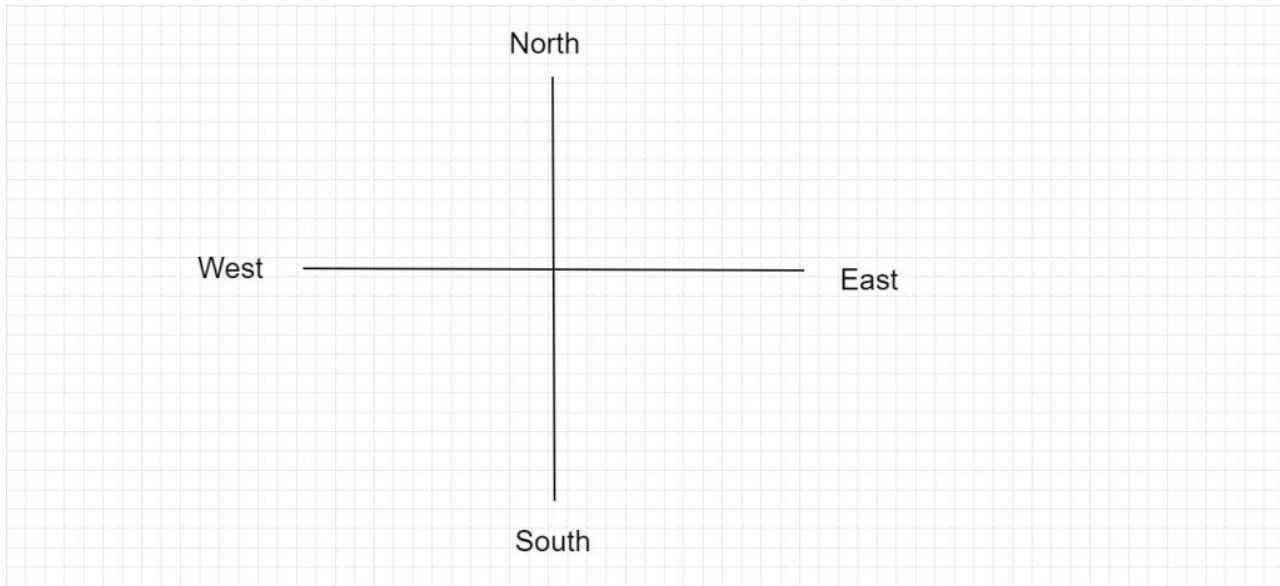
2019 BECE SOCIAL STUDIES 2 SOLUTION

SOCIAL STUDIES 2

1 (a)

(i) Cardinal points – They are the four major directional points on the compass namely North, South, East & West.

(ii) Scale of a map – A scale of a map shows the mathematical relationship between a distance on the map and the actual distance on the ground.



(b)

(c). (i) Let the right-hand point to the direction of where the sun rises – East.

let the right hand point in the direction where the sun sets – West.

The direction you face is North

Your back faces the South.

2. (a) (i) national unity – The situation in which the various ethnic groups of a country live together in peace.

(ii) national integrity – upholding the good name of a country through uprightness anywhere and at anytime.

(b). (i) living by the constitution

(ii) accepting responsibility of work anywhere in the country

(iii) reporting criminals to law enforcement authorities

(iv) taking part in national assignments

(v) protecting national properties

defending the nation at international fora

being patriotic

3. (a) Colonization is the process by which one country takes control of the administration of another. The controlling country is termed the colonizer, whereas the country being controlled is the colony. In most cases, the colonizer exploits the markets and resources (human, natural, mineral, financial, etc) of its colony.

(b) (i) Depletion of cultural values

(ii) breakdown of traditional systems of government

(iii) excessive taste for foreign goods

- (iv) weak economic systems
- (v) dependence on colonial masters
- (vi) exploitation of natural resources
- (vii) exploitation of human resources

- (c)(i) Development of human resource
- (ii) patronage of made in Ghana goods
- (iii) Producing foods for self sufficiency
- (iv) rejection of negative foreign ideas
- (v) cultivation of positive attitudes towards work
- (vii) appreciation of human resource
- (viii) Restructuring educational structure
- (ix) encouraging patriotism

4. (a) (i) Tolerance

Tolerance is the willing acceptance of the views and behaviours of other people or groups of people. When this attitude of tolerance is cultivated, there will be peace and harmony in our communities and conflicts shall be prevented.

(ii) Forgiveness

Forgiveness is the act of pardoning a person or a group of persons for an offence or wrongdoing. Since in any given human society there would always be offence in one way or the other, it is necessary for people to have the willingness to forgive others, just as God also forgives our sins, when we pray and ask Him to.

(iii) Courtesy in speech and actions

Courtesy is a show of politeness or good manners towards others. There is the need to show courtesy when relating to others in order not to offend them. Courtesy is an important element in preventing conflicts.

(iv) Proper investigation

Sometimes people take vengeful actions based only on hearsay. This causes conflicts and must be discouraged. People or groups must always endeavour to do proper investigation into issues so as to ascertain the truth of a matter, and thereafter, take only prudent actions which would prevent conflicts.

(v) Respect for human rights of others

Every human being has basic human rights which must be respected by everyone. Examples of such rights are the right to life, personal liberty, dignity, etc. If people would consider and respect these rights of others, conflicts would be prevented in our communities.

(vi) Discouragement of rumour-mongering

People must desist from spreading rumours about other people or groups, and must rather be careful about what they say and how they speak.

(vii) Respect for cultures and traditions of others

People in communities, especially cosmopolitan ones, have different backgrounds in terms of race, education, religion, etc and therefore have different cultures. It is important to respect the cultures and traditions of others in order to maintain the peace and harmony in our communities.

(viii) Fairness

It is essential for fairness to be upheld by all members of the community in their dealings among themselves. This encourages harmony, discourages resentment and jealousy and therefore prevents conflicts.

(ix) Honesty

Honesty is the character of being sincere and upright. This is a very important value for people to have in order to maintain the bond of mutual trust, harmony and peace.

(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

(c)(i) Arbitration

(ii) Negotiation

(iii) Reconciliation

5. (a). (i) Non-maintenance of children

(ii) Sexual abuse – rape and defilement

(iii) Physical assault

(iv) Child neglect.

(v) domestic violence

(b)(i). To investigate all female and children related offences;

(ii). To handle cases involving domestic violence;

(iii). To handle cases of child abuse;

(iv). To handle juvenile offences;

(v). To handle cases of child delinquency;

(vi). To prosecute all such cases, where necessary, and [to perform] any other functions [as] directed by the Inspector General of Police.

6. (a) Tourism is the practice of travelling for recreation. Tourism is travel for pleasure, the business of attracting, accommodating and entertaining tourists and the business of operating tours. Tourism can be domestic or international.

Leisure on the other hand is taking time off normal duty for relaxation, games or rest. Leisure is time spent away from business or work

(b)(i) Lake Bosomtwi – Kumasi

(ii) Volta Estuary – Ho

(iii) Mole National Park – Tamale/Damango

(iv) Ussher Fort – Accra

c(i) 1. Providing a secure environment for tourists.

2. Preserving historic / tourist sites.

3. Development of infrastructure within the environment where tourist sites are located.

4. Affordable User fees

5. Beautifying tourist sites

6. Extensive marketing / publicizing tourist sites

7. Education on benefits of tourism