SECTION A

1. The principal reasons for the 1930s disturbances were:
   I. A Failed Political System
   II. General poor labour conditions in the Commonwealth Caribbean
   III. A lack of constitutional and adequate labour relations machinery for redressing grievances
   IV. The Effects of the Great Depression.

   a) All of the above
   b) II, III, and IV
   c) I, III and IV
   d) I only

2. The major recommendations of the Moyne Commission were:
   I. The provision of Free school meals and clothes for poor children
   II. The Clearing of slums and the provision of housing financed by government
   III. Laws to protect trade unions especially against Law of Tort
   IV. The granting of independence to the colonies

   a) I, II, III
   b) IV and II
   c) All of the above
   d) I, IV and II
3. Which of these defining features best approximates the definition of a Creole society:
   I. Each ethnic group retains its own religion, its own culture and language, its own ideas and ways.
   II. Acculturation: absorption of one culture by another socialisation, imitation, language, sex etc
   III. Interculturation: more reciprocal, spontaneous process of mixture despite diversity
   IV. A way of seeing Caribbean society, not in terms of white and black, master and slave, in separate nuclear units, but as contributory parts of a whole”.
   a) II, III, and IV
   b) I, II, and IV
   c) All of the above
   d) I, III, and IV

4. A Plural society can be defined as:
   I. Heterogeneous to the point of incompatibility between various sections/segments of the population
   II. Having no cultural unity; political only
   III. Acculturation: absorption of one culture by another socialisation, imitation, language, sex etc.
   IV. Each group holding its own religion, its own culture and language, its own ideas and ways.
   a) I and IV
   b) I, II, and IV
   c) II and IV
   d) All of the above

5. Industrialization by Invitation was based on the following assumptions:
   I. To seek to develop the region by diversifying the national economy away from sugar monoculture.
   II. To overcome the traditional Caribbean problem of dependence on agriculture.
   III. To encourage the inflow of foreign investment to generate sufficient profits to set in motion self-sustaining growth.
   IV. To encourage export-oriented industrialization with the enactment of appropriate policies to persuade manufacturers who were already selling in overseas markets to locate their plants in the Caribbean.
   a) None of the above
   b) I, II, and IV only
   c) All of the above
   d) I and IV only
6. With the exception of Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana the hierarchy of courts in the Commonwealth Caribbean are as follows:
   I. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 2. The Court of Appeal, 3. The High Court/Supreme Court, 4. Lower or Magistrates Courts
   II. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 2. The High Court/Supreme Court, 3. The Court of Appeal, 4. Lower or Magistrates Courts
   III. The High Court/Supreme Court, 2. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 3. The Court of Appeal, 4. Lower or Magistrates Courts
   IV. The Supreme Court of Appeals, 2. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 3. The Court of Appeal, 4. Lower or Magistrates Courts

   a) IV only
   b) None of the above
   c) I and IV
   d) I only

7. The Parliamentary System of government is praised for:
   I. Its ability to pass legislation easier than within a presidential system
   II. Its flexibility and responsiveness to the public.
   III. It is considered more accountable than a presidential system, since power is not divided.
   IV. It is easier for voters to tell who is responsible for inaction than in a presidential system.

   a) IV only
   b) All of the above
   c) I, II and IV
   d) None of the above

8. Which of the following is NOT the function of the Prime Minister?
   I. The PM is the chief spokesman and representative of the nation.
   II. He/she is the party’s master tactician and strategist playing the individual role and devising the run-up for the next election.
   III. He/she appoints the ministers and is the supreme conciliator of diverse factions in moments of internal strife.
   IV. Affixing the Public Seal (of which the Governor General is the keeper) on important state documents such as the instruments appointing the Chief Justice and High Court judges.

   a) I, II, and III
   b) IV and III
   c) IV only
   d) III only
9. Procedural or formal justice has as its assumptions:
   I. That decisions or outcomes of justice are achieved, as opposed to the content of
      the decisions themselves.
   II. That the legal system operates according to an established set of rules designed to
        ensure a just outcome.
   III. At the heart of procedural justice stands the principle of formal equality.
   IV. The law should be applied in a manner that does not discriminate between
        individuals on grounds like gender, race, religion or social background.

   a) I, III and IV
   b) All of the above
   c) II, III and IV
   d) I only

10. Substantive justice is based on the contradictory assumption that: The legal process may
    generate injustice not because law is unfairly applied but because law itself is unjust.
    a) True
    b) False

11. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a liberal democracy?
    I. A Bill of Rights
    II. Unity of Power
    III. Regular free and fair elections
    IV. Separation of powers

    a) IV only
    b) II only
    c) I, III, and IV
    d) II and IV

12. Capitalism can best be defined as:
    I. A belief in individual freedom
    II. An acceptance of the market/private sector as the dominant driver of the economy
    III. Intervention of the state in economic affairs is to be avoided, and may be tolerated
         only in extreme circumstances.
    IV. Each sector of the economy is organised into state dominated corporations or
        associations of employers and employees headed by the member of a political
        party.

    a) I, II and III
    b) IV only
    c) All of the above
    d) II and IV only

13. On Friday 6th March 2015 which of the following countries was the last to join the
    Caribbean Court of Justice?
    a) Trinidad and Tobago
    b) Belize
    c) Jamaica
    d) The Commonwealth of Dominica
14. Devaluation is not a universal policy of a structural adjustment programme.
   a) True
   b) False

15. Marx described alienation as:
   I. The emotional, cognitive, and psychological damage done to the proletariat by capitalism.
   II. Alienation from the self. A worker alienated from his or her self has lost a sense of self-awareness and identity.
   III. Proletarians are also likely to suffer alienation from the work process, from other workers, and from society.
   IV. The bourgeoisie that lives primarily by purchasing the labor power of others
   a) All of the above
   b) I, II and III
   c) IV only
   d) II and IV

SECTION B
Short Answer Questions

Write short notes on any FOUR (4) of the following: each response should provide supporting examples to illustrate your answer. Each response is worth 5 marks.

I. What is meant by the First Past the Post Electoral System? Identify at least two strengths and two weaknesses of this electoral system.

II. What is meant by Proportional Representation? Identify at least two strengths and two weaknesses of this electoral system.

III. Define Political-Unionism and identify five challenges Trade Unions face in the Caribbean.

IV. What is meant by The Welfare State?

V. Outline five reasons why substantive justice is fraught with difficulty.

VI. Provide five supporting reasons and five reasons against the establishment of the Caribbean Court of Justice.

VII. Using a structuralist approach identify five reasons for the causes of poverty.

VIII. Identify the four guiding principles of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas providing at least two examples of each.
SECTION C
ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE (1) question. Each response is worth 25 marks.

1. On reflection, the 1930s disturbances laid the foundation for the development of the modern Caribbean. Critically discuss the accuracy of this assertion.

2. "Trade Unions have often been overlooked as principal institutions for the shaping of governance in Caribbean society and as such they are increasingly being seen as irrelevant to the continued shaping of our political economic and social development," (Trotman). What are the challenges the Trade Union movement continues to face in the Caribbean? Provide examples to support your answer.

3. The Plantation economy model has no relevance in explaining the current features of the contemporary Caribbean. Critically discuss the accuracy of this assertion.

4. "Allegations of vote buying are only a smoke screen for avoiding discussion of other fundamental problems that undermine liberal democracy in the Caribbean." Critically discuss the accuracy of this claim.

5. "The Non-Capitalist Path to Development (NCPD) offered a viable alternative to the chronic social, economic and political legacy of colonialism, but for those countries bold enough to attempt it, it left a landscape of poverty which to this day still haunts them." Why has the NCPD been so difficult to implement in the Caribbean? Discuss with reference to any two countries you have studied.

6. "The reason why the Caribbean Court of Justice has not been unanimously accepted by all CARICOM States is because of the flawed idea that the courts of law are the guarantors of justice." Critically discuss the accuracy of this statement.

7. The IMF/World Bank's prescriptive structural adjustment programmes have led to the high and growing levels of social inequality and poverty in the Caribbean. Critically discuss the accuracy of this statement with reference to two Caribbean countries you have studied.

8. The reason for CARICOM's lackluster performance is not the opportunistic politician, but the people who must assure their own destiny." Discuss the validity of this assertion.

END OF EXAMINATION PAPER