



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

Leaving Certificate Examination 2023 Politics and Society

Higher Level

Tuesday 27 June Morning 9:30 - 12:00

400 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

Instructions

There are three sections in this examination paper.

Section A	Short Answer Questions	50 marks
Section B	Data-based Questions	150 marks
Section C	Discursive Essays	200 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)**...

Question 1

- (a)** Give **one** positive and **one** negative aspect of coalition governments.

- (b)** Comment on this young person's view of participation taken from a report commissioned by the Children's Rights Alliance published in 2022.



"I think participation is speaking about your views then trying to act on those views. Anybody can have views, but you have to try to act on them, if you want them to actually be carried out."

- (c)** Give **one** strength and **one** weakness of the Seanad.

- (d) Minister McEntee recently published a Bill to update laws criminalising hate speech and to legislate against hate crimes for the first time in Irish law. Comment on the need for such a Bill in Ireland.

- (e)  Comment on this image in the context of the power of an individual in relation to living sustainably.

www.joannavictoria.co.uk/2019/09/8-reasons-to-buy-second-hand.html

- (f) Give **two** pieces of information about the Northern Ireland assembly.

- (g) Describe what it means for states to agree to act to implement rights to the 'maximum extent of their ability.'

- (h) Briefly explain a theory that identifies the environment and economy as connected global issues that must also be responded to locally. Name a theorist associated with this theory.

- (i) Comment on this statement which was posted on the Twitter page of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres.



<https://twitter.com/antonioguterres/status/1570215446061670401>

- (j) 'Gender equality is a matter of human rights, justice and fairness. It must underpin all of our interactions as a society.' Comment on this statement from the *Report of the Citizens' Assembly on Gender Equality 2021*.

(k)

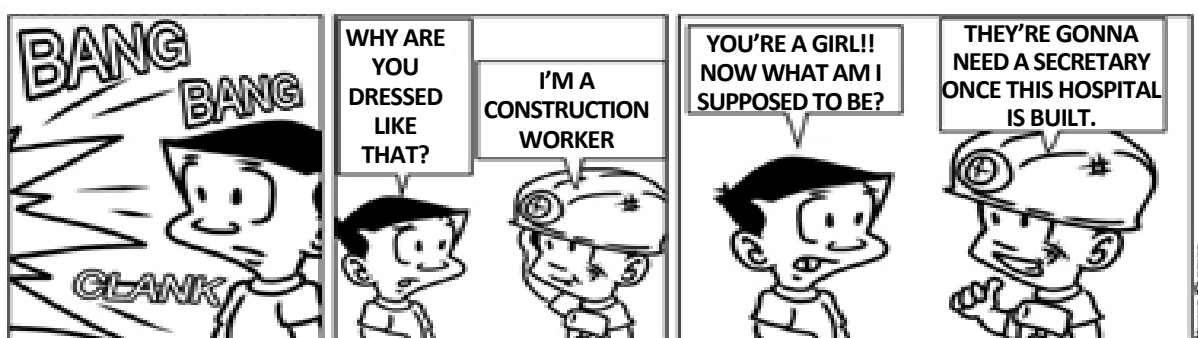


An Garda Síochána marked their 100 year anniversary in October 2022. What is the role of An Garda Síochána in the context of the social contract in Ireland?

<https://www.facebook.com/CahirNews/photos/a.399116570170315/5196688780413046/?type=3>

(l)

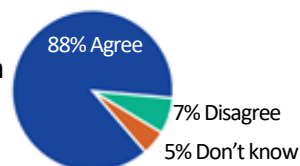
In your opinion, is the cartoon strip below successful in challenging gender stereotypes? Give a reason for your answer.



<https://uncommonground962.wordpress.com/tag/sex/>

(m)

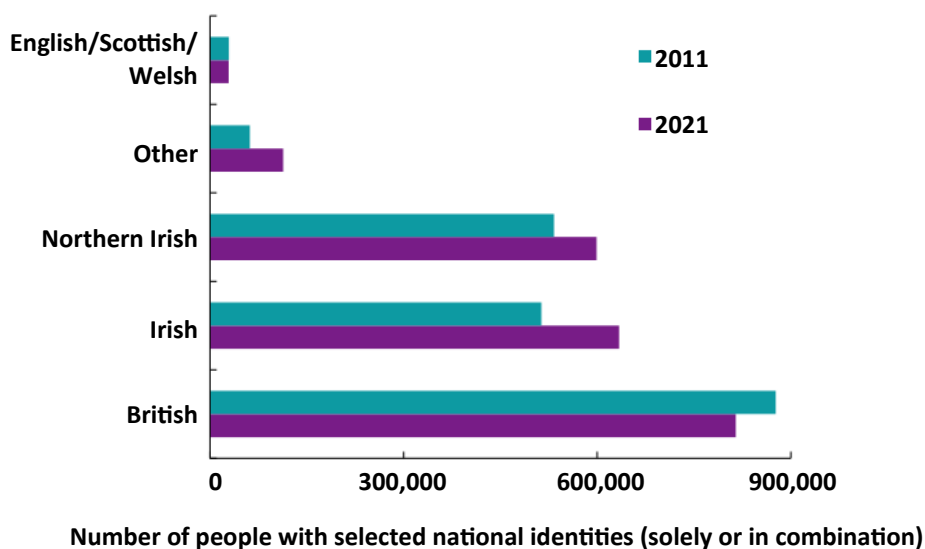
When asked if Ireland should remain a member of the European Union 88% of people surveyed agreed. If you had been asked this question what would your response have been? Explain your answer.



www.europeanmovement.ie/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/EMI-RED-C-Ireland-and-the-EU-Poll-2022-FINAL.pdf

(n) Draw **two** conclusions about the data below from the 2021 Northern Ireland Census.

Image shows how national identity (nationality based) statistics have changed since the 2011 Census



www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-1-statistical-bulletin-national-identity.pdf

(o) Briefly explain **one** cause of underdevelopment **and** propose **one** way of tackling the issue.

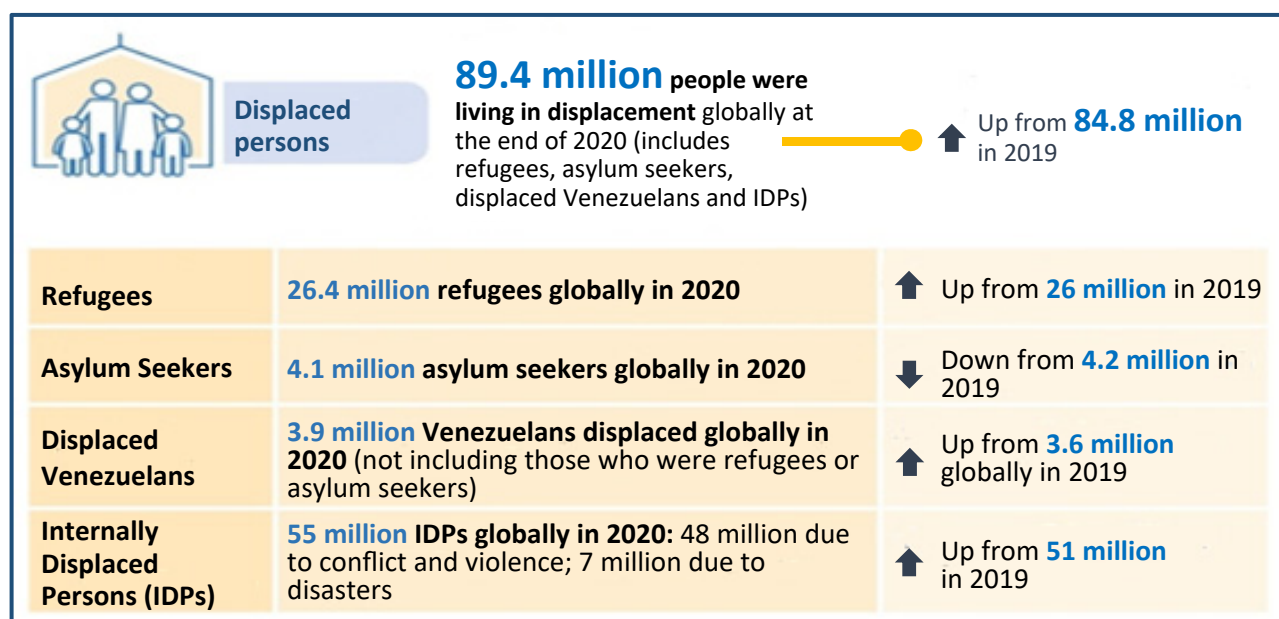
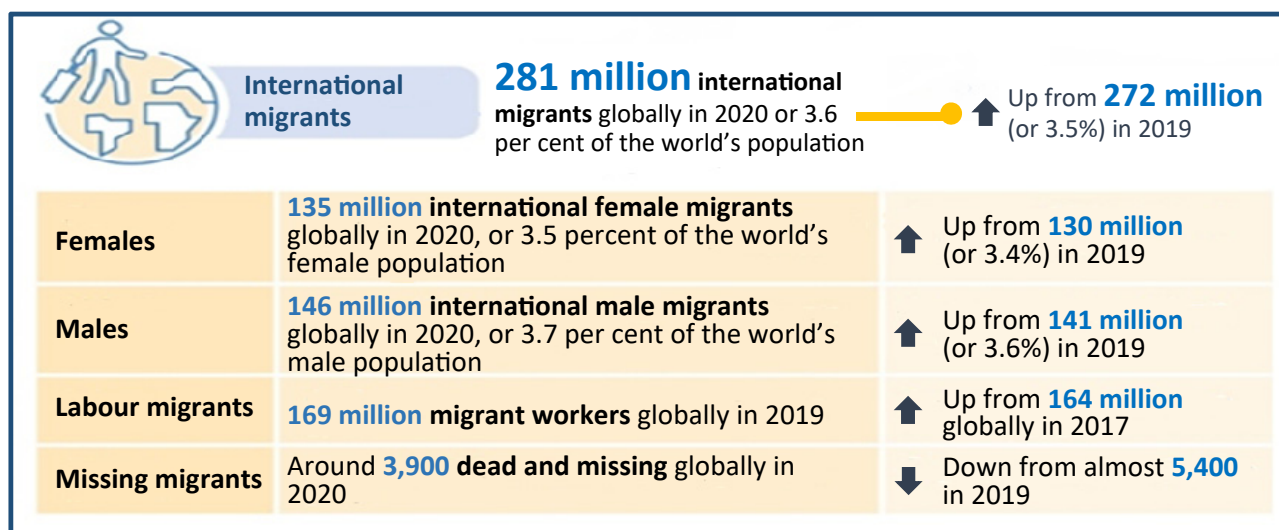
Answer **all** questions in this section. Answer in the space provided.

Document A: World Migration Report 2022

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is part of the United Nations System as the leading inter-governmental organisation, since 1951, promoting humane and orderly migration for the benefit of all. It has 174 member states and a presence in over 100 countries.

The *World Migration Report* (WMR) is IOM's flagship publication, having been produced biennially since 2000. The WMR responds to a clear and growing need for rigorous, balanced, and evidence-based research and analysis on migration at a time of heightened interest in the topic.

Key migration data at a glance



Adapted

Document B: Online articles (edited), The New Humanitarian: ‘Migration and forced displacement’, December 2021 (Eric Reidy, Migration Editor) and ‘25 years of journalism from the heart of crises’, June 2022.

For the second year in a row, global mobility was shaped by the COVID-19 pandemic in unprecedented ways in 2021. Cross-border travel by people with passports and visas isn’t expected to return to pre-pandemic levels until 2024. Meanwhile, the number of those forcibly displaced due to climate disasters, conflicts, and violence – both within their countries and internationally – has continued to climb, from 82.4 million at the end of 2020 to more than 84 million by June 2021, according to the UN’s refugee agency UNHCR.

Numbers for the second half of the year are not yet available, but climate crisis-linked flooding has displaced hundreds of thousands in China, Malaysia, South Sudan, and elsewhere across the globe since the beginning of October. The second-order effects of the pandemic are exacerbating factors – from economic stagnation to political instability – that push people to migrate.

The inequitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines is likely contributing to the dynamic by paving the way for poorer countries to be left behind while the economies of wealthier countries with higher vaccination rates rebound more quickly.

Migration routes from the US-Mexico border to the Darién Gap between Colombia and Panama have seen increased movement compared to last year. The upsurge is coinciding with the intensification of efforts by Western countries to limit access to asylum and the ability of those seeking safety and opportunity to reach their territories. The chaotic airlift that accompanied the US and NATO withdrawal from Afghanistan as the Taliban retook power in Kabul in August provided perhaps the most unforgettable images of global mobility inequality of the year – with people clinging to US military planes as they took off. Around 113,000 Afghans were able to leave Afghanistan during the two-week evacuation. Thousands fleeing the fallout are crossing into neighbouring Iran every day. But restrictive policies have a domino effect, and Iran – which along with Pakistan has hosted the vast majority of Afghan refugees for decades – has deported around 360,000 since August.

Displacement and migration are consequences of the crises we report on at *The New Humanitarian*. And often, the governance – or mismanagement – of migration creates additional negative humanitarian and human rights consequences for those compelled to move.

The New Humanitarian

25 years of journalism from the heart of crises



Right now, we are working with contributors on the ground in Ukraine and in neighbouring countries to tell stories of people enduring and responding to a rapidly evolving humanitarian crisis. We're documenting the threats to humanitarian responses in the country and providing a platform for those bearing the brunt of invasion. Our goal is to bring you the truth when disinformation is rampant. (June 2022)

Question 2

(a) According to Document A, what is the purpose of the World Migration Report?

(b) Comment on 'The New Humanitarian' as a source of data.

(c) Critique the presentation of evidence in both documents.

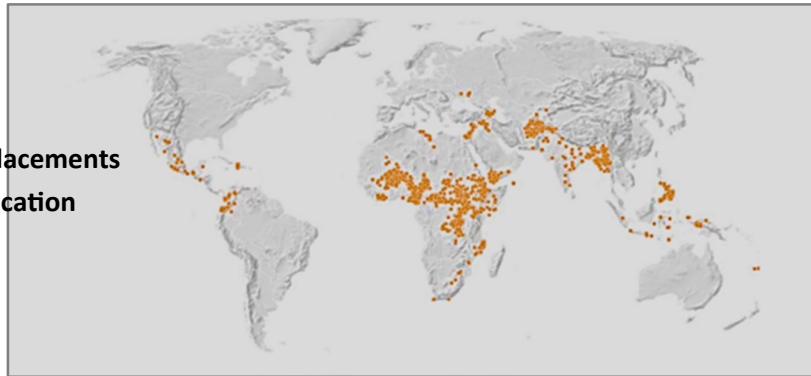
- (d)** With reference to the information in both documents, what are the causes of forced migration and displacement?

- (e)** Using evidence from both documents, outline the significant rise in internally displaced persons (IDPs).

- (f)** Comment on the 'negative humanitarian and human rights consequences' that can result from the mismanagement of migration.

- (g)** Drawing on both documents and the images below, what conclusions can you draw about global migration and displacement?

**Conflict displacements
in 2020 by location**



**Disaster displacements
in 2020 by location**



Optional space to help you prepare your answer

Optional space to help you prepare your answer

Answer two questions from 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Question 3**(100 marks)**

Using contemporary examples discuss the effectiveness, or not, of peaceful protests as a key tool for citizens to bring about political change in democratic societies today.

[Your answer should refer to the ideas of at least two theorists, one of whom must be named on your course.]

Question 4(a)**(100 marks)**

Fr Peter McVerry (from the Peter McVerry Trust - a national housing and homelessness charity) recently said, "It is the responsibility of the Irish government to meet the basic needs of its citizens."

(adapted, Irish Times, 24 September 2022)

Do you agree with this statement? Discuss.

[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.]

or

Question 4(b)**(100 marks)**

Are social class and wealth rewarded in Ireland's education system? Discuss.

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

Question 5

(100 marks)

A report published by the Mercy Corps found that, “Social media has emerged as a powerful tool for communication, connection, community and, unfortunately, conflict.”

Critically evaluate the changing nature of contemporary media.

[Your answer should include contemporary examples and evidence from a local and/or global context to support your argument. You should also refer to the ideas of one named theorist you have studied.]



Question 6

(100 marks)

Critically assess whether international human rights frameworks require updating for the 21st century.

[Your answer should include contemporary examples and evidence from a local and/or global 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 and/or refer to one or more human rights declaration/treaty/convention.]

Question 7

(100 marks)

Across the world, low and middle-income countries are struggling with a three-pronged crisis: the pandemic, the climate crisis and the increase in food and fuel prices caused by war.

Critically evaluate the view that supranational bodies have an important role to play in tackling problems in developing countries.

[Your answer should include examples and evidence to support your position. You should also refer to two or more relevant supranational bodies e.g. the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU) and/or the views of at least one named theorist you have studied.]

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.

[illegible]

Optional additional page.

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

[illegible]

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

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Politics and Society

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