



2018. M105

Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate 2018

Politics and Society - Ordinary Level

Wednesday, 20 June – Afternoon 2:00-4:30

400 marks

Centre Stamp

Examination Number					

	Question	Mark	
		Examiner	Adv. Ex.
Section 1	Q. 1		
Section 2	Q. 2		
	Q. 3		
	Q. 4(a)		
	Q. 4(b)		
Section 3	Q. 5		
	Q. 6		
	Q. 7		
	Q. 8		
	Q. 9		
	Q. 10		
Total (Paper)			

	Mark	
	Examiner	Adv. Ex.
1. Total of end of page totals		
2. Aggregate total of all disallowed questions		
Mark awarded (1 minus 2)		

	Mark	
	Examiner	Adv. Ex.
Examination Paper		
Bonus for Irish		
Grand Total (Paper)		
Citizenship Project Report		
Final mark awarded		

Instructions

There are three sections in this examination paper.

Section A	Short Answer Questions	100 marks
Section B	Data-Based Questions	150 marks
Section C	Discursive Essays	150 marks

Answer all sections.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet. You may lose marks if you do not do so. You are not required to use all of the space provided.

Additional pages are provided if needed. Label any extra work clearly with the question number and part.

You may only use blue or black pen when writing your answers. Do not use pencil.

Section 1						
Question 1	(a)			(k)		
	(b)			(l)		
	(c)			(m)		
	(d)			(n)		
	(e)			(o)		
	(f)			(p)		
	(g)			(q)		
	(h)			(r)		
	(i)			(s)		
	(j)			(t)		
				Examiner	Adv. Ex.	
Cumulative mark						
Total of disallowed marks						
Mark awarded						

Answer **fifteen** of the following items, **(a)**, **(b)**, **(c)**... Answer in the spaces provided.

Question 1

- (a)** Name **two** groups who are under-represented in decision-making processes in schools. Explain your answer.

Group 1: _____

Group 2: _____

- (b) (i)** The _____ Court of _____ is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

- (ii)** Why would an Irish citizen take a case to this court?

- (c)** Outline the role of Dr Niall Muldoon, Ombudsman for Children in Ireland.



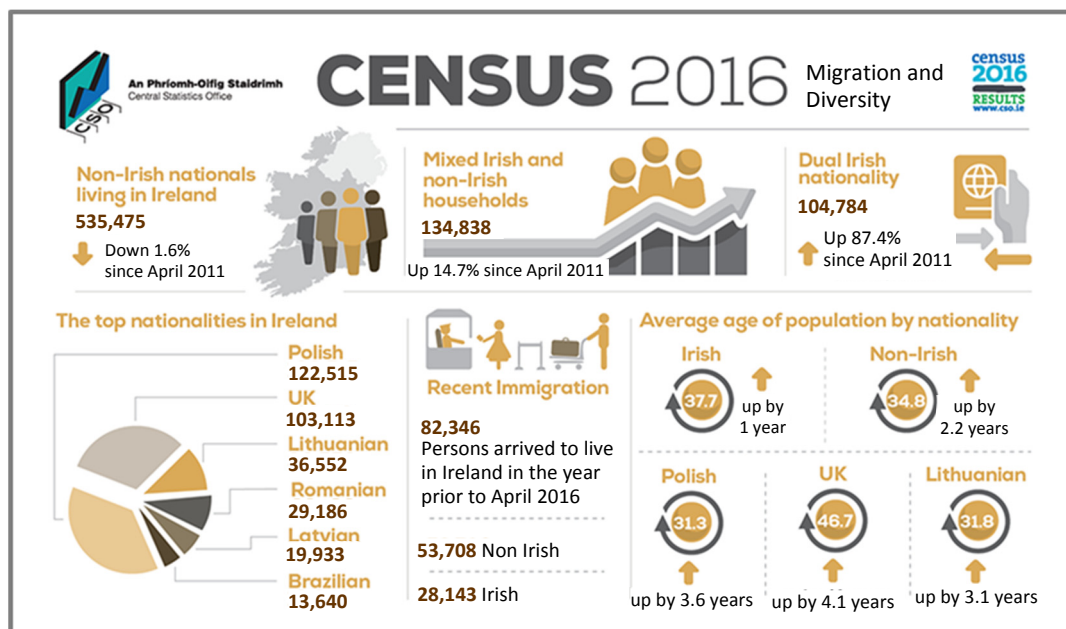
(d) Name **two** human rights organisations in Ireland. Describe the work of one of these organisations.

1. _____

2. _____

Work: _____

(e) Examine the 2016 Census data on migration and diversity in Ireland, and answer the questions that follow.



(i) What were the top **two** non-Irish nationalities recorded in the 2016 census?

(ii) Describe **one** strength and **one** limitation of census data.

Strength: _____

Limitation: _____

(f) Which of the following European Union bodies represents the citizens of the member states through the work of MEPs? Tick one only (✓).

- European Commission ☐
- European Parliament ☐
- Council of the European Union ☐

(g) Explain what is meant by 'civil disobedience'. Name an example of civil disobedience.

Example: _____

(h) List **three** impacts of climate change on people in less developed countries.

(i) Explain the term 'patriarchy'. Give an example of patriarchy in society today.

Example: _____

(j) Explain the term 'genocide' and describe an example of 'genocide.'

Example: _____

- (k) What is the role of civil society bodies or groups in democratic societies? Name **one** of these bodies or groups.

Role: _____

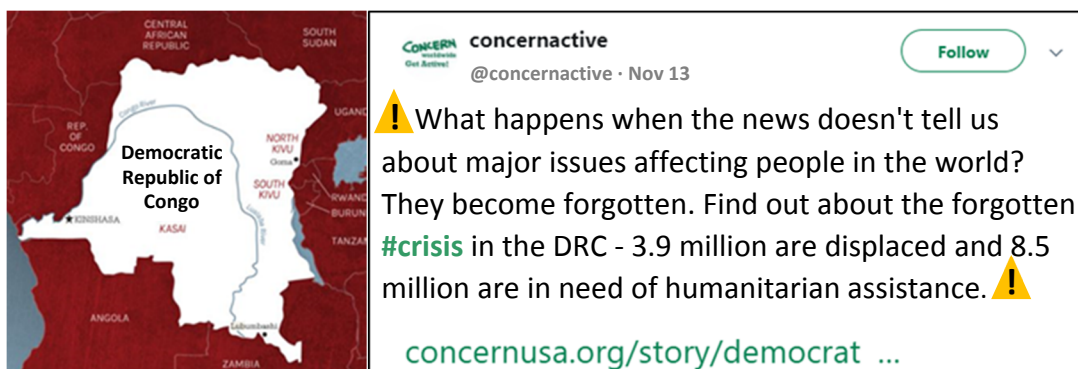
Name: _____

- (l) In 2008 the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development was issued. Describe **two** functions of this Declaration.

First function: _____

Second function: _____

- (m) The tweet below is a comment on the absence of media coverage of the ongoing crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where over 5 million conflict-related deaths have been recorded since 1998.



Do the media have a social responsibility to report on a major crisis such as this one?
Give **two** reasons for your answer.

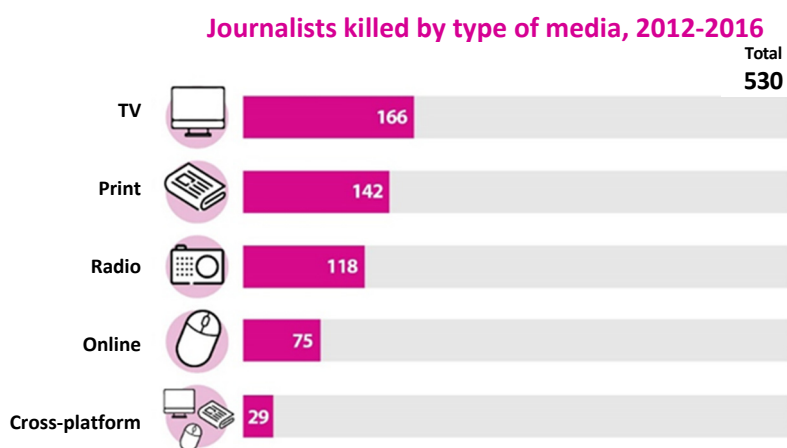
1. _____

2. _____

- (n) Explain what it means for a right to be 'limited' and give an example.

Example: _____

- (o) In 2017 UNESCO published a report on freedom of expression and media development, showing world trends in the safety of journalists. Examine the chart below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Is this chart an example of qualitative or quantitative data?

- (ii) Give **two** reasons why TV journalists have the highest numbers of deaths recorded.

Reason 1: _____

Reason 2: _____

- (p) Give **two** points which explain what it means to hold a right-wing position in politics.

First point: _____

Second point: _____

- (q) Ireland was one of the countries that signed up to the 2016 Paris Climate Agreement, the international agreement to keep the rise in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius in the 21st century.

Suggest **one** action that each of the following can take to lessen greenhouse gas emissions in the effort to realise our commitments under the Paris Agreement:

Individual action: _____

Community action: _____

Government action: _____

- (r) Is the right to education enjoyed equally by everyone in Ireland? Give **two** reasons for your answer.

Reason 1: _____

Reason 2: _____

- (s) Name **four** of the nine grounds of discrimination named in the Irish Equal Status Acts, 2000-2015.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

- (t) Tick (✓) true or false in response to the three statements below about the selection of the Northern Ireland Executive Committee.

- Ministers of the Executive are nominated by the political parties in the Northern Ireland Assembly.

True ☐ False ☐

- The number of Ministers which a party can nominate to the Executive Committee is determined by its share of seats in the Assembly.

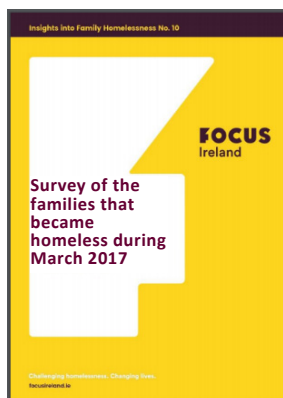
True ☐ False ☐

- The First Minister and Deputy First Minister are nominated by the largest and second largest parties respectively.

True ☐ False ☐

Section B**Data-Based Questions****150 marks**

Answer **all** questions in this section. Answer in the space provided.

Document A (adapted from the original report)

This report by Focus Ireland presents key findings from a short quantitative survey conducted by telephone with 38 families who presented as homeless in the Dublin region during March 2017. The primary focus of the survey is to capture where the families lived before they presented to homeless services and the key factors which impacted on their loss of housing.

It is hoped that the generation of timely data will help to inform policy and service responses to family homelessness in Ireland today.

Focus Ireland carries out this exercise every three months to capture change or consistencies over time. It is the fifth report following the same methodology.

This survey does not claim to offer a representative insight into all families experiencing homelessness in the Dublin region; rather, it offers a point-in-time analysis of a number of those entering homelessness during a particular month. It is hoped that by conducting this survey every three months, that trends and patterns may emerge which will build our understanding of what is driving family homelessness over time.

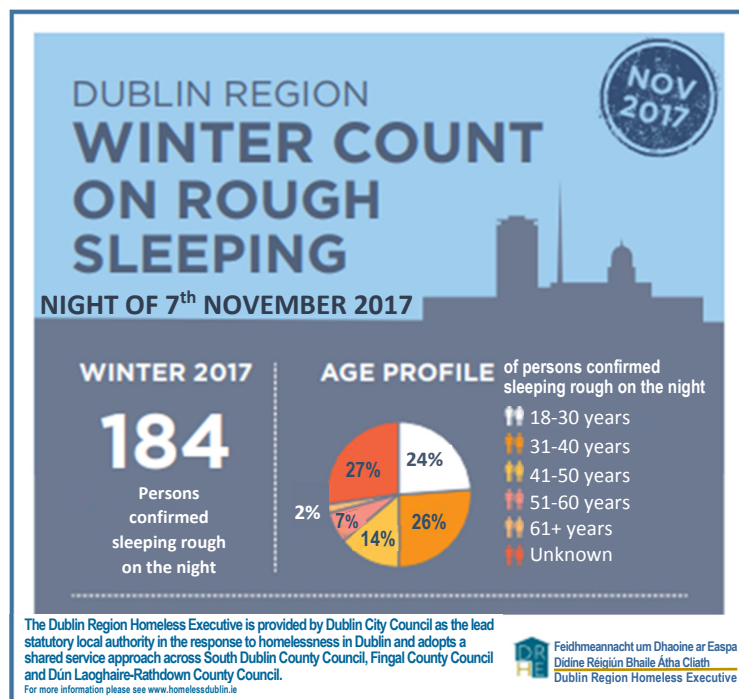
REASONS FOR LEAVING LAST SECURE ACCOMMODATION

Reasons for leaving last secure accommodation		No of respondents
Property being withdrawn from the private rented sector (37%)	Landlord selling	11 (29%)
	Landlord moving in / giving property to family member	3
Additional issues related to private rented sector (18%)	Rent too high	5
	Non-renewal of lease	2
Other	Relationship breakdown	6
	Family conflict	4
	Overcrowding	4
	Loss of employment	1
	Bereavement	1
	Anti-social behaviour	1
TOTAL		38

(In total 37% of families were made homeless due to the landlord removing the property from the private rented sector.)

The local authority normally organises emergency accommodation in hotels or in Bed and Breakfasts (B&Bs) for homeless families.

Document B (adapted from website)



Of the 184 persons discovered sleeping rough on the night of 7th November 2017:

102 persons had previously accessed homeless services, 11 persons had not accessed such services, and of the remaining 71 there were insufficient details available to find out whether they had accessed services.

80 persons were Irish nationals, 53 were non-Irish nationals, and the nationality of 51 individuals could not be identified on the night.

The figure of 184 sleeping rough was the highest on record in the Dublin region since the official count began in 2007.

Commenting on this winter's count, the Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) said: "We have developed a tried and tested methodology for the rough sleeping count".

50 separate teams were sent out across set geographic areas of the city and county where rough sleeping is known to occur. The teams counted the details of all persons discovered sleeping rough at a time when no emergency accommodation provision was otherwise available. The teams also met with the OPW's Park Ranger Service in the Phoenix Park and St Stephen's Green in order to make sure that persons rough sleeping in these areas were counted.

The DRHE has been responsible for the delivery of rough sleeping counts every six months in Dublin since 2007. The street count is a way of confirming a minimum number of people sleeping rough on the night in question in the Dublin region, and assists in planning for services.

They recognise that a single count only tells part of the picture; rough sleeping is a dynamic, ever-changing situation whereby people can either spend long periods sleeping rough or do so on an occasional basis.

Rough sleeping: is defined as - "People sleeping, or bedded down in the open air (such as on the streets or in doorways, parks or bus shelters); people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation (such as barns, sheds, car-parks, cars, derelict boats or stations)".

Causes of Homelessness: Homelessness is a complex issue. People can become homeless for a variety of reasons such as family breakdown, social exclusion, mental health problems, drug or alcohol misuse, difficulties with sexual orientation and poor physical health. Structural reasons such as low income, rent or mortgage payments, debt and unemployment can also lead to homelessness.

Question 2

(50 marks)

- (a) According to Document A, what are the **two** most common reasons for people finding themselves homeless?

- (b) According to Document A, why do Focus Ireland carry out this survey every three months?

- (c) According to Document B, what percentage of the 184 people sleeping rough were in the 18-30 years age bracket?

- (d) Explain why Document B says that the count of November 2017 only tells part of the picture.

- (e) Document A and Document B both deal with a different aspect of homelessness. Identify and describe **two** key differences between Document A and Document B.

- (f) Having examined both Document A and Document B would you conclude that there is currently a homelessness crisis in Ireland? Explain your answer.

Question 3

(40 marks)

- (a) Name **two** key pieces of information the phone survey set out to capture in Document A?

- (b) Describe **two** strengths and **two** limitations of the methodology used in Document A.

- (c) Describe **two** challenges arising from the methodology used in Document B to collect the data on the number of people sleeping rough.

- (d) In Document B, what is the purpose of the Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) carrying out this research into the numbers sleeping rough every 6 months?

- (e) Facts and figures about homelessness are regularly reported in the media. What is the value of the media reporting research findings such as these?

Question 4

(60 marks)

- (a)** “Sophie is 5 years old living in a hotel (emergency accommodation), and her whole world is the narrow space between two beds.”

(Barnardos Ireland website)

Does homelessness negatively affect some of the rights of young people as set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child? Justify your answer.

- (b)** Social Justice Ireland (an independent organisation to build a just society) believes that Ireland’s social contract is broken because of homelessness and other serious social issues facing Irish society.

Do you agree with Social Justice Ireland? Explain your answer drawing on the information in Document A and Document B and on your wider learning in Politics and Society.

Answer any **three** from questions 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Answer in the spaces provided.

Question 5**(50 marks)**

National Football League (NFL) players have 'taken a knee' or sat during performances of the American national anthem as a protest against police brutality and racial inequality in the United States of America.

Their actions have been described as disrespectful to the country and it has been suggested that protesting players should be fired.

Using the above campaign or other actions you are familiar with, discuss the effectiveness of people using their public profiles to make a positive impact on society.

Your answer might include the following:

- Identify the issue(s);
- Different types of media used;
- Description of the strategy used;
- Appropriateness of the strategy used;
- Effectiveness of the strategy used;
- Reach and influence of the action.

Question 6**(50 marks)**

2018 marks the centenary celebration of Irish women over 30, with property, gaining the right to vote and stand for election.

Is gender inequality still a feature of modern Ireland?

Use relevant evidence and examples to support your answer.

Question 7**(50 marks)**

Discuss the importance of ethnic identity in the context of recent global developments.

Your answer might include the following:

- Rise of nationalism;
- Imagined community;
- Us and them;
- Terrorist attacks;
- Migration;
- Brexit / recent United States policies.

Question 8

(50 marks)

Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) states that children have the right to say what they think about matters that affect them and that their opinions should be taken into consideration, depending on their age and level of maturity.

Drawing on your own experiences and on relevant research findings, discuss whether this right is enjoyed by the young people of Ireland at school and/or local and/or national level.

Your answer might include the following:

- Decision-making processes;
- Representative bodies of young people;
- Do all young people enjoy this right equally?
- Right holder / right bearer;
- Role of the Irish state;
- Challenges to the implementation of this right;
- Recommendations for further improvements in supporting / implementing this right.

Question 9

(50 marks)



Child labour is an example of an extreme denial of a number of children's rights as outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

Article 28 of the UNCRC states that every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available to every child. Discipline in schools must respect children's human dignity. Wealthy countries must help poorer countries achieve this.

Source: UNICEF

Using the example of child labour or any other issue relevant to children, discuss the failure to implement Article 28 of the UNCRC around the world.

Use relevant evidence and examples to support your answer.

Henderson Island

– an uninhabited, remote island littered with almost 38 million pieces of plastic



The amount of plastic dumped in the world's oceans is now a serious threat to the environment.

Discuss how local initiatives and your own purchases can contribute to or challenge the growing issue of global waste.

Your answer might include the following:

- Throw-away society;
- Ethical consumerism;
- Local community action;
- Political initiatives, e.g. levy on disposable coffee cups (tax);
- European Union, e.g. Plastics Strategy;
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 13).

Section C – Answer to Question ____

Optional space to help you prepare your answer.

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[illegible]

Section C – Answer to Question ____

Optional space to help you prepare your answer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Section C – Answer to Question ____

Optional space to help you prepare your answer.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Indicate clearly the number and part of the question(s) you are answering.

[illegible]

Indicate clearly the number and part of the question(s) you are answering.

Leaving Certificate 2018
Politics and Society – Ordinary Level

Acknowledgements

Images

Image on page 2: <<https://cdn-02.independent.ie/incoming/article35511645.ece/6467c/AUTOCROP/w620/10%20NEWS%20ie%20new%20Niall%20Muldoon.jpg>> (Accessed 8 November 2017). Adapted.

Infographic on page 3: <<http://www.cso.ie/en/csolatestnews/presspages/2017/census2016profile7-migrationanddiversity/>> (Accessed 12 November 2017). Adapted.

Image on page 5: <<https://twitter.com/concernactive?lang=en>> (Accessed 9 November 2017). Adapted.

Graph on page 6: <<https://en.unesco.org/world-media-trends-2017/trends-safety-journalists>> (Accessed 12 November 2017). Adapted.

Image on page 14: <Michael Reaves/Getty Images <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2017/sep/25/taking-a-knee-donald-trump-new-era-total-protest-nfl>> (Accessed 8 November 2017). Adapted.

Image on page 15: <https://mtotonewsblog.files.wordpress.com/2017/06/img_u640eh.jpg?w=460&h=280> (Accessed 12 November 2017). Adapted.

Image on page 16: <<https://www.rte.ie/news/2017/0516/875517-henderson-island-litter/>> (Accessed 10 November 2017). Adapted.

Reports

Document A: <<https://www.focusireland.ie/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Insights-into-Family-Homelessness-No-7-Survey-of-the-families-that-became-homeless-during-September-2016-FINAL.pdf>> (Accessed 12 November 2017). Adapted.

Document B: <[file:///C:/Users/SEC7552/Downloads/19809_DCCo_DRHE_Rough_Sleeper-Infographc_Winter_2017V2%201%20\(2\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/SEC7552/Downloads/19809_DCCo_DRHE_Rough_Sleeper-Infographc_Winter_2017V2%201%20(2).pdf)> and <http://www.homelessdublin.ie/homeless-facts>> (Accessed 24 January 2017). Adapted.

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Leaving Certificate – Ordinary Level

Politics and Society

Wednesday 20 June

Afternoon 2:00 – 4:30