



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination 2022

Politics and Society

Higher Level

Tuesday 28 June Morning 9:30 - 12:00

300 marks

Examination Number

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Day and Month of Birth

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For example, 3rd February
is entered as 0302

Centre Stamp

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Instructions

There are three sections in this examination paper.

Section A	Short Answer Questions Answer ten out of 15 questions	50 marks
Section B	Data-based Questions Answer all questions	150 marks
Section C	Discursive Essays Answer one question	100 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.

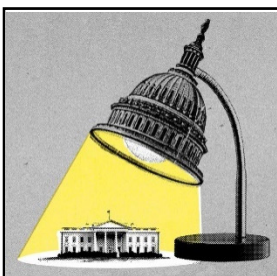
This examination booklet will be scanned and your work will be presented to an examiner on screen. Anything that you write outside of the answer areas may not be seen by the examiner.

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

Answer any **ten** of the following items: **(a), (b), (c)...** **(o)**

Question 1

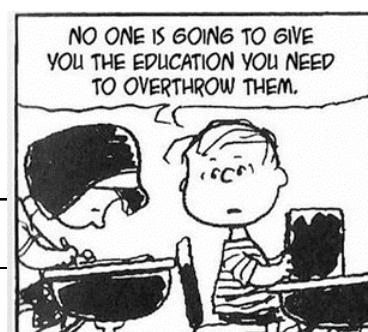
- (a)** State and explain **one** example of how the system of checks and balances works in Irish democracy.



www.nytimes.com/2017/02/16/learning/lesson-plans/teaching-and-learning-about-governmental-checks-and-balances-and-the-trump-administration.html

- (b)** Make **two** points about the right to peaceful protest as a means of political participation.

- (c)** Explain the message portrayed in this cartoon.
Which key thinker would you associate with this view?



Key thinker:

<https://linusquotes.tumblr.com/post/172723651488/assata-shakur-from-assata-an-autobiography>

- (d) Briefly explain the function of the Oireachtas Committee System in Irish parliamentary politics.

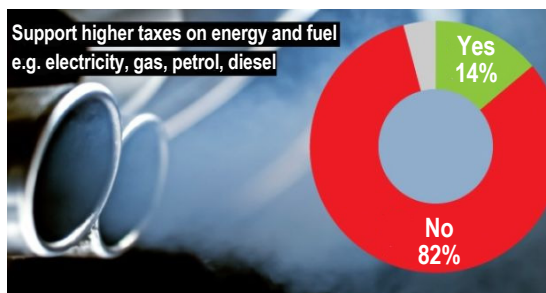


www.oireachtas.ie/en/committees/

- (e) Critique the use of cartoons as a tool of political speech.

- (f) In this Irish Times/IPSOS MRBI poll, voters were asked if they would support or be opposed to certain measures to combat climate change.

What message can the Irish Government take from the answer to the question regarding higher taxes on energy and fuel?



<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/over-80-of-voters-oppose-higher-fuel-tax-to-tackle-climate-change-poll-1.4694330>

- (g) Name and describe a model of youth participation outside of the school environment used by organisations or governments to capture the voice of young people in decision-making processes.



Model of participation:

www.coe.int/en/web/commissioner/-/boosting-child-and-youth-participation-from-voice-to-choice

- (h) Critique the value of opinion polls.

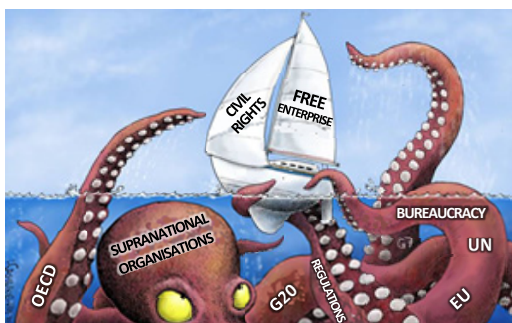
- (i) Explain the significance of this headline in *The Guardian* in relation to the climate crisis.



www.theguardian.com/world/2021/oct/08/clean-environment-is-a-human-right-un-council-agrees

(j) What is the function of the European Court of Justice?

(k)

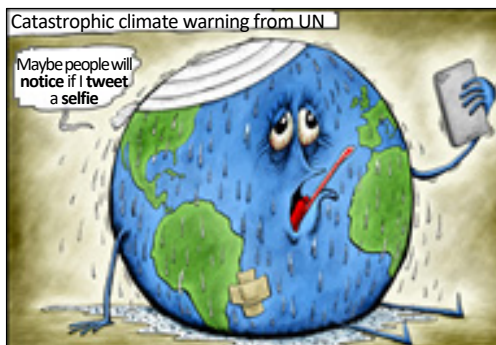


Critically evaluate this image in the context of the global influence of supranational organisations.

www.gisreportsonline.com/supranational-bodies-and-the-lack-of-democratic-accountability,politics,3530.html

(l) Describe the selection method used by Northern Ireland's power-sharing executive to appoint MLAs (Members of the Legislative Assembly) to ministerial roles.

(m) Critically evaluate this image in the context of the growing power and influence of social media.



www.cagle.com/brian-adcock/2014/04/earth-selfie

(n) What is the purpose of a political party?

(o) Name **one** non-democratic country and briefly explain how it is governed.

Name of country:

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

Document A: Case studies - extracts: *My experience of racism in Ireland* by Mary Adekoya taken from the Spunout website and *'Where are you really from?': Growing up black in Ireland* from the Irish Times (2020) by Tamllore Awonusi.

My experience of racism in Ireland



Mary Adekoya. Black is beautiful.

There are so many great things associated with being black, for example our various cultures.

However, in today's society

there are some negatives associated with it. It's having everyone stare at you when the topic of slavery is brought up in class. It's having to dig deep to find your own history because all you're taught in school is that you come from poverty and famine, when there is greatness in our past. It's knowing when you see a TV show has a mainly black cast, the show is almost always centred around gang or drug-related storylines. Being black is having to tune down your personality so you're not seen as loud or ghetto. It's knowing you'll have to work twice as hard just to have a level playing field.

Recent events taking place in America, have caused people to talk about racism and white privilege in our own country. If you believe there is no racism in Ireland, it's because you don't experience it or haven't taken notice of it. Passive racism and micro-aggressions are very real things right here. It's the little things like people in work touching my hair without my permission or even touching it at all because it looks really "curly and soft". If I grabbed someone's ponytail because it looks shiny, it would be universally acknowledged that what I did was wrong. But when I get angry I'm aggressive or overreacting. Another example is when people ask me where I was born, and I tell them I was born here, they proceed to ask me where I am 'really' from. The colour of my skin does not dictate my nationality, what a lot of people do not realise is that you can be two things at once.

'Where are you *really* from?': Growing up black in Ireland

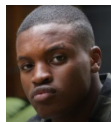
Tamllore Awonusi

"Where are you really from?"

"You don't look like you're from around here."

"You sound Irish."

I, and many other black people in Ireland, are all too familiar with these phrases, which set a benchmark for casual racism. Sometimes referred to as "micro-aggressions", on the surface they may seem unintentional and harmless, but they point to a lack of awareness of, and misinformation about, racism.



Kevin Garry, a 27 year-old account executive from Dublin, now works in London, says there is constant need for proof of one's Irishness, constant stereotyping. Many young black Irish people like myself are first-generation Irish – the first in our families to have been born and raised here. At some point in the very near future, we will have our own black Irish children. When asked where they're from, I want my children to be able to say Ireland, with no questions asked.



Azeez Saeed, a 25 year-old event manager says people don't expect a black man to be in a position of power.

"I organised events where non-black attendees would often assume I held a menial role, speaking down to me or dismissing me, to later find out that I was the one organising the event."

He says that we must work to remove the negative social constructs of race and the only way to achieve this is by having non-black people take a stand. "It shouldn't just be people who look like you who have to fight for you."

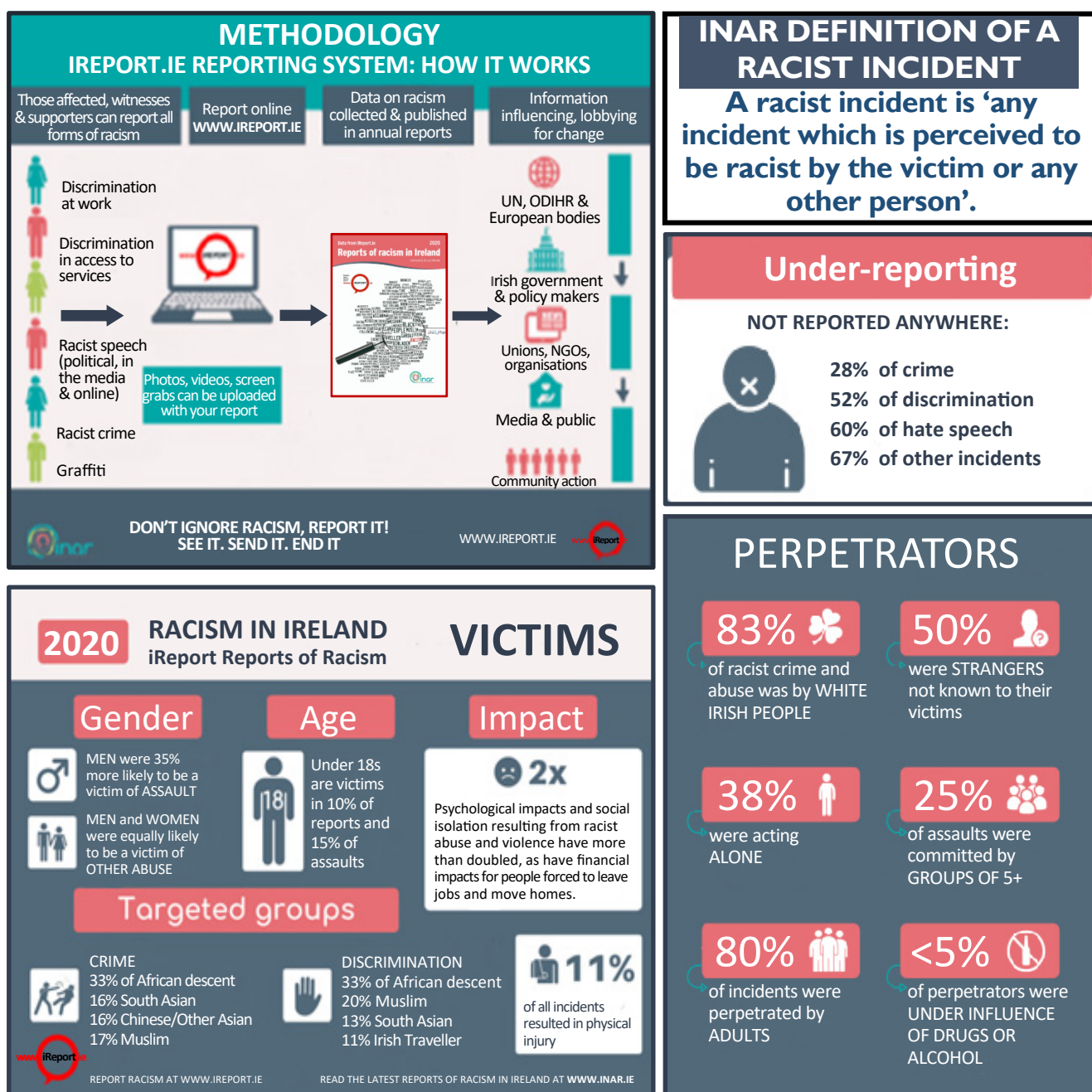


www.irishtimes.com/life-and-style/health-family/where-are-you-really-from-growing-up-black-in-ireland-1.4286509 - Adapted

Document B: Reports of racism in Ireland: Data from iReport.ie. - Annual Report 2020, Irish Network Against Racism (INAR) authored by Dr Lucy Michael (2021).

The iReport compiles its data from information submitted by: people who have been subjected to racism; frontline anti-racist organisations; trade unions and other organisations committed to combating racism; and by the general public. It uses iReport.ie, an online racist incident reporting system, which can be found at www.iReport.ie.

The reporting mechanism is designed to be as inclusive of all communities as possible, and one which strives to overcome many of the barriers to reporting. To overcome these barriers, the iReport.ie reporting form guarantees confidentiality, is short and easy to use, is written in plain English, and can be filled in anonymously, if the person so wishes.



- (a)** Comment on the definition of a racist incident adopted by INAR in Document B.

- (b)** Describe the advantages of the self-reporting mechanism as used for data collection and reporting in Document B.

- (c)** Critique the use of case studies as a research methodology as used in Document A.

- (d)** Evaluate the importance of the data in both documents to policy and decision-makers.

- (e)** Comment on whether passive/casual racism is the result of a lack of awareness and misinformation about racism as stated in Document A.

- (f)** Drawing on the evidence in both documents what would you conclude are the impacts of racism on victims?

- (g) Based on the evidence presented in both documents and the Census questions below what conclusions can be made about the evolving nature of Irish identity?

[illegible]

Questions from Census 2022: www.census.ie

[illegible]

Answer one question from 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Question 3(a)

(100 marks)



<https://eastwestclash.wordpress.com/tag/the-clash-of-civilizations/>

The 'clash of civilisations' theory best describes the current state of the world. Discuss.

[In your answer refer to the ideas of Samuel Huntington and one other theorist of your choice. Your answer should also include contemporary examples and evidence to support your argument.]

OR

Question 3(b)

(100 marks)

How universal is the UDHR? Discuss.

[Your answer should include contemporary examples and evidence to support your argument. You should also refer to the ideas of two theorists at least one of whom must be named on your course.]

Question 4

(100 marks)



<https://cosmosmagazine.com/earth/sustainability/climate-finance-cop26/>

Rich countries pledging money to poor countries to address the challenges of the climate crisis was one of the key outcomes of COP26 in 2021.

Critically evaluate these pledges as a measure that addresses sustainable development in the context of the climate crisis facing the world today.

[Your answer should include contemporary examples and evidence to support your argument. You should also refer to the ideas of at least two theorists, one of whom must be named on your course **and/or** refer to two or more relevant international agreements/organisations (e.g. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Climate Agreement 2016, the World Bank, etc.)]

Question 5

(100 marks)

“The sheer amount of children being made homeless in Ireland today is a case of State failure and the violation of the basic human rights of the Irish state’s most vulnerable citizens, its children.”

Source: The Irish Examiner, October 2021, by Dr Rory Hearne.



Critically evaluate the statement above in relation to children’s rights in Ireland.

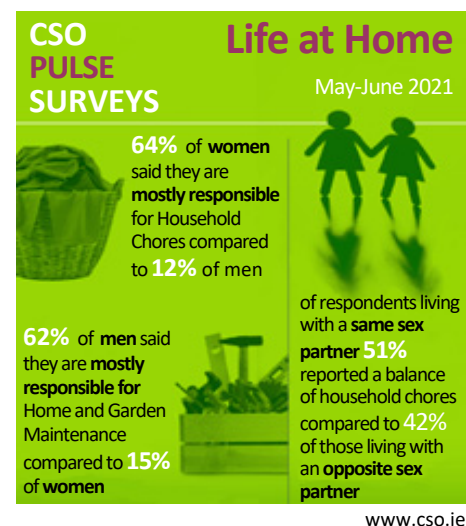
[Your answer should include contemporary examples and evidence from a national context to support your argument. You should also refer to the ideas of at least two theorists, one of whom must be named on your course.]

Question 6

(100 marks)

In the context of the findings of the CSO survey and the theories of Sylvia Walby, evaluate whether contemporary Irish society is a patriarchy.

[Your answer should include contemporary examples and evidence from a national context to support your argument.]



Question 7

(100 marks)

Critically assess what it means for European Union (EU) member states to agree to implement economic, social and cultural rights.

[Your answer should include contemporary examples and evidence to support your argument. You should also refer to relevant treaties/conventions/agreements/charters **and/or** the ideas of at least two theorists, one of whom must be named on your course.]

Section C – Answer to Question ____

Optional space to help you prepare your answer.

[illegible]

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Optional space to help you prepare your answer.

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

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Politics and Society

Tuesday 28 June

Morning 9:30 - 12:00