

## MODULE 1: CARIBBEAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

### 1. Locations and Definition of the Caribbean Region and its Diaspora

- Geographical location:
    - (i) Names of territories;
    - (ii) Sub-regions, for example, Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, Bahamas;
    - (iii) Position of territories in relation to the Caribbean Sea, Atlantic Ocean and the continental land masses.
  - Definitions of the Caribbean Region:
    - (i) Geographical;
    - (ii) Geological;
    - (iii) Historical;
    - (iv) Political;
    - (v) Diasporic.
1. "The ideal way to describe the Caribbean is by using political and historical definitions." With the use of examples, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. (2013 – q5 – 30 marks)

### 2. The Historical Process

- Migratory movements and the establishment of patterns of settlement by different groups within the Caribbean from pre-Columbian times to 1838.
    2. Describe the major effects of slavery OR indentureship on Caribbean society and culture today. (2002 – Q1 – 20 marks)
    3. Using examples from the Caribbean, explain how Caribbean people throughout history have responded to oppression. (2008 – Q2 – 20 marks)
    4. Assess the role of ONE of the following in the formation of Caribbean identity: (i) African-Caribbean culture (ii) Indo-Caribbean culture. (2008 – Q5 – 30 marks)
    5. Describe 4 ways in which indigenous people have contributed to the way of life in the Caribbean. (2014 – Q1 – 20 marks)
    6. To what extent can it be argued that genocide and revolution are central themes in Caribbean history? (2011 – Q5 – 30 marks)
    7. Account for the changing role that race, colour and ethnic affiliation play in Caribbean society and culture. (2009 – Q5 – 30 marks)
  - Migratory movements within and outside the region from 1838 to present day: recognition of diasporic communities, for example, Santo Domingo, Panama and London.
    8. Describe how the migration of Caribbean people to the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom has impacted on the culture of these countries. (2002 – Q2 – 20 marks)
    9. Some commentators see the impact of foreign influences on aspects of the society and culture as a continuing issue in the Caribbean. To what extent do you agree or disagree? (2002 – Q5 – 30 marks)
    10. Describe the MAJOR migrations into the Caribbean that greatly impacted society and culture. (2010 – q2 – 20 marks)
  - The development of systems of production: slash and burn, encomienda, slavery, indentureship, the plantation system.
    11. "The history of the Caribbean is a history of the exploitation of labour." Discuss with reference to TWO of the following labour systems: (i) Encomienda (ii) Slavery (iii) indentureship (2011/2009?)
  - Responses to oppression and genocide the Caribbean people: resistance, revolution, development of peasant groups.
    12. Describe the contribution of peasant groups to the development of Caribbean society in the period after emancipation. (2007 – Q1 – 20 marks)
  - Movements toward independence:
    - (i) Political enfranchisement;
    - (ii) Adult suffrage;
    - (iii) Internal self-government;
    - (iv) Economic enfranchisement;
    - (v) Entrepreneurial activities, including shopkeeping and savings societies.
13. "Internal self-government was the most important movement towards independence in the Caribbean." Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. (2015 – Q6 – 30 marks)

### 3. Characteristics of Society and Culture

- Society:
    - (i) Shared common purpose;
    - (ii) A defined territorial space;
    - (iii) Continuity over time and space;
    - (iv) Citizenship within a space.
  - Culture:
    - (i) Learned behaviour common to all human beings;
    - (ii) Customs and traditions;
    - (iii) Norms and values which provide a guide to behaviour;
    - (iv) Institutions which prescribe behaviour;
    - (v) Gendered practices, for example, child rearing, employment.
14. Describe THREE different ways in which the term “culture” is used. Refer to examples from Caribbean society and culture to illustrate your answer. (2007 – Q2 – 20 marks)
  15. Examine, with reference to Caribbean society and culture, how cultural habits and values affect health issues. (2002 – Q6 – 30 marks)
  16. Describe FOUR ways in which Caribbean society and culture impact upon the economies of extra-regional countries. (2006 – Q2 – 20 marks)
  17. “There is no single Caribbean culture.” Do you agree? Provide arguments and examples to support your answer. (2009 – Q6 – 30 marks)
  18. Using THREE examples from the Caribbean, explain the relationship between culture and society. (2011 – Q1 – 20 marks)

### 4. Identity and Social Formation

- Cultural Diversity:
  - (i) Positive and negative effects of cultural diversity; ethnic and cultural differences; the accommodation made among different ethnic groups with respect to space, political and economic power and social visibility.
  19. Discuss the challenges for Caribbean society as it seeks to achieve national unity in a context of a cultural diversity. (2003 – Q6 – 30 marks)
  20. “European cultural institutions continue to impact Caribbean society and culture in the marketplace period.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (2011 – Q6 – 30 marks)
- Social Stratification:
  - (i) Plantation society and its impact on Caribbean social stratification (that is, race, colour, and money as major factors in social stratification); education as a basis for new class formation and upward mobility;
  - (ii) Concepts such as plantocracy, intelligentsia, middle class, bourgeoisie, working class, underclass, caste.
  21. Describe the causes of social stratification in Caribbean countries. (2004-Q1-20 marks)
  22. “Social Stratification continues to be a key feature of Caribbean society.” Using examples to support your answer, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. (2012 – Q5 – 30 marks)
  23. To what extent do the social challenges faced by people in the region hinder Caribbean unity? (2010 – q6 – 30 marks)
  24. “More women than men are achieving higher education in the Caribbean. Discuss the significance of this development for social stratification in Caribbean society.” (2000-Q6-30 marks)
  25. Examine FOUR factors that promoted social mobility in the Caribbean. (2015 – Q2 – 20 marks)
- Creolisation and Hybridisation:
  - (i) Process of cultural change in the Caribbean: acculturation, plural society; creolisation as argued by Edward Kamau Braithwaite; douglarisation, hybridisation;
  - (ii) Racial admixture and colour in the formation of Caribbean society and culture, for example, terms like mulatto, mestizo, dougla, creole;
  - (iii) Erasure, retention and renewal of cultural practices.
  26. “Cultural erasure, retention and renewal are processes found in all societies as they evolve.” Discuss the ways in which these processes have helped to shape the Caribbean society. (2000 – Q5 – 30 marks)
  27. “Cultural practices are never erased: they are transformed.” Using examples from the Caribbean, discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. (2012 – Q6 – 30 marks)
  28. Using examples from the Caribbean, explain TWO of the following concepts: (i) Cultural erasure (ii) Cultural retention (iii) Cultural renewal. (2008 – q1 – 20 marks)
  29. Discuss the view that a ‘Caribbean identity’ is more clearly evident among Caribbean nationals who meet outside the region than it is among nationals in the Caribbean itself. (2004 – Q5 – 2004)
  30. Drawing on your own experiences, discuss the extent to which the concept of “Caribbean Identity” is a myth or a reality. (2005 – Q6 – 30 marks)

31. "All ah we is one." Discuss the social challenges faced by Caribbean people in achieving Caribbean unity. (2006 – Q6 – 30 marks)

## **5. Impact of Geographical Phenomena**

32. Examine **FOUR** ways in which settlement patterns in the Caribbean have been influenced by the physical landscape.
33. (2015 – Q1 – 20 marks)
34. Use **ONE** Caribbean country as an example to show how the physical landscape has influenced selected aspects of its society and culture. (2000 – Q1 – 20 marks)
35. Describe how the physical landscape has influenced settlement patterns in the Caribbean. (2003 – Q2 – 20 marks)
36. Explain **THREE** ways in which the physical landscape has influenced settlement patterns in the Caribbean. (2011 – Q2 – 20 marks).
- Plate tectonics:
    - (i) definition;
    - (ii) location and movement of the Caribbean plate and its interaction with other plates;
    - (iii) earthquakes and volcanoes: threat of tsunamis, social displacement.
37. Assess the measures that Caribbean countries can realistically undertake to minimise the danger posed by earthquakes.
- Hurricanes – social and economic consequences.
  - Soils – erosion, conservation.

38. Describe 4 measures that can be taken to minimize the impact of soil erosion in the Caribbean. (2014 – Q2 – 20 marks)
  - Coral reefs – coastal protection, sustainability of fishing industry.

39. Describe the importance of coral reefs to the culture and society of the Caribbean. (2001-Q1-20 marks)

40. Describe the value of coral reefs to Caribbean society and culture. (2005-Q1-20marks)

41. Examine **FOUR** factors which have caused coral reefs in the Caribbean to be threatened with extinction. Include examples in your response. (2013-q1-20marks)

42. Examine **THREE** measures that Caribbean countries can implement to minimise the danger posed to coral reefs in the region. (2009 – Q1 – 20 marks)
  - Droughts and Floods – social and economic impact.

43. "The Caribbean is unprepared to cope with natural disasters such as volcanic eruptions and earthquakes." Evaluate this statement. (2001 – q6 – 30 marks)

44. Examine **THREE** strategies that Caribbean countries can use to minimise the impact of earthquakes in the region. (2012 – Q2 – 20 marks)

45. Discuss the social and economic impact of natural disasters on the Caribbean. (2008 – Q6 – 30 marks)

46. "Flooding is caused by a combination of natural and man-made factors." Discuss the extent to which flooding is a **MAJOR** environmental hazard in the Caribbean. (2010 – q6 – 30 marks)

## **6. Impact of Societal Institutions on Caribbean People**

- Family forms such as nuclear, extended, visiting.

47. Examine **THREE** ways in which the family, as a social institutions, impacts on society and culture in the Caribbean. (2012 – Q1 – 20 marks)
- Education: How has education impacted societal institutions in the region (colonial vs. pre-colonial; gender).

48. Describe how education as a social institution impacts on Caribbean society and culture. (2005 – Q2 – 20 marks)

49. Assess the ways in which colonial education impacted the formation of Caribbean society and culture. (2013 – q6 – 30 marks)

50. Describe **THREE** ways in which education facilitated the colonial agenda in the Caribbean. (2010 – q1 – 20 marks)
- Religion: African, Asian, European derived, syncretic.

51. Assess the extent to which religion continues to dominate the life of Caribbean people. (2007 – Q6 – 30 marks)
- Justice System: police, courts including Caribbean Courts of Justice, correction.

52. Examine at least **FOUR** challenges being faced by the justice system in Caribbean society and culture today. (2006 – Q1 – 20 marks)

53. Examine **THREE** ways in which the justice system, as a social institution, impacts on society and culture. (2009 – Q2 – 20 marks)

## 7. Caribbean Arts and Popular Culture in the Region and its Diaspora

54. "Carnival and Phagwah create opportunities for Caribbean people to publicly express their identities." Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement. (2015 – Q5 – 30 marks)
- Caribbean art forms (for example, popular music, culinary practices, festivals).
55. "Although there is diversity in Caribbean music, it still remains the major integrating force Caribbean people away from home." Discuss. (2000 – Q7 – 30 marks)
56. Describe ONE art form or expression of popular culture has contributed significantly to the economic development of Caribbean countries. (2003 – Q 3 – 20 marks)
57. During the past three decades Caribbean music and Caribbean festivals have gained widespread acceptance internationally. Analyze the nature of this impact for the Caribbean. (2003 – Q5 – 30 marks)
- Human and cultural development via the arts.
  - Contributions made by individuals, for example, Rex Nettleford, Louise Bennet, Beryl McBurnie, Paule Marshal, Aubrey Cummings, Martin Carter.
  - Art Forms in the diaspora, Carnivals, for example, Notting Hill, Caribana and the West Indian Day Parade.
58. Describe the factors that have led Caribbean migrants living in metropolitan countries to create a "home away from home." (2003-Q1-20 marks)

## 8. Caribbean-Global Interactions

- Caribbean influences on extra-regional countries:

59. "Caribbean migrants in the United Kingdom and North America have had a limited impact on those societies." Present arguments for OR against this statement. (2007 – Q5 – 30 marks)

    - (i) Political issues created within countries of Europe and North America by the presence of large numbers of Caribbean people (for example, impact of the Haitians and Cubans living in Florida upon the politics of that State);
      - The impact of Caribbean Festivals, for example, Notting Hill in the United Kingdom, the West Indian Day parade in Brooklyn, Carnival in Miami and Caribana in Canada, on metropolitan countries

60. "Caribbean festivals such as Caribana in Canada, Notting Hill Carnival in England and Labour Day in Brooklyn, New York have a positive effect on the economics of the host countries." Discuss. (2001- q5 – 30 marks).

    - The impact of migrant labour on the metropolitan countries.
    - (ii) The impact of Rastafari on countries throughout the world.

61. Describe the impact of Rastafarianism on cultural practices beyond the Caribbean region. (2001 – Q2 – 20marks)

62. Describe FOUR ways in which the Rastafarian culture has impacted the societies of metropolitan countries. (2013-Q2-20 marks)

63. Examine the impact of Rastafarian culture on the metropolitan societies of North America and Europe. (2010 – q 5 – 30 marks)

64. "The migration of Caribbean nationals to the UK and North America have benefitted these countries more than the Caribbean." Discuss. (2000-Q2-20marks)
- Influences of extra-regional societies on the Caribbean:

65. Examine the extent to which diasporic communities influence the formation of Caribbean identity. (2014 – Q5 – 30 marks)

  - (i) Consumption patterns: remittances, goods and services;
  - (ii) Art forms – impact of colonialism: music, theatre arts, visual arts;
  - (iii) Education: impact of colonialism; the information age; language; curriculum reforms.
  - (iv) Political influences:
    - Westminster System,
    - Rule of law,
    - Electoral processes,
    - Labour: the influence of migratory labour;
  - (iii) Sport – cricket, soccer, basketball, track and field;
  - (iv) Religion – traditional and non-traditional religious practices.

66. To what extent do European cultural institutions continue to dominate Caribbean society and culture (2005 – Q5 – 30 marks)

## MODULE 2: ISSUES IN CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Concepts and Indicators of Development

- Concepts:
  - (i) Sustainable development:
    - 67. Describe the contribution made by Caribbean Governments to sustainable development in the region. (2008 – Q3 – 20 marks)
    - 68. In light of the region's vulnerable environment, discuss the extent to which sustainable development is a viable option. (2015 – Q7 – 30 marks)
  - (ii) Economic development:
    - 69. Discuss 4 measures that can be taken by Caribbean governments to promote economic growth during a recession. (2014 – q4 – 20 marks)
    - 70. Discuss THREE similarities and THREE differences between sustainable development and economic development. (2011 – Q3 – 20 marks)
  - (iii) Human development.
    - 71. What do you understand by the term "development"? How would you decide whether Caribbean countries are "developed"? (2000 – Q3 – 20 marks)
    - 72. Using examples from the Caribbean, describe the importance of EACH of the following concepts: (i) Economic development (ii) Political development (iii) Social development. (2009 – Q3 – 20 marks)
- Indicators:
  - (i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
  - (ii) Gross National Product (GNP);
  - (iii) per capita;
  - (iv) Gini coefficient;
  - (v) Human Development Index (HDI);
  - (vi) Productivity;
  - 73. Describe FOUR ways in which Caribbean countries can increase the level of productivity. (2012 – Q4 – 20 marks)
  - (vii) Internet penetration;
  - (viii) Modern technology;
  - 74. Describe FOUR ways in which technology has advanced development in the Caribbean. (2012 – Q3 – 20 marks)
  - 75. "Imported technology has marginally improved the economies of the Caribbean." To what extent do you agree with this statement? (2003 – Q8 – 30 marks)
  - (ix) Good governance;
  - (x) Responsible environmental factors.
  - 76. Examine FOUR ways in which the Caribbean countries can achieve high levels of productivity. (2004 – Q4 – 20 marks)
  - 77. Examine the view that although environmental issues are extremely crucial on the development of a region, in the Caribbean they continue to be accorded low priority. (2002 – Q3 – 20 marks)
  - 78. For a named Caribbean country, describe the factors that may be hindering the process of development. (2005 – Q3 – 20 marks)
  - 79. Outline FOUR indicators of development and describe their relevance as indicators of development in the Caribbean. (2007 – Q3 – 20 marks)

### 2. Factors that Promote or Hinder Development

- Gender inequality.
  - 80. Describe FOUR ways in which the empowerment of women can promote development in the Caribbean. (2013-Q4-20 marks)
  - 81. Describe how discrimination against women impacts on development in the Caribbean. (2005 – Q4 – 20 marks)
  - 82. To what extent can the inequitable treatment of women be considered a "development" issue? Discuss with special reference to the Caribbean. (2004- Q7-30 marks)
  - 83. Describe THREE ways in which discrimination against women hinders development in the region. (209 – Q4 – 30 marks)
- Political ideologies and popular movements.
  - 84. Explain, using relevant examples, how political ideologies impact on the development of Caribbean countries. (2002 – Q8 – 30 marks)
- Distribution of wealth and resources.
  - 85. Explain how the distribution of wealth in a Caribbean country impacts on its development. (2007 – Q4 – 20 marks)
  - 86. Describe how the distribution of wealth in the Caribbean hinders development in the region. (2010 – q4 – 20 marks)

- Changing class boundaries.
  - Entrepreneurial drive and activity.
  - Natural and human-made disasters.
  - Government policies.
  - Use of technology.
    - (i) Global conditions.
    - (j) Quality and relevance of education.
87. Describe some positive and negative effects of population growth on the development in the Caribbean. (2001-q3-20marks)
- Tourism:
    - (i) Contribution;
    - (ii) Challenges;
    - (iii) Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO).
87. Explain how the tourist industry has helped to shape patterns of behaviour within Caribbean communities. (2004-Q2-20marks)
88. "The Caribbean needs sustainable tourism." Discuss the extent to which you agree that it is feasible for the Caribbean to practice sustainable tourism. (2012-Q7-30 marks)
89. Suggest ways in which the tourism industry in the Caribbean can further advance development in the region. (2005 – Q8 – 30 marks)
90. Describe FOUR challenges faced by Caribbean government in their efforts to promote tourism development. (2006 – Q4 – 20 marks)
91. "Tourism has advanced development in the Caribbean." Present arguments for AND against this statement. (2009 – Q8 -30 marks)

### **3. Globalisation and Development**

- Definition and Forms of Globalisation.
  - Facilitators of globalisation and development, for example:
    - (i) World Trade Organisation (WTO);
    - (ii) Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA);
    - (iii) International Monetary Fund (IMF);
92. Discuss FOUR ways in which structural adjustment programmes (SAP's) impact development in the Caribbean. (2015 – Q3 – 20 marks)
- (iv) World Bank;
  - (v) Transnational organisations;
  - (vi) Technology;
93. Describe FOUR ways in which technology facilitates globalisation in the Caribbean. (2008 – Q4 – 30 marks)
- (vii) Ideologies: social, gender, economic, political.
94. Examine TWO ways in which EACH of the following organisations facilitates development in the Caribbean: (a) The World Bank (b) The World Trade Organisation (2013-Q3-20 marks)
- Impact and Response to Globalisation:
    - (i) Industry and commerce;
    - (ii) Distributional sector (supermarkets, department stores);
95. Discuss 4 ways in which the distribution sector in the Caribbean could contribute to the overall growth and development of the region and its diaspora. (2014 – q4 – 20 marks)
- (iii) Labour;
96. Explain how globalization affects labour and trade in the Caribbean. (2010 – q3 – 20 marks)
- (iv) Technology
  - (iv) Ideology;
  - (v) Popular movements: Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action (CAFRA), Women's Action for New Directions (WAND), Environmental and Social Justice Non-Governmental Organisations.
97. "Breaches of social justice hinder development by perpetuating inequality in Caribbean society." Discuss this statement with reference to age and class. (2011 – Q8 – 30 marks)
98. "Globalisation benefits the rich and powerful countries more than it benefits the nations of the Caribbean." To what extent do you agree with this statement? (2001-q7-30 marks)
99. Describe how globalisation affects the prices of goods and services in Caribbean countries. (2004 – Q3 – 20 marks)
100. Describe how globalisation may lead to the demise of enterprises that were once viable in the Caribbean. (2002 – Q4 – 30 marks)
101. Describe FOUR ways in which the process of globalisation is affecting the development of the Caribbean. (2006 – Q3 – 20 marks)

## 4. The Integration Movement

- The Evolution of the Integration Movement:
  - (i) West Indies Federation (WIF);
  - (ii) Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA);
  - (iii) The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM);

102. Discuss the extent to which the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), in its present form, is capable of responding to the economic challenges of globalisation. (2015 – Q8 – 30 marks)

103. “The ultimate goal of CARICOM is to institute a single Government for CARICOM member states.” If this goal becomes a reality, discuss the ways in which this development may help OR hinder the movement towards Caribbean integration. (2009 – Q7 – 30 marks)

104. Discuss the view that freedom of movement is the key factor hindering integration in the Caribbean region. (2011 – Q7 – 30 marks)

  - (iv) Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS);
  - (v) Association of Caribbean States (ACS).

105. Describe THREE factors that encourage Caribbean integration and assess the impact this integration is likely to have on social, political and economic development of the region. (2007 – Q8 – 30 marks)

106. “CARICOM cannot last for five more years!” Discuss the extent to which you agree with this statement in view of the challenges faced by CARICOM. (2012-Q8-30 marks)

107. Discuss the view that a major challenge to the integration movement in the Caribbean is the wide disparity in levels of development among member countries of Caricom. (2004 – q7 – 30 marks).

108. “Freedom of movement poses the greatest challenge to establishing the CSME.” To what extent do you agree with this comment? (2006 – Q7 – 30 marks)

109. Describe the evolution of the Caribbean integration movement from 1958 to the present time. (2000 – Q4 – 20 marks)
- Achievements and challenges of the following:
  - (i) The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM);
  - (ii) The University of the West Indies (UWI);
  - (iii) Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC);
  - (iv) West Indies Cricket Board (WICB);

110. “West Indian cricket, once the pride and joy of Caribbean sports-fans worldwide, has in recent years often lacked competitiveness in test matches.” Assess the impact that this “lack of competitiveness” will have on regional cricket in general AND on the region’s development specifically. (2007 – Q7 – 30 marks)

  - (v) Caribbean Institute of Media and Communication (CARIMAC);
  - (vi) CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME);
  - (vii) Regional Security System (RSS);
  - (viii) Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

111. “Unless there is political harmony and social justice, integration as proposed by CARICOM is only a dream.” Evaluate this statement. (2001 – q8 – 30 marks)

112. Examine how freedom of the press impacts on development in the Caribbean. (2005 – Q7 – 30 marks)

## 5. Contributions of Sport

- Generation of income.
  - Health and fitness.
  - Educational opportunities.
  - Development of Caribbean identity.
  - Discipline and morale.
  - International recognition.
  - Sports tourism.
113. Describe the contribution made by sports to regional integration and economic development. (2001 – q4 – 20 marks)
114. Discuss the extent to which sports have contributed to the development of Caribbean identity regionally and in the diaspora (2013-q7-30marks)
115. To what extent do sports in the Caribbean provide educational opportunities for Caribbean people as well as a route to Caribbean nationalism? (2006 – Q 8 – 30 marks)
116. For one named Caribbean territory, examine its commitment to human development through sports. (2010 – q7 – 30 marks)
117. “Sports have made a major contribution to development in the Caribbean.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? (2003 – Q7 – 30 marks)
118. Discuss FOUR challenges that are faced by Caribbean governments in using sports as a means of facilitating development in the region. (2009 – Q4 – 20 marks)

## **6. Intellectual Traditions**

119. Discuss FOUR ways in which popular movements in the Caribbean have shaped the region's political identity. (2015 – Q4 – 20 marks)

Objectives and impact of the following:

- *African Caribbean thought*: Pan Africanism; negritude; Rastafari;
  - *Economic and political thought*: industrialisation by invitation; Marxism; dependency theory;
120. Discuss the extent to which the dependency theory is still useful in explaining Caribbean development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. (2014 – Q7 – 30 marks)
- *Caribbean feminist thought* and theories of gender;
  - *Indo-Caribbean thought*;
  - *Indigenous perspectives*.

## **7. Roles and Functions of the Mass Media**

- Provision of information.
- Entertainment.
- Construction of national, regional and diasporic identity.
- Promotion of cultural experience and exchange.
- Responding to cultural imperialism.
- Promotion and defence of rights and citizens.

121. "Freedom of the press is a necessity in all Caribbean countries." Do you agree? Provide arguments and examples to support your answer. (2008 – Q7 – 30 marks)

122. "The mass media in the Caribbean is pre-occupied with sensational news reporting such as crime and violence – rapes and burglaries – with little focus on the region's economic, educational and other developmental issues. Give arguments for AND against this statement. (2010 – q8 – 30 marks)

123. Describe how political interference has affected the mass media's ability to contribute positively to the development of the Caribbean region. (2003 – Q4 – 20 marks)

## **8. Social Justice**

- Knowledge of competing concepts of social justice, for example, recognition of natural rights, welfare and mutual advantage.
- Discrimination on the grounds of age, gender, ethnicity, race, class, and sexual orientation; police brutality.

124. Discuss the ways in which discrimination in the Caribbean on the basis of ethnicity and sexual orientation can limit development. (2014 – q8 – 30 marks)

125. "Many Caribbean people continue to experience discrimination in their own countries." Discuss this statement with reference to age, ethnicity and class. (2008 – q8 – 30 marks)

- Indicators of development affected by breaches of social justice:

(i) levels of social inequality;

126. Discuss the extent to which the inequitable distribution of wealth in Caribbean countries can be regarded as a breach of social justice. (2004 – q8 – 30 marks)

(ii) productivity levels;

(iii) quality of life;

(iv) democratic rights.

127. "Development is directly related to the ability of citizens to exercise their fundamental democratic rights." Do you agree? Using examples from the Caribbean, assess the validity of the statement above. (2013-q8-30marks)

128. "The failure of Caribbean countries to provide adequately for the needs of the physically disabled is an injustice to the disabled themselves and is also an impediment to the development of the countries of which they are citizens." Discuss this statement. (\$\$\$ - Q8 – 30 marks)