GOVERNMENT

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This syllabus aims at assessing the candidates’ ability to

(a) define the concepts of Government and show their understanding of its principles, institutions and processes.

(b) recognize their role as an informed citizens and their contributions towards the achievement of national development.

(c) evaluate the successes, failures and problems of governments in West Africa.

(d) analyse the constitutional developments and processes of colonial and post - independent government.

(e) appreciate the role of their country as a member of the international community.

SCHEME OF THE EXAMINATIONS

There will be two papers – Paper 1 and Paper 2, both of which must be taken. Papers 1 and 2 will be composite and will be taken at one sitting.

PAPER 1: This will consist of fifty multiple-choice objective questions drawn from the entire syllabus. Candidates will be required to answer all the questions in 1 hour for 40 marks.

PAPER 2: This will be a 2-hour essay type test consisting of two sections, Sections A and B as follows:

Section A: Elements of Government

Shall contain five questions out of which candidates shall be required to attempt any two.

Section B: Political and Constitutional Developments in West Africa and International Relations

Shall contain sets of five questions each; one set for one member country. Each candidate is to answer two questions chosen from the set on the country in which he/she is taking the examination.

The paper shall carry 60 marks.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

SECTION A: ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

1. MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE SUBJECT MATTER – GOVERNMENT

Government as an institution of the state

. Definition of state, features, structure and functions.

Government as a process or art or governing.
Government as an academic field of study – reasons for studying government.

2. **BASIC CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT**


   Meaning and features.


3. **CONSTITUTIONS**

   (i) Definition and Sources

   (ii) Functions

Types and Features, (Written and Unwritten, Rigid and Flexible).

4. **ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT**

   The Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary – Judicial Independence. (Types, Structure, Composition/membership; Functions; powers and limitations).

5. **STATE STRUCTURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF GOVERNMENT**

   (a) Types - Unitary, Federal, Confederal, Presidential or Non-parliamentary, Parliamentary or Cabinet, Monarchical and Republican.

   Meaning, types, features, merits and demerits.

6. **CITIZENSHIP**

   Meaning, mode of acquisition, rights, duties and obligations of individuals in the state. Means of safeguarding rights of citizens.

7. **POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEMS**

   Political Parties – definition, organization/structure, and functions.

   Party Systems – definition, types, merits and demerits.

8. **PRESSURE GROUPS, PUBLIC OPINION AND MASS MEDIA**

   Pressure Groups – definition, types, mode of operation and functions;

   Public opinion – definition, formation, Measurement and importance;
9. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEMS, PROCESSES AND ELECTORAL MANAGEMENT BODY

(a) Electoral Systems and Processes
   (i) Election- Meaning and purpose of elections.
   (ii) Franchise – meaning, and limitations.
   (iii) Types, advantages and disadvantages of Electoral Systems.
(b) Electoral Management Body – definition, function, problems/constrains.

10. PUBLIC/CIVIL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Public/Civil Service – Meaning, Structure, Characteristics and Functions.

Public/Civil Service Commission –meaning and Functions.

Public Corporations – definition, purposes, functions, control, challenges, need for commercialization and privatization.

Local Governments – Meaning, structure, Purposes, Functions, Sources of revenue, control and problems.

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

11. PRE-COLONIAL POLITICAL SYSTEM OF CANDIDATES’ RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES

The Structural Organization of the following:

(a) Nigeria - Hausa/Fulani, the Yoruba and the Igbo.

(b) Ghana - The Akan and the Talensi.

(c) Sierra Leone - The Mende and Temme.

(d) The Gambia - The Wolof, Mandingo and Jola.

(e) Liberia - The Vai and the Kru.

12. COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Policy and Structure of the British Colonial Administration – Crown Colony, Protectorate and Indirect Rule.
The Policy of French Colonial Administration – Assimilation and Association (Loi Cadre).

Impact, Advantages and disadvantages of Colonial Rule.

13. **NATIONALISM IN CANDIDATES’ RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES**

Nationalism: Meaning, factors and effects.

Key Nationalist leaders/movements and their contributions.

14. **CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CANDIDATES’ RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES**

(i) **Pre-Independence Constitutions**

Nigeria (features) - Clifford 1922
Richards 1946
Macpherson 1951
Littleton 1954

Ghana (features, merits and demerits) - Clifford 1916
Guggisberg 1925
Burns 1946
Arden Clarke 1951
Nkrumah 1954

Sierra Leone (features, merits and demerits) - Slatter 1924
Stevenson 1947
Beresford Stooke 1951
The 1956 and 1958 Constitutions.


(ii) **Post-Independence Constitutions – Features**

(a) Nigeria - Independence Constitution, 1960
Republican Constitution 1963
The 1979 and 1989 Constitutions

(b) Ghana - Independence Constitution, 1957
Republican Constitution 1960
2\textsuperscript{nd} Republican Constitution 1969
3\textsuperscript{rd} Republican Constitution 1979
15. **DEVELOPMENT OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE CANDIDATES’ RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES**

Nigeria  
Sierra Leone  
The Gambia  
Liberia  

Formation, Objectives, Sources of Finance, Achievements and Failures

16. **MILITARY RULE IN THE CANDIDATES’ RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.**

Nigeria  
Ghana;  
Sierra Leone  
The Gambia  
Liberia  

Causes, effects and various military regimes.

17. **FEDERAL/UNITARY SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT IN WEST AFRICA**

Nigeria  
Sierra Leone  
The Gambia  
Liberia  

Origin, Factors, Structure, Features and Problems

18. **FOREIGN POLICIES OF THE CANDIDATES’ RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES**

Nigeria  
Ghana  
Sierra Leone  
The Gambia  
Liberia
Definitions, Factors, objectives, advantages and disadvantages.

19. **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

The United Nations Organizations (UNO),
The Commonwealth of Nations,
African Union (AU) - NEPAD,
The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Origin, aims/objectives, achievements and problems.

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**WASSCE GOVERNMENT**

**SUGGESTED READING LIST**

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