

# WASSCE

## 2026 Final Drill

### SOCIAL STUDIES

**Paper 2 —  
Essay**

100 marks · 3 hours

**Section A:** The Environment (Identity, Family, Culture) — Questions 1–4

**Section B:** Governance, Politics and Stability — Questions 5–7

**Section C:** Social and Economic Development — Questions 8–10

**Instructions:** Answer FIVE questions. Choose at least ONE and no more than TWO from each section.

**Answers:** Full model answers with marking notes included at the end of this booklet.

#### Key Exam Tips

- Answer FIVE questions only — select correctly across all three sections or marks are forfeited.
- Always define key terms in part (a) before proceeding — definitions carry 4 marks.
- Part (b) and (c) require FOUR developed points each — one point = 2 marks.
- Use Ghanaian examples (institutions, laws, places) — they earn full credit.
- Distinguish clearly when asked to "differentiate" or "contrast" — both sides required.

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#### BEWARE OF EXAM SCAMMERS!

No one has WASSCE papers before the exam. Do NOT pay anyone for "leaked" questions. Your best weapon is thorough preparation.

## SECTION A — The Environment

Answer at least ONE and no more than TWO questions from this section.

### Question 1

[20 marks]

- (a) Explain the term **self-identity** as it relates to an individual's psychological makeup and personal development. [4 marks]
- (b) Describe **four** consequences that living with a false identity can have on an individual's socio-economic life in Ghana. [8 marks]
- (c) Outline **four** measures that school guidance and counseling coordinators can take to discourage false identity among adolescents. [8 marks]

### Question 2

[20 marks]

- (a) Identify and explain **two** shared cultural values in Ghanaian society and state how each promotes national unity. [4 marks]
- (b) Discuss **four** ways in which Western formal education has changed traditional social values and structures in Ghana. [8 marks]
- (c) Suggest **four** strategies through which the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture can use traditional music and dance to boost local tourism and create employment for Ghanaians. [8 marks]

### Question 3

[20 marks]

- (a) Distinguish between **courtship** and **marriage** as institutions in Ghanaian society. [4 marks]
- (b) State and explain **four** preparations an individual must make before entering into marriage in Ghana. [8 marks]
- (c) Analyze **four** factors that cause marital breakdown in contemporary Ghana, and for each factor suggest one measure to prevent it. [8 marks]

### Question 4

[20 marks]

- (a) Explain what is meant by the term **environmental challenge** and give **two** examples relevant to Ghana. [4 marks]
- (b) Outline **four** negative effects of **galamsey** (illegal small-scale mining) on the environment and communities in Ghana. [8 marks]
- (c) Describe **four** measures that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the government can adopt to effectively control galamsey and protect Ghana's water bodies and forest reserves. [8 marks]

**SECTION B — Governance, Politics and Stability**

Answer at least ONE and no more than TWO questions from this section.

**Question 5****[20 marks]**

- (a) Explain **two** reasons why fundamental human rights and freedoms are entrenched in the 1992 Republican Constitution of Ghana. **[4 marks]**
- (b) Discuss **four** situations in which the state of Ghana may lawfully limit or restrict a citizen's constitutional rights and freedoms. **[8 marks]**
- (c) Explain how the exercise of individual rights can sometimes conflict with civic responsibilities in Ghana, giving **four** specific examples to support your answer. **[8 marks]**

**Question 6****[20 marks]**

- (a) Differentiate between **leadership** and **followership** in the context of community and national development in Ghana. **[4 marks]**
- (b) Discuss **four** challenges that Ghana has faced in building a unified nation since achieving political independence in 1957. **[8 marks]**
- (c) Outline **four** responsibilities that political independence places on Ghanaian citizens to ensure long-term national progress and stability. **[8 marks]**

**Question 7****[20 marks]**

- (a) Explain the difference between **conflict resolution** and **peacebuilding** as processes used to manage disputes in Ghana. **[4 marks]**
- (b) Identify and explain **four** common sources of conflict in contemporary Ghanaian communities. **[8 marks]**
- (c) Outline **four** conditions that must be established and sustained for lasting peace to prevail after a conflict in a Ghanaian community. **[8 marks]**

**SECTION C — Social and Economic Development**

Answer at least ONE and no more than TWO questions from this section.

**Question 8****[20 marks]**

- (a) State **two** key differences between **science** and **technology** as agents of national development. **[4 marks]**
- (b) Discuss **four** measures that the government of Ghana can implement to support and develop the secondary (manufacturing) economic sector. **[8 marks]**
- (c) Describe **four** specific ways in which modern technology can be integrated into Ghana's agricultural sector to improve productivity and food security. **[8 marks]**

**Question 9****[20 marks]**

- (a) Distinguish between **natural resources** and **capital resources**, giving **two** examples of each from Ghana. **[4 marks]**
- (b) Discuss **four** ways in which high youth unemployment hinders long-term national development in Ghana. **[8 marks]**
- (c) Propose **four** practical strategies that individuals can adopt to protect themselves from financial fraudsters and digital scammers in Ghana's growing digital economy. **[8 marks]**

**Question 10****[20 marks]**

- (a) Identify and explain **two** basic requirements an entrepreneur must fulfill before starting a business venture in Ghana. **[4 marks]**
- (b) Discuss **four** ways in which the establishment of local and indigenous enterprises helps to improve living standards in Ghanaian communities. **[8 marks]**
- (c) Distinguish between **bilateral** and **multilateral** cooperation, and discuss **two** challenges that Ghana faces in each type of international partnership. **[8 marks]**

## MODEL ANSWERS AND MARKING SCHEME

Attempt ALL questions BEFORE checking answers · Cut or fold here

*Each point in parts (b) and (c) is worth 2 marks — 1 mark for the point, 1 mark for the explanation or development. Points must be explained, not merely listed.*

### SECTION A — MODEL ANSWERS

#### Q1

##### (a) [4 marks] — Q1(a)

Self-identity refers to the total perception an individual has of themselves — encompassing their psychological makeup, values, beliefs, abilities, character traits, and how they distinguish themselves from others in society.

It is a personal understanding of who one is, what one stands for, and how one relates to the broader social environment. A person with a strong self-identity is confident, principled, and consistent in behaviour regardless of social pressure.

**Marking:** Award 2 marks for a clear definition mentioning psychological makeup and self-perception. Award 2 marks for development with examples or elaboration. Total = 4 marks.

##### (b) [8 marks] — Q1(b)

Award 2 marks per well-explained consequence. Any four from:

- **Loss of self-respect and social credibility:** When a person is discovered to be faking their identity — pretending to be wealthier, more educated, or from a higher social class than they are — they lose the respect of peers, employers, and community members, making social reintegration very difficult.
- **Psychological instability and stress:** Constantly maintaining a false identity requires significant mental energy. Over time, this leads to anxiety, depression, identity confusion, and emotional breakdown as the individual struggles to separate their true self from the pretence.
- **Financial ruin:** Individuals who fake wealth or status often spend beyond their means to maintain appearances — taking loans, accumulating debts, and making unwise financial decisions, ultimately leading to poverty and financial collapse.
- **Legal consequences and criminal behaviour:** False identity can involve document forgery, impersonation, or fraud — all of which are criminal offences under Ghanaian law and can result in arrest, prosecution, and imprisonment.
- **Broken relationships and social isolation:** When deception is discovered by family members, friends, or romantic partners, the resulting betrayal of trust leads to broken relationships, loneliness, and social exclusion from one's community.
- **Loss of employment opportunities:** Employers who discover false academic qualifications or professional credentials may terminate employment and blacklist the individual, permanently damaging their career prospects.

**(c) [8 marks] — Q1(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained measure. Any four from:

- **Regular individual counseling sessions:** Guidance counselors should hold confidential one-on-one sessions with students to help them understand and appreciate their true strengths, abilities, and worth, reducing the desire to project a false image.
- **Self-awareness and values education programmes:** Schools should incorporate structured lessons on self-esteem, personal values, and authentic living into the curriculum, teaching students that genuine identity is more valuable than pretence.
- **Positive role modelling and mentorship:** Counselors should connect adolescents with successful Ghanaian role models — business people, professionals, artists — who have achieved success through honest work and authentic self-presentation.
- **Peer support groups and anti-social pressure activities:** Establishing peer support circles where students affirm and celebrate each other's genuine talents creates a safe environment that reduces pressure to fake identity for social acceptance.
- **Parental and community engagement:** Counselors should involve parents and community leaders in awareness campaigns, ensuring that the home environment reinforces authentic identity rather than rewarding superficial displays of status.
- **Enforcement of legal consequences:** Counselors should educate students on the legal penalties for identity fraud and impersonation under Ghanaian law, making clear that the short-term social benefits of faking identity are far outweighed by the long-term legal and social costs.

**Q2****(a) [4 marks] — Q2(a)**

Award 2 marks per value (1 for identification, 1 for explanation of how it promotes unity). Any two:

- **Ubuntu / Communalism (Oneness):** The belief that "I am because we are" encourages Ghanaians to prioritise collective welfare over individual gain, fostering cooperation, mutual support, and a shared sense of national belonging.
- **Respect for elders and authority:** Across all ethnic groups in Ghana, deference to elders is a core value that maintains social order, preserves generational knowledge, and creates a hierarchy that binds communities together.
- **Hospitality (Akwaaba spirit):** The Ghanaian culture of welcoming strangers and treating guests with generosity builds inter-ethnic tolerance, promotes social harmony, and strengthens national cohesion.
- **Religious tolerance:** Ghana's peaceful coexistence of Christianity, Islam, and traditional religion is a shared national value that prevents religious conflict and promotes a unified national identity.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q2(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained point. Any four from:

- **Erosion of communal living:** Western education promotes individualism and nuclear family structures, weakening the extended family system that traditionally provided social security, childcare, and elder care in Ghanaian communities.
- **Devaluation of indigenous knowledge systems:** The formal curriculum's emphasis on Western science and literature has led many educated Ghanaians to dismiss traditional healing practices, indigenous agricultural knowledge, and oral history as inferior or unscientific.
- **Changes in gender roles and expectations:** Western education has empowered women to pursue careers and independent lifestyles, challenging patriarchal structures and traditional expectations about marriage, domestic roles, and male authority.
- **Adoption of foreign cultural practices:** Educated Ghanaians frequently adopt Western dress codes, dietary habits, music preferences, and celebrations (such as Valentine's Day and Halloween) at the expense of traditional festivals and customs.
- **Changed attitudes toward traditional authority:** Formally educated youth increasingly question the authority of chiefs and elders, preferring democratic processes over traditional governance, which can create tensions in communities.
- **Transformation of marriage practices:** Western education has contributed to declining rates of arranged marriages, rising rates of divorce, and the emergence of cohabitation — practices that conflict with many traditional Ghanaian norms.

**(c) [8 marks] — Q2(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained strategy. Any four from:

- **Establish national cultural festivals and tourism events:** The Ministry can organise annual events such as the Chale Wote Street Art Festival in Accra or the Panafest in Cape Coast, where traditional music and dance are showcased to both domestic and international tourists, generating ticket revenue and hotel bookings.
- **Develop cultural tourism packages with tour operators:** Partner with travel agencies to create cultural tourism packages that include visits to traditional villages, live performances of traditional dances, and music workshops, attracting diaspora tourists and cultural enthusiasts.
- **Invest in training and certification of cultural performers:** Fund structured training programmes that professionalise traditional dancers and musicians, ensuring high-quality performances that can compete with global entertainment standards and attract premium tourism spending.
- **Leverage digital platforms and social media marketing:** Use YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok to share professionally filmed traditional performances, reaching global audiences and building Ghana's reputation as a cultural tourism destination.
- **Establish cultural centres and museums in tourist areas:** Build and maintain well-resourced cultural centres in Accra, Kumasi, and Tamale where tourists can experience live performances, purchase traditional music recordings, and attend dance workshops — creating direct employment for performers and instructors.

**Q3**

**(a) [4 marks] — Q3(a)**

**Courtship** is the preparatory period during which two individuals spend time together to assess compatibility, build emotional bonds, understand each other's character, values, and family background, and decide whether to commit to marriage. It is informal and carries no legal obligations.

**Marriage** is the formal, legally and/or customarily recognised union between two individuals that creates binding social, legal, and moral obligations, including cohabitation, financial responsibility, child-rearing, and fidelity.

**Key difference:** Courtship is a voluntary exploratory phase with no formal commitment, while marriage is a permanent institution with legally enforceable rights and responsibilities.

**Marking:** Award 2 marks for a clear explanation of courtship. Award 2 marks for a clear explanation of marriage with a stated distinction. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q3(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained preparation. Any four from:

- **Emotional and psychological readiness:** Both individuals must honestly assess their emotional maturity, the ability to manage conflict constructively, and their capacity to commit to a long-term relationship with patience and understanding.
- **Financial stability and planning:** Prospective spouses should achieve a reasonable level of economic independence — through employment or a business — and jointly plan for shared expenses such as housing, healthcare, and children's education.
- **Family background checks and parental consent:** In Ghanaian tradition, investigating the family history, values, and reputation of one's intended spouse is essential. Obtaining blessings from both families creates a strong social support network and reduces future in-law conflicts.
- **Medical and health checks:** Couples should undergo pre-marital medical screening — including blood group compatibility, STI testing, and genetic screening — to identify potential health challenges that could affect the marriage or children.
- **Religious and spiritual preparation:** For many Ghanaian families, attending pre-marital counseling through a church, mosque, or traditional religious authority provides moral grounding and shared spiritual values for the marriage.
- **Understanding each other's values and expectations:** Partners must have honest conversations about child-rearing philosophies, career ambitions, gender roles, religious practice, and financial management to identify potential areas of conflict before they arise within the marriage.



**(c) [8 marks] — Q3(c)**

Award 2 marks per factor with measure (1 for cause, 1 for measure). Any four from:

- **Financial stress and economic hardship:** Unemployment, debt, and unequal financial contributions create resentment and power imbalances. Prevention: Couples should maintain joint financial planning, create emergency savings, and seek financial counseling when difficulties arise.
- **Infidelity and breach of trust:** Extramarital affairs destroy trust and emotional intimacy. Prevention: Partners should maintain open communication about unmet emotional needs and seek marriage counseling early when trust is strained.
- **Interference from extended family:** In Ghana, relatives who overstep boundaries — particularly in-laws who control decisions or demand excessive support — create conflict between spouses. Prevention: Couples should clearly establish boundaries with family members from the outset of the marriage.
- **Poor communication and unresolved conflict:** The inability to express feelings honestly and constructively leads to accumulation of grievances. Prevention: Couples should practise active listening, avoid emotional withdrawal, and engage mediators or counselors to facilitate difficult conversations.
- **Domestic violence and abuse:** Physical, emotional, or verbal abuse creates a cycle of fear and trauma that destroys the marital bond. Prevention: Legal enforcement of the Domestic Violence Act (2007), access to shelters, and community awareness campaigns on healthy relationships.
- **Incompatible values and unmet expectations:** Differences in religious practice, parenting styles, or lifestyle preferences that were not discussed before marriage create ongoing conflict. Prevention: Invest in comprehensive pre-marital counseling to identify and resolve value differences before commitment.

**Q4****(a) [4 marks] — Q4(a)**

An **environmental challenge** refers to any condition, human activity, or natural process that threatens the quality, sustainability, or balance of the natural environment — including the air, water, soil, forests, and biodiversity — in a way that negatively affects human health, livelihoods, and ecological stability.

Examples in Ghana:

- **Galamsey (illegal small-scale mining):** The unregulated use of chemicals such as mercury and cyanide to extract gold has contaminated rivers including the Pra, Birim, and Offin, destroying aquatic life and safe drinking water sources.
- **Coastal erosion and flooding:** The destruction of mangroves, construction on floodplains, and poor urban drainage systems cause annual flooding in Accra, Kumasi, and other cities, resulting in loss of life and property.

**Marking:** Award 2 marks for clear definition. Award 1 mark per example with brief explanation. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q4(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained effect. Any four from:

- **Contamination of water bodies:** The use of mercury and cyanide in illegal mining operations pollutes rivers and streams, making water unsafe for drinking, farming, and fishing — depriving communities of their primary water source and threatening public health through diseases like cholera and typhoid.
- **Destruction of agricultural land:** Galamsey operations excavate and chemically contaminate farmland, permanently destroying fertile soils and displacing farming communities. This reduces food production, increases food insecurity, and eliminates livelihoods for rural populations.
- **Deforestation and loss of biodiversity:** Illegal miners clear forests to access mineral deposits, destroying habitats for wildlife and medicinal plants, increasing carbon emissions, and contributing to climate change through the reduction of Ghana's forest cover.
- **Health hazards for miners and surrounding communities:** Exposure to toxic chemicals, unsafe pit collapses, and respiratory diseases from dust endanger miners' lives, while contaminated air and water harm the health of entire surrounding communities.
- **Social disruption and community breakdown:** Galamsey sites attract illegal immigration, drug use, prostitution, and violence, destabilising previously peaceful farming communities and increasing crime rates.
- **Loss of government revenue and investment:** Unregulated mining deprives the state of royalties and taxes that could fund schools, hospitals, and infrastructure, while also deterring legitimate foreign investors due to environmental and governance concerns.

**(c) [8 marks] — Q4(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained measure. Any four from:

- **Enforcement of environmental laws and prosecution:** The EPA should work with the police and military to conduct regular raids on illegal mining sites, arrest operators, seize equipment, and ensure prosecution under the Minerals and Mining Act and Environmental Assessment Regulations.
- **Community monitoring and whistleblower programmes:** Establish and fund community-level environmental monitors who can report galamsey activities in real time, with financial incentives to protect whistleblowers from intimidation by illegal miners.
- **Reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded lands:** The EPA should mandate and fund the restoration of mined-out sites through tree planting, soil reconditioning, and river bank rehabilitation to restore affected ecosystems and return land to agricultural use.
- **Promotion of alternative livelihoods:** The government should provide training and seed capital for alternative income-generating activities such as small-scale farming, fish farming, and craft production in galamsey-prone areas, reducing the economic incentive for illegal mining.
- **Regular environmental impact assessments (EIA) and monitoring:** The EPA should conduct frequent EIAs in mining regions, deploying satellite monitoring technology to detect illegal activity and measure environmental damage in real time.
- **Public education and awareness campaigns:** The EPA should partner with schools, community leaders, and media houses to educate citizens on the long-term dangers of galamsey and the importance of environmental stewardship for national development.

## SECTION B — MODEL ANSWERS

## Q5

**(a) [4 marks] — Q5(a)**

Award 2 marks per reason. Any two from:

- **To protect citizens from abuse of state power:** Ghana's history of military coups and authoritarian rule demonstrated that without constitutional protection, governments could arbitrarily arrest, detain, and silence citizens. Entrenchment makes these rights extremely difficult to remove, requiring a national referendum — not merely a parliamentary majority — to amend them.
- **To guarantee the permanence of democratic governance:** Entrenching rights ensures that no future government — elected or otherwise — can legally abolish freedoms of speech, assembly, or worship through ordinary legislation, creating a permanent legal foundation for democracy.
- **To fulfil international human rights obligations:** As a signatory to the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Ghana is obligated to embed and protect these rights in its supreme law.

**Marking:** Award 2 marks per reason with explanation. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q5(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained situation. Any four from:

- **Declaration of a state of emergency:** Under Article 31 of the 1992 Constitution, the President may declare a state of emergency during a national crisis — such as a pandemic, natural disaster, or civil unrest — allowing temporary restrictions on freedom of movement and assembly to protect public safety and restore order.
- **National security threats:** The state may limit rights such as privacy and freedom of communication when credible intelligence indicates a threat to national security — for example, allowing monitored communications for suspected terrorists or foreign spies.
- **Judicial conviction and imprisonment:** An individual convicted of a criminal offence by a competent court lawfully loses certain rights — including freedom of movement and, in some cases, the right to vote — as a legitimate consequence of breaking the law.
- **Public health emergencies:** During outbreaks of dangerous communicable diseases such as Ebola or COVID-19, the state may lawfully impose quarantine orders, mandatory vaccinations, or restrictions on public gatherings to prevent mass casualties.
- **Enforcement of public order:** Freedom of assembly may be restricted when a demonstration poses a credible threat to public safety — for example, when protests are likely to result in violent clashes or destruction of property.
- **Protection of the rights of others:** The Constitution recognises that one citizen's rights end where another's begin. A person's right to free speech does not extend to hate speech, defamation, or incitement to violence that would harm other citizens.

**(c) [8 marks] — Q5(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained example. Any four from:

- **Freedom of speech vs responsibility not to spread misinformation:** A citizen has the constitutional right to free expression, but spreading false health information online during a disease outbreak — for example, discouraging vaccination — endangers public health and conflicts with the civic responsibility to protect the common good.
- **Right to own property vs civic duty to pay taxes:** Citizens have a right to their private property and earnings, but the state requires income and property taxes to fund public services. Evading taxes violates the civic duty to contribute to national development, creating a conflict between personal financial interests and collective responsibility.
- **Freedom of movement vs responsibility to obey public health regulations:** During a declared health emergency, an individual's constitutional right to move freely may conflict with the civic responsibility to observe quarantine or travel restrictions designed to protect the broader community.
- **Right to worship freely vs responsibility to respect public order:** Religious groups have the right to hold services and processions, but when these activities block traffic, create excessive noise in residential areas, or violate city by-laws, they conflict with the civic responsibility to respect the rights and comfort of fellow citizens.
- **Right to strike vs civic duty to maintain essential services:** Workers have the right to strike as part of their labour rights, but when health workers, teachers, or utility workers strike, the resulting disruption to essential services conflicts with their civic responsibility to the citizens who depend on those services for survival.

**Q6****(a) [4 marks] — Q6(a)**

**Leadership** refers to the ability of an individual to inspire, guide, direct, and influence others toward the achievement of a shared goal. A leader sets vision, makes decisions, takes responsibility for outcomes, and motivates followers through example, communication, and authority.

**Followership** refers to the active role played by community members who support, cooperate with, and implement the vision of their leaders. Good followers are engaged, responsible, constructively critical, and committed to collective goals.

**Key distinction:** Leadership without effective followership is ineffective, and followership without good leadership lacks direction. Both roles are equally essential for community and national development in Ghana.

**Marking:** Award 2 marks for leadership definition. 2 marks for followership with clear distinction. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q6(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained challenge. Any four from:

- **Ethnic divisions and tribalism:** Ghana's over 100 ethnic groups, each with distinct languages, customs, and historical loyalties, have created inter-ethnic tensions — particularly during elections — that undermine national unity and make it difficult to build a shared Ghanaian identity transcending ethnic allegiance.
- **Political partisanship and winner-takes-all politics:** The sharp polarisation between the NDC and NPP has created a political environment in which government resources, employment, and development projects are frequently allocated along party lines rather than national need, fuelling resentment and weakening institutional trust.
- **Corruption and mismanagement of public resources:** Widespread corruption in public institutions diverts funds meant for schools, hospitals, and infrastructure, slowing development and eroding citizens' trust in government, which is essential for national cohesion.
- **Regional inequality in development:** The significant gap in infrastructure, educational facilities, and economic opportunities between the southern and northern regions of Ghana creates resentment among northerners who feel marginalised, threatening national solidarity.
- **Youth unemployment and social disillusionment:** High youth unemployment creates a large population of disengaged young people who are susceptible to political manipulation, criminal recruitment, and social unrest, all of which destabilise the nation-building process.
- **Chieftaincy disputes and land conflicts:** Conflicts over traditional authority and land ownership — particularly in the Northern, Bono, and Volta regions — periodically erupt into violence, disrupting community peace and diverting government attention from development priorities.

**(c) [8 marks] — Q6(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained responsibility. Any four from:

- **Payment of taxes and financial contributions to national development:** Citizens must fulfill their legal obligation to pay income tax, VAT, and other levies, as tax revenue is the primary source of funding for public infrastructure, healthcare, and education in an independent state.
- **Active civic participation in democratic processes:** Citizens must register to vote, participate in elections, engage with their Members of Parliament, and hold elected officials accountable to ensure that political independence translates into genuine self-governance rather than elite capture.
- **Respect for national laws and the Constitution:** Every citizen has a responsibility to obey the laws of Ghana and respect constitutional institutions — including the police, judiciary, and electoral commission — as the pillars of a stable, self-governing nation.
- **Defense of national sovereignty and territorial integrity:** Citizens must protect Ghana from foreign interference, exploitation, and influence that undermines national decision-making — including vigilance against neo-colonial economic arrangements that cede control of natural resources.
- **Promotion of national identity over ethnic identity:** Citizens must prioritise their identity as Ghanaians over ethnic affiliations, particularly in public life and politics, to build the unified national consciousness that independence requires.
- **Contributing productive skills to national development:** Through hard work, innovation, and the responsible use of one's education and skills, citizens contribute to economic growth and social progress — fulfilling the developmental promise of political independence.

## Q7

**(a) [4 marks] — Q7(a)**

**Conflict resolution** refers to the immediate process of ending an active dispute through negotiation, mediation, arbitration, or adjudication. Its focus is on stopping the conflict and reaching a settlement or agreement that addresses the immediate grievances of the parties involved.

**Peacebuilding** is a longer-term, comprehensive process that addresses the root causes of conflict — such as inequality, injustice, and governance failures — to prevent the recurrence of violence. It involves reconciliation, institution-building, trauma healing, and the creation of structural conditions for sustainable peace.

**Key distinction:** Conflict resolution addresses the immediate problem; peacebuilding addresses the underlying conditions that caused the conflict.

**Marking:** 2 marks for conflict resolution, 2 marks for peacebuilding with clear distinction. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q7(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained source. Any four from:

- **Land and property disputes:** Competition over fertile farmland, building plots, and inheritance rights — particularly in areas where land tenure systems are unclear or overlapping — is the most common source of community conflict in Ghana, frequently escalating to violence between families, clans, or ethnic groups.
- **Chieftaincy and succession disputes:** Disagreements over who has the legitimate right to occupy a stool or skin — as in the Dagbon conflict in the Northern Region — can divide entire communities along factional lines and trigger sustained violence spanning years or decades.
- **Political and partisan rivalry:** Intense competition between political parties, particularly during election periods, inflames divisions and leads to politically motivated violence, intimidation of opponents, and destruction of property, especially in swing constituencies.
- **Resource competition and economic inequality:** Communities where wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few, or where access to water, grazing land, or market opportunities is contested, experience chronic tension between economic groups — including farmer-herder conflicts that are common in the northern savanna zones.
- **Religious differences and intolerance:** While Ghana is generally religiously tolerant, local tensions between Christian and Muslim communities — particularly around noise from worship activities, shared public spaces, and marriage and burial practices — can escalate into conflict.
- **Ethnic prejudice and discrimination:** Historical stereotypes, prejudices, and perceived injustices between ethnic groups create underlying tensions that can be ignited by specific incidents — such as the death of a community member attributed to members of a rival ethnic group.



**(c) [8 marks] — Q7(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained condition. Any four from:

- **Justice and accountability for past wrongs:** Sustainable peace requires that those who committed violence, destroyed property, or violated rights during a conflict are held accountable through legitimate processes — whether formal criminal prosecution or community-based restorative justice — so that victims feel their suffering is acknowledged and addressed.
- **Inclusive dialogue and reconciliation processes:** All parties to a conflict — including women, youth, and minority groups often excluded from formal negotiations — must participate in post-conflict dialogue to ensure that the peace agreement reflects the interests of the entire community and has broad legitimacy.
- **Equitable distribution of resources and development:** Peace cannot be sustained if the underlying causes of conflict — such as unequal access to land, water, markets, or government services — are not addressed. Development must be directed at the most marginalised groups to remove material grievances.
- **Strengthening of community institutions and local governance:** Traditional authorities, district assemblies, and community leaders must be empowered with the resources and authority to mediate future disputes before they escalate, creating a self-sustaining local peace infrastructure.
- **Psychosocial healing and trauma support:** Communities emerging from violence carry deep psychological wounds. Peace counselors, community healing programmes, and trauma support services must be available to help individuals and groups process grief and anger without resorting to revenge.
- **Promotion of inter-group tolerance and shared identity:** Educational programmes, cultural exchanges, interfaith dialogues, and shared community projects build trust and familiarity between formerly conflicting groups, replacing fear and suspicion with mutual understanding and respect.

## SECTION C — MODEL ANSWERS

**Q8****(a) [4 marks] — Q8(a)**

Award 2 marks per difference. Any two from:

- **Nature and purpose:** Science is the systematic study of the natural world through observation, experimentation, and the development of testable theories, aimed at expanding human knowledge. Technology, on the other hand, is the practical application of scientific knowledge to create tools, systems, and processes that solve human problems.
- **Process vs product:** Science is primarily a process of inquiry and discovery. Technology is primarily a product — the result of applying scientific findings to create machines, software, medicines, and other useful innovations.
- **Time orientation:** Science is concerned with understanding what exists and how the world works (descriptive and explanatory). Technology is concerned with what can be created and how problems can be solved (prescriptive and constructive).

**Marking:** Award 2 marks per clearly stated and explained difference. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q8(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained measure. Any four from:

- **Establish and fund industrial parks and special economic zones:** The government should develop infrastructure-ready industrial zones — such as the Tema Industrial Area — where manufacturers can access land, electricity, water, and logistics facilities at subsidised rates, reducing barriers to entry for local industries.
- **Provide access to affordable credit and investment capital:** Through state-owned development finance institutions such as the Ghana Exim Bank and the National Investment Bank, the government should offer low-interest loans to Ghanaian manufacturers to enable them to purchase equipment, scale up production, and hire more workers.
- **Implement protective tariffs and import substitution policies:** To shield local manufacturers from unfair competition from cheaper imported goods — particularly from China and India — the government should impose tariffs and promote "Made in Ghana" campaigns that shift consumer preference toward locally manufactured products.
- **Invest in technical and vocational education:** Expanding TVET institutions that produce skilled welders, electricians, tailors, and food processors provides the human capital base that manufacturing industries need to grow, while also providing young people with employable skills.
- **Develop reliable energy infrastructure:** Consistent, affordable electricity is the lifeblood of manufacturing. The government must invest in expanding the national grid, developing solar energy alternatives, and eliminating load-shedding to ensure that factories can operate continuously and competitively.
- **Streamline business registration and reduce regulatory burdens:** Simplifying the process of registering a business, obtaining permits, and complying with regulations reduces the cost of doing business and encourages both local and foreign entrepreneurs to invest in Ghana's manufacturing sector.



**(c) [8 marks] — Q8(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained way. Any four from:

- **Precision farming using GPS and satellite technology:** Farmers can use GPS-guided machinery and satellite imagery to map soil types, monitor crop health, and apply fertilizers and pesticides only where needed — reducing input costs, minimising environmental damage, and maximising yield per hectare.
- **Improved seed varieties through biotechnology:** Agricultural research institutions such as CSIR-SARI can develop and distribute drought-resistant, pest-resistant, and high-yielding crop varieties through genetic improvement, helping Ghanaian farmers maintain production even under adverse climate conditions.
- **Automated irrigation systems:** Drip irrigation and sensor-controlled water delivery systems ensure that crops receive the precise amount of water needed, reducing water waste in dry-season farming and enabling year-round cultivation in Ghana's northern savanna regions.
- **Mobile technology for market access and weather information:** Smartphone applications and SMS-based platforms such as Esoko and PriceCheck allow farmers to access real-time commodity prices, weather forecasts, and agricultural advisory services, helping them make better planting and marketing decisions.
- **Mechanisation of farming operations:** The introduction of tractors, combined harvesters, and planting machines — supported by government subsidy programmes and hire-purchase schemes — replaces labour-intensive manual methods, increasing the speed and scale of farming operations and reducing post-harvest losses.
- **Cold chain storage and processing technology:** Investment in solar-powered cold storage facilities and food processing equipment near farming communities prevents the spoilage of perishable produce such as tomatoes, peppers, and mangoes, adding value to crops and reducing post-harvest losses.

**Q9****(a) [4 marks] — Q9(a)**

**Natural resources** are gifts of nature that exist independently of human effort and are used in the production of goods and services.

Examples in Ghana: crude oil (offshore Jubilee Field), timber forests (Brong-Ahafo Region), gold deposits, water bodies (Volta Lake), and fertile agricultural land.

**Capital resources** are human-made assets — including machinery, tools, buildings, roads, and financial assets — that are used to produce other goods and services.

Examples in Ghana: the Akosombo Dam (hydro-electric infrastructure), Tema Motorway (transport infrastructure), factory equipment in Accra's industrial area, and computers in schools and offices.

**Key distinction:** Natural resources are found in nature and require extraction; capital resources are created by human labour and investment.

**Marking:** 1 mark per definition + 1 mark per example pair. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q9(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained point. Any four from:

- **Increase in poverty and income inequality:** When a large proportion of the youth population — typically the most productive demographic — is unemployed, national output falls below its potential. Without income, young people cannot meet basic needs, increasing poverty rates and widening the gap between rich and poor.
- **High dependency ratio and strain on public resources:** A large number of unemployed youth increases the dependency ratio, as working adults must support more non-working dependants. This reduces household savings, lowers consumption capacity, and increases pressure on the state to provide social welfare support.
- **Brain drain and loss of human capital:** Educated and skilled young Ghanaians who cannot find suitable employment at home migrate abroad — particularly to Europe and North America — taking their education and skills with them. This depletes Ghana's human capital precisely when it is most needed for development.
- **Increased crime, social unrest, and extremism:** Idle youth with no legitimate income source are more susceptible to recruitment by criminal networks, political thugs, and extremist groups. High youth unemployment is directly associated with rising rates of robbery, drug trafficking, and political violence in Ghana.
- **Reduced tax revenue and government capacity:** Unemployed youth do not pay income taxes. A large unemployed population therefore shrinks the government's tax base, reducing the revenue available for investment in education, healthcare, and infrastructure.
- **Erosion of social values and family instability:** Prolonged unemployment — especially among young men — creates frustration, depression, and a loss of dignity that leads to family breakdowns, domestic violence, and the breakdown of community social structures.

**(c) [8 marks] — Q9(c)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained strategy. Any four from:

- **Verify identity before financial transactions:** Always confirm the identity of individuals or organisations requesting money or personal financial information through independent verification — calling official phone numbers, visiting physical offices, or checking with the Bank of Ghana's licensed institutions register before making any payment.
- **Use strong, unique passwords and two-factor authentication:** Mobile money accounts, online banking, and social media accounts should be protected with strong passwords and two-factor authentication (2FA) to prevent unauthorised access by hackers who steal account details.
- **Be sceptical of "too good to be true" investment offers:** Ponzi schemes, pyramid investment clubs, and fake online investment platforms promise unrealistic returns. Citizens should verify all investment opportunities with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of Ghana before committing any funds.
- **Never share personal financial details through unverified channels:** Legitimate financial institutions will never ask for your PIN, OTP (one-time password), or full account details via phone call, SMS, or social media. Sharing such details, even with apparent authority figures, is the most common pathway to financial fraud.
- **Report suspected fraud to relevant authorities immediately:** Victims and witnesses of digital financial fraud should report to the Ghana Police Service Cybercrime Unit, the Bank of Ghana, or mobile money providers immediately to freeze accounts and prevent further losses.
- **Educate yourself and others on common fraud tactics:** Understanding how phishing emails, SIM swap fraud, romance scams, and fake investment platforms operate enables individuals to recognise and avoid them. Sharing this knowledge within families and communities creates a collective defence against digital fraud.

**Q10****(a) [4 marks] — Q10(a)**

Award 2 marks per requirement (1 for identification, 1 for explanation). Any two from:

- **Business registration:** All business ventures in Ghana must be legally registered with the Registrar General's Department under the Companies Act (2019). Registration provides legal recognition, the ability to enter contracts, access to banking, and protection of the business name.
- **Capital (start-up funding):** An entrepreneur must secure adequate financial resources — through personal savings, bank loans, investor contributions, or government grants — to cover initial operational costs including equipment, premises, stock, and staff salaries until the business becomes profitable.
- **Feasibility study and business plan:** Before investing, an entrepreneur must conduct a feasibility study to assess market demand, competition, and profitability, and develop a detailed business plan to guide operations, attract investors, and obtain bank financing.
- **Appropriate licences and permits:** Depending on the sector, businesses may require specific operational licences — from the Food and Drugs Authority for food businesses, the Ghana Revenue Authority for tax compliance, or the Environmental Protection Agency for businesses that affect the environment.

**Marking:** Award 2 marks per requirement with explanation. Total = 4 marks.

**(b) [8 marks] — Q10(b)**

Award 2 marks per well-explained point. Any four from:

- **Creation of direct employment:** Local businesses hire workers from the surrounding community — providing wages, salaries, and commissions that lift household incomes, enable access to better nutrition, healthcare, and education, and directly reduce local poverty levels.
- **Retention of profits within the local economy:** Unlike multinational corporations that repatriate profits to foreign shareholders, indigenous enterprises reinvest their earnings locally — purchasing raw materials from local suppliers, hiring local services, and depositing earnings in local banks — creating a multiplier effect that stimulates broader community economic activity.
- **Generation of government tax revenue:** Registered local businesses pay income tax, VAT, import duties, and business levies that fund government services — including roads, schools, and hospitals — that directly improve community living standards.
- **Development of local skills and entrepreneurship culture:** Successful local enterprises serve as training grounds and role models for aspiring entrepreneurs. Apprenticeship programmes in local businesses transfer technical skills — carpentry, tailoring, electronics repair, catering — that enable others to establish their own ventures.
- **Provision of affordable local goods and services:** Local businesses that produce food, consumer goods, and services within the community reduce the cost and access barriers that poor households face when purchasing from distant markets, improving the affordability of essential goods.
- **Community development and social responsibility:** Successful local business owners often contribute to community infrastructure — building schools, funding scholarships, supporting festivals, or constructing boreholes — as part of their social responsibility to their communities of origin.

**(c) [8 marks] — Q10(c)**

**Bilateral cooperation** refers to a direct agreement or partnership between two countries to achieve mutually beneficial goals — such as Ghana's bilateral agreements with China, the United States (MCC), and the United Kingdom.

**Multilateral cooperation** refers to partnerships involving three or more countries or international organisations working together toward shared objectives — such as Ghana's membership in ECOWAS, the African Union, the Commonwealth, and the United Nations.

**Key distinction:** Bilateral deals are simpler and more focused but limited in scope; multilateral arrangements are broader and more powerful but require complex negotiation and compromise.

Challenges in bilateral cooperation (2 marks):

- **Unequal bargaining power:** Ghana often negotiates from a position of economic weakness when dealing with more powerful bilateral partners such as China or the USA, resulting in loan agreements and trade deals that favour the stronger partner — including tied aid, high-interest loans, and demands for natural resource concessions.
- **Dependency and loss of policy autonomy:** Reliance on a single bilateral partner for funding or trade can create economic dependency, limiting Ghana's ability to make independent policy decisions without risking the withdrawal of critical financial support.

Challenges in multilateral cooperation (2 marks):

- **Slow decision-making and complex negotiations:** Reaching consensus among many member states with competing interests is time-consuming, meaning that multilateral responses to Ghana's development challenges are often delayed or watered down through political compromise.
- **Conditionalities and loss of sovereignty:** Multilateral institutions such as the IMF and World Bank attach structural adjustment conditions — such as subsidy removal, privatisation, and fiscal austerity — to their support, which can conflict with Ghana's national development priorities and reduce public welfare in the short term.

**Marking:** 2 marks for bilateral definition, 2 marks for multilateral, 2 marks for bilateral challenges, 2 marks for multilateral challenges. Total = 8 marks.

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