A decorative border of pencils is arranged in a circular pattern around the perimeter of the page. The pencils are oriented with their tips pointing towards the center of the page.

**THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL,  
ACCRA**

**BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION**

**JUNE, 2018**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**FINAL MARKING SCHEME**

**THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL**  
**BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (SC) 2018**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES 2**  
**FINAL MARKING SCHEME**

**Scheme 1**

**Examples of natural disasters**

- (i) flood/torrential rain
- (ii) hurricane/typhoon
- (iii) tsunamis
- (iv) volcanic eruption
- (v) land slides
- (vi) wildfire/bush fire
- (vii) drought ~~fire~~
- (viii) avalanche
- (ix) tornado
- (x) earth quake
- (xi) earth tremor
- (xii) sink holes
- (xiii) blizzards
- (xiv) cyclonic storms
- (xv) thunder storms
- (xvi) hail stone
- (xvii) heat wave
- (xviii) water scarcity
- (xix) solar flare
- (xx) limnic eruption
- (xxi) lightening

**Any 5 points at 1 mark each=5 marks**

**(b) Ways by which the environment can be protected from degradation**

- (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

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**SOCIAL STUDIES 2**

- (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 /waking to reduce 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 of public transport instead of personal vehicles
  - (xxix) environmental impact assessment before establishing industries
  - (xxx) avoiding the use of genetically modified organisms
  - (xxxi) partaking in programmes supporting protecting the environment
  - (xxxii) control of sand winning, mining and
- Any 5 points well explained at 3 marks each=15 marks

Meaningful sentences at 2 marks each

Mere listing =1 mark each

(a)=5 marks, (b)=15 marks , Total =20 marks

- (xxxiii) planting of trees along water bodies
- ix setting firebelts
- ii use of proper mining methods.

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SOCIAL STUDIES 2

Scheme 2

(a) Characteristics of the North East Trade winds in Ghana

- (i) Another name is called harmattan
- (ii) blow from the North east of Ghana to the South west of Ghana in direction
- (iii) winds are normally dry
- (iv) the winds do not bring rains
- (v) the winds bring along dust
- (vi) blow around the months of November to March (or Nov to Feb.)
- (vii) bring about hazy weather conditions/poor visibility
- (viii) temperature of the winds is low/winds are cold
- (ix) associated with movements of air pressure belts
- (x) cloud cover is low
- (xi) low relative humidity

Any 5 points at 1 mark each=5 marks

(b) Description of the effects of the North East Trade Winds in Ghana

- (i) visibility is poor
- (ii) the weather become cold ,dry and dusty
- ((iii) prevents rainfall
- (iv) volume of rivers and dams decreases
- (v) dusty condition
- (vi) discomfort on eye, skin, nose and body
- (vii) air pollution
- (viii) rivers ,streams and creeks dry up
- (ix) affects aircraft, rail and ship operations
- (x) facilitate bush fires
- (xi) lips and feet bleed
- (xii) aid in salt production
- (xiii) farmers harvest and dry crops
- (xiv) cause bronchial related illnesses eg. asthhma
- (xv) facilitate clearing of farm lands
- (xvi) facilitate drying of laundry clothes

~~Reduce~~

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**SOCIAL STUDIES 2**

- (xvii) reduce the breeding conditions of mosquitoes
- (xviii) facilitate hunting of animals
- (xix) lack of pasture for animals

**Any 5 points well explained at 3 marks each =15 marks**

**Meaningful sentence =2 marks each**

**Mere listing =1 mark each**

**(a)=5 marks, (b)=15 marks Total=20 marks**

**Scheme 3**

**(a) (i) Definition of conflict Management**

Various measures used to reduce tension during period of misunderstanding to facilitate resolution 3 marks

**(ii) Sources of conflicts in society**

- (i) property
- (ii) intolerance of people
- (iii) chieftaincy disputes/power struggle
- (iv) poor media report
- (v) suspicion
- (vi) tribalism/ethnocentrism
- (vii) abuse of human rights
- (viii) location/siting of public facilities
- (ix) stereotyping/derogatory remarks
- (x) greed /selfishness /covetousness
- (xi) partiality/injustice
- (xii) ~~misunderstanding~~
- (xiii) misrepresentation of facts/issues
- (xiv) favouritism/nepotism
- (xv) looking down on minority group/discrimination
- (xvi) land ownership

**Any 5 points at 1 mark each=5 marks**

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**SOCIAL STUDIES 2**

**(b) Effects of ethnic conflicts in Ghana**

- (i) loss of property
- (ii) loss of lives
- (iii) prevent/retard developments
- (iv) discourage local investments
- (v) discourage foreign investments
- (vi) create instability/insecurity
- (vii) destruction of infrastructure
- (ix) intensify ethnic hatred and bigotry
- (x) human rights abuses
- (xi) suffering among children and women
- (xii) displacements of people and property
- (xiii) increase of government expenditure
- (xiv) restriction of goods and services
- (xv) living with constant fear of attack
- (xvi) imposition of curfews/state of emergency
- (xvii) economic activity becomes stagnant
- (xviii) lead to famine
- (xix) lead to braindrain/loss of professionals
- (xx) lead to emotional and psychological problems
- (xxi) retardation of education

**Any 4 points well explained at 3 marks each=12 marks**

**Meaningful sentence at 2 marks each**

**Mere listing at 1 mark each**

**(a)=3 marks (b)=5 marks (c)=12 marks Total=20 marks**

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**SOCIAL STUDIES 2**

**Scheme 4**

**(a) Ways through which Ghana cooperates with other nations**

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

**Any 4 points at 1 mark each=4 marks**

**(b) Reasons why Ghana co-operates with neighboring countries**

- (i) sharing of common ideas/technical co-operation
- (ii) fight common interests eg. hunger diseases
- (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 culture solidarity and sports
- (xiii) solicit financial assistance
- (xiv) relief assistance

BASIC EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (SC) 2018  
SOCIAL STUDIES 2

(xv) military assistance

Any 4 points well explained at 4 marks =16 marks

Meaningful sentences at 2 marks

Mere listing =1 mark each

(a)=4 marks (b)=16 Total=20 marks

Scheme 5

Ways by which state owned Enterprises differ from private owned Enterprises

- (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 individual/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 board of directors appointed by government, while private owned enterprises are controlled/managed by board of directors appointed by 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 provide 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



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**SOCIAL STUDIES 2**

- (xii) government may **allow private partnerships** in the setting up and operations of state owned enterprises while private owned enterprises **do not allow government partnerships** 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.
- (xiv) Government bears loses of public enterprise while loses are borne by individuals/share holders in private enterprise

**Any 5 points well stated at 4 marks each=20 marks**  
**Meaningful statement at 2 marks**  
**Mere listing at 1 mark each**  
**(a)=20 marks .Total=20 marks**  
**Tabular comparison 4 marks**  
**Comparism without conjunction = 3 marks**

**Scheme 6**

**(a) Ways by which the health needs of Ghanaians can be improved**

- (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
- (v)<sup>i</sup> training and retraining of medical personnel
- (vi)<sup>i</sup> observing proper sanitation and environmental cleanliness
- (vii)<sup>i</sup> preventive health education
- ~~x~~ (viii) first aid education
- ~~x~~ (ix) establishment of health centres
- ~~xii~~ (x) improvement of existing hospitals and clinic facilities
- ~~xiii~~ (xi) improvement of remuneration of all categories of health workers
- ~~xiv~~ (xii) NGO's, churches and donor agencies be encouraged to assist the health sector

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**SOCIAL STUDIES 2**

xv (xiii) Provision of essential drugs to the hospital

Any 4 points well stated at 2 marks each =8 marks

Mere mention - 1 mark each

Meaningful statements = 2 marks each

(b) Ways by which improved health of people can contribute to national development

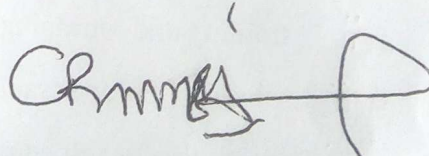
- (i) ready and available human resource
- (ii) saves income and accumulation of capital
- (iii) reduces absenteeism from work
- (iv) high human productivity
- (v) increases life expectancy
- (vi) reduces government expenditure on health
- (vi) source of taxes for government
- (vii) full utilization

Any 4 points well explained at 3 marks each=12 marks

Meaningful sentences at 2 marks each

Mere listing =1 mark each

(a)8 marks (b)12 marks Total =20 marks

C. R. ADDO MENSAH (C.E) 

27-6-18