



**CARIBBEAN
EXAMINATIONS
COUNCIL**

CAPE® CARIBBEAN STUDIES



**Subject Report
with
Exemplars**

May/June 2023

CARIBBEAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

**REPORT ON CANDIDATES' WORK IN THE
CARIBBEAN ADVANCED PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION**

MAY/JUNE 2023

CARIBBEAN STUDIES

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INTRODUCTION

The Caribbean Studies examination comprised four papers as outlined below.

- Paper 01 — Multiple Choice
- Paper 02 — Essay
- Paper 031 — School-Based Assessment
- Paper 032 — Alternative to School-Based Assessment

These four papers assessed candidates' knowledge, understanding and competence in the following modules.

- Module 1 — Caribbean Society and Culture
- Module 2 — Issues in Caribbean Development
- Module 3 — Investigating Issues in the Caribbean

There was a decrease in the number of candidates who registered to sit the Caribbean Studies examination in 2023 when compared with 2022. While the figure for 2022 was 10 111, there were only 9962 candidates registered in 2023.

There was a slight increase in candidates' performance in 2023 — 97 per cent of candidates achieved Grades I–V when compared to 94 per cent in 2022 and 95 per cent in 2021. There was a noticeable increase in the number of candidates who achieved Grade I. The figure moved from 11 per cent in 2022 to approximately 17 per cent in 2023.

PAPER 01 – MULTIPLE CHOICE

Paper 01 consisted of 45 multiple-choice questions, 15 questions per module. Overall performance from 2019 has consistently been in the 90s. The 2023 pass rate of 95.77 per cent was a marginal improvement on the 2022 figure. Grade I saw a marked improvement at 41.76 per cent, up from 11.69 per cent in 2022.

PAPER 02 – STRUCTURED ESSAY

Paper 02 consisted of four sections corresponding to four compulsory essay-type questions. Sections A and C focused on Module 1 — Caribbean Society and Culture while Sections B and D focused on Module 2 — Issues in Caribbean Development. Each section contained one question each. Sections A and B were *descriptive* essays and marked out of 20. Sections C and D contained *argumentative* essays and were marked out of 30. The entire Paper 02 was worth 100 marks.

Question 1

The question required the candidates to explain four ways in which the peasantry formed after 1838 devised economic means for social change. Out of the four questions on the paper, this question had the lowest mean, that is, 8.78 (43.9 per cent).

Candidate's Response to Question 1 – Sample 1

The historical Caribbean refer to the shared experience of European colonization, Slavery ~~and~~ ^{indenturedship} and the plantation system. After centuries of slavery be a total institution and tool of social control it was finally abolished in 1838 after Apprenticeship (1834-1838). This was contributed by the abolitionist/humanitarians in Britain who was against slavery (the Quakers). After the abolishment of slavery, the ex-slaves had the opportunity to stay on the plantations where they had to pay rent and work for the planter or leave. In the low density countries like Trinidad, Jamaica and Guyana most ex-slaves left the plantations and squatted on crown land where they develop their peasantry. A peasantry is a small-scale farmer who owns and manages his own land, they do subsistence farming and sold the surplus. Thus, the following essay will explain four ways in which the peasantry devised economic means for societal change.

Firstly, with the establishment of the ~~peasantry~~ ^{peasantry} came increase production. Dr. Eric Williams stated that the cause of abolition slavery was because of economic decline; Britain had the industrial revolution and no more purpose for her colonies and broke off the

mercantile system and navigation laws providing her with trade from other countries, ignoring her colonies. Thus, there was a decline of profits because over production and so forth. So when the peasantry established and countries were able to freely trade, there was an increase in production, ^{this positively impacted the} ~~because of the increase in~~ economy which was a great social change ^{after} ~~before~~ the establishment of the peasantry because it increased productivity levels and the ex-slaves were independently ^{uk2} employed. However, there were ex-slaves like in Barbados who were refused land and didn't have money to pay rent on the plantation, thus suffering in poverty.

Moreover, the establishment of the peasantry made way for the diversity of ^{uk2} crops. During slavery, sugar and tobacco was the main crop, however, with the introduction of peasantry came the introduction of amaranth, cocoa, coffee, timber etc. These diversities in cash crops meant more opportunities for sale, which mean higher income ^{uk2} and profits for the peasant farmer. It also meant diversity in the nutrition and diet of the people of the society (who purchased) getting rid of deficiency diseases thus decrease in mortality rates.

Additionally, through the establishment of the peasantry the ex-slaves were allowed to be land owners which made them eligible/qualify to vote, ^{and slowly remove the culture of slavery.} However, it must be noted that becoming a land owner in high density countries were difficult, because there was not many acres of land to squat on. And if the ex-slave wanted to purchase land, the planter ^{intentionally} put ~~the~~ a price range where they knew the ex-slaves couldn't afford. Thus returning to the plantation. However many slaves pooled their resources to purchase land and was helped by the missionaries. Even though some countries allowed people who only have a specific amount of land to vote the ex-slaves were capable. Ex-slaves becoming land owners was a step further from where there was ~~slavery~~; they were regarded as chattel and only seen through their masters. However, the peasantry made them people. Hence, societal change. uk2

Lastly, the establishment ^{of the peasantry} of slaves meant that the ex-slaves were getting an income of their own, which they saved and accumulated. Ex-slaves became wealthy peasant farmers, and with ^{slavery} the being abolished that ^{meant} an open stratification system. Thus with the achieved wealth the ex-slaves were able to climb up the social

Share (compressing social mobility). With their higher position, they were allowed education, ^{where} they became qualified for prestige jobs such as lawyers, doctors, supervisory and governing jobs. Hence, societal change as the blacks and coloureds were seen in high status jobs. uk 2

In retrospect, the aforementioned points discussed trace ways in which the peasantry devised economic means for societal change. It increased production and profit after a economic decline during slavery because of the increase productivity levels. The peasantry introduced diversity in cash crops which had the ex-slaves avoid deficiency diseases and encourage more profit. The ~~plantation~~ ^{peasantry} enable the ex-slaves to become land owners ^{gaining} the right to votes as well ~~also~~ ^{eroding} the culture of slavery as a hated institution. Lastly, the establishment of the peasantry granted the ex-slaves social mobility with their new found wealth.

k. 7
uk 8
ec 5

Examiner's Comments

The candidate displayed an in-depth knowledge of the historical context of the peasantry and the pertinent economic activities in which peasants engaged, showing how these activities impacted the way society changed. The use of education as a means of social mobility by the Blacks was also explored. The candidate explained the points using examples in some cases. There was also an appropriate introduction and conclusion.

Candidate's Response to Question 1 – Sample 2

Peasantry was deemed critical to the economic and social reform in the Caribbean after 1838. Peasantry can be defined as small scale farming, which was pursued mainly by the previously enslaved Africans in the English-speaking countries. Thus, as a result of this formation of peasant groups in the Caribbean, much economic opportunities were presented to the previously marginalized group which further encouraged societal changes such as the formation of political parties, development of banks, increased levels of education and ~~some~~ adjustments to the social structure.

Firstly, with the ~~rest~~ emergence of peasant groups, came the introduction of new agricultural crops to be sold in local market. This not only enabled economic growth of the economy, but it also stimulated the financial development of the peasant groups. With ~~the~~ the increased access to money, they were able to gain ^{UK 2} education and ~~the~~ eventually engage in the formation of political parties. These newly found political parties ^{run} by intelligent persons of the peasant groups opened up great opportunities such as the ~~implemental~~ promotion and implementation of policies ^{not only} to ensure a better life for these marginalized groups, but also to combat the racial discrimination against them by the Europeans in the country, challenging their rule.

Furthermore, the formation of the peasantry encouraged the support of the missionaries in peasant communities to help uplift the people. These missionaries undertook several projects such as the building of schools in the peasantry communities. Not only did these schools help to provide an education, but it also empowered the people as they no longer depended on the plantocracy. ~~With here~~ Similarly, with increased investments in educational ventures, the new generations were able to gain greater educational opportunities and study to become professionals such as lawyers, ^{and} doctors, ~~and~~ which ~~made the~~ facilitated increased wealth.

Additionally, peasant groups ~~helped to~~ caused reformation of the social structure in Caribbean societies. The peasantry was able to climb the social ladder, increasing their social status via means of the acquisition of land, ~~formation~~ formation of businesses and increased production of cash crops to be exported out of the country. After emancipation, the previously enslaved Africans fled to the mountainous or rural areas in countries such as Trinidad and Jamaica which were considered low density lands. Here, the missionaries helped them to obtain lands, which further developed their independence. Moreover, they set up businesses where they sold cash crops both locally and internationally. This generated much wealth, which allowed them to gain greater status in society as opposed to under the plantation system.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

In conclusion, the peasantry period in the English-speaking Caribbean facilitated economic advantages for these groups, ultimately causing major societal reformation. The formation of political parties, development of banks, increased education levels and increased wealth all facilitated these societal changes.

k- 7
uk - 8
ec - 5
Total 20

Examiner's Comments

The candidate displayed in-depth knowledge of the historical context of the peasantry period and the peasants' involvement in economic activities that were important to bring about society's change.

Candidate's Response to Question 1 – Sample 3

Following full emancipation in 1838 in the British Caribbean, there emerged what became known as the peasantry. This group consisted of the newly freed African slaves who left plantation labour behind and sought their own fortune and life through small farming. Despite the many challenges faced by the peasant farmers, they were able to achieve a great deal for their descendants via their economic activity.

Firstly, in several colonies but particularly in Guyana, many of the peasants formed cooperatives to obtain land. Since few free blacks had access to the capital for purchasing land, many would form cooperatives – a large group of blacks in which they would pool their money to purchase a shared piece of land which could then be used for cultivation. This represented the first step towards societal change whereby black people held legal ownership over their own property, a concept previously unheard of. Thus, via through the formation of financial cooperatives, the peasantry achieved societal change. UK2

Additionally, often with assistance from foreign missionaries, the peasantry developed free villages. A free village refers to a communal space in which the free blacks would reside post-emancipation. One such free village is Stigoville, one of the first of its kind, in Jamaica. Unlike during enslavement where community life among the enslaved was forbidden, the purchase of land for communities of these ex-enslaved was a huge stride towards change and led to cultural renewal of African beliefs and practices – African languages, religions, cooking methods, music styles were rejuvenated within these villages and, through enculturation and socialisation, were passed down through generation. Hence, social change and cultural diversification came about through the purchase of land and establishment of free

villages. uk2

Further, the peasantry enabled the ^{growth} rise of the middle class. During Prior to emancipation, the plantation society was purely racially stratified (Bedford's Plantation Theory) before and consisted predominantly of a small upper class of white elites and a large lower class of black slaves. However, due to their economic participation — that is, the sale of agricultural produce — the black ^{peasant} population began to slowly accumulate wealth, forming a middle class via upward social mobility, based on economics. Once the peasantry began to educate their children, there emerged a black professionals class. Therefore, as a result of their economic participation in trade, the peasantry manipulated the social organisation of the plantation colony. uk2

Finally, a change frequently glossed over is that of pride and self-sufficiency among the peasants. Under enslavement, black people were socialised into a state of dependence ~~on the~~ and inferiority to the white man, being constantly oppressed and dehumanised. With the passing of the Emancipation Act in 1834, and eventual freedom in 1838, blacks were given the opportunity to become self-sufficient, to cut ties with the plantation owners and support themselves. While they did not overthrow the planter class, they stripped them of some of their importance. The peasants earned money via trade — Sunday market, inter-island trade (for example, Montserrat's peasantry provided all the fresh produce consumed in Antigua and St. Kitts) — and so were able to provide for themselves and their families, gaining a ~~set~~ sense of self-esteem and dignity. Thus, because of their participation in the economy, peasant farmers developed a sense of pride and self-reliance. uk2

Conclusively, the peasantry contributed to their societies in more ways than

one. Not only did they improve their own societies but also enabled the continuous betterment of society as a result of their economic activity, turning the plantation society on its head with the emergence of new ideas unheard of pre-1838.

k7
uk8
ec5

Examiner's Comments

Four points on how the peasantry devised economic means for societal change were clearly explained. The candidate's response included the role of education as a tool for social mobility for the Blacks. The essay was coherently written.

Candidate's Response to Question 1 – Sample 4

The Caribbean has always been a resistant region since its inception, colonial forces have plundered the natural and human resources of the land for their own profit. Despite this the people here have always fought for independence. This process, however, was an extensive one with many factors. One of these factors is the existence of peasantry which set the stage for economic independence. Peasants got land from agreements with colonial authorities, squatting or from merchants who bought the lands and split them up to sell. The earliest subsistence peasant farms consisted of slaves who engaged in subsistence farming and sold the excess at the Sunday markets. This type of peasantry gave peasants a means of obtaining new skills, set up agricultural systems which were the backbone of the early economy, developed infrastructure and led to the formation of a banking system.

The money from peasant farming gave peasants a way to gain more skills and education. Many black persons who were free in the aftermath of slavery were still oppressed as the means of upward social mobility were cut off through discrimination and economic means. By selling crops and gaining money, they used this money to gain an education which they could use to gain skills and therefore better employment. For example, the Haitian "gens de couleur" were freed blacks with education despite to having limited upward social mobility. This education would facilitate an awakening in which persons wanted more rights and would set the ^{direction} stage for a mindset change toward liberation.

UK2

Additionally, the ~~early colonial Caribbean~~ peasant set the stage for major economic independence through exports. In the early colonial periods, crops were mainly monoculture to meet foreign needs of the colonisers. After the abolition of slavery, peasant began diversifying the crop and scaling production for local benefit. For example, Trinidad and Tobago produced crops such as sugar cane, tobacco and cocoa as opposed to the monocrop sugar. This would facilitate the ~~an~~ increase in exports which, prior to industrialisation, was the target driving force in the economy. UK2

For the same reason, many infrastructural developments were made. 'roads' were built and tracks were cleared to allow easier access to ~~the~~ neighbouring communities. In countries such as Guyana, many of the roads connecting rural villages can be seen today. This allowed ^{more} freedom to trade goods ~~with~~ amongst citizens which would increase the GDP of the country. It also set up communication lines which would allow people to ~~be~~ get a taste of independence and confer to spark the mindset that would be integral in the path for independence. The money generated ~~to~~ due to more open lines of trade would also be used to start more businesses and get more education, creating a foothold for independence and development. UK2

Apart from this, banking was also a major effect in the formulation of peasantry. Methods of banking and credit unions were formed amongst the upper classes to gain better leverage over their money and increase their wealth and quality of life.

Lower classes used methods of saving money derived from their cultures such as *ru-su* which would involve pooling money together and paying out hands as a method of saving. The development of these systems have a lasting effect as ~~hand~~ credit unions play a major role in Caribbean societies today. For example, the Umtrust Credit Union is one of the largest in Trinidad and Tobago and many people take advantage of their perks. UK2

Therefore, while many aspects of the colonised people changed their ~~own~~ societies to more favourable ~~times~~ circumstances, peasant farming increased the skill ~~set~~ of the region's workers, set up the basis for economic independence, developed infrastructure and spawned banking systems. All of this would create a leap toward independence and influence societal change. K7 UK8 EC5

Examiner's Comments

The candidate displayed detailed knowledge of the peasantry and the economic activities used to devise society's change. The essay was well expressed with pertinent introduction and conclusion. The importance of education for the Blacks was included.

Candidate's Response to Question 1 – Sample 5

The Caribbean can be defined in various methods whether it be geographically, geologically, politically, historically or by the diaspora. Historically speaking, the body termed the Caribbean would have had similar background involving migration of European maritime exploration groups such as the Spanish as well as other powers of England, Holland and France later on all throughout the 1400s, 1500s and 1600s and so forth. This would have led to the colonisation of the Americas, the plantation system and consequently forced systems of labour such as slavery. After the abolition of the slave trade in 1834, the former enslaved persons, after their first emancipation in 1838, began peasantry. Peasantry devised economic means for societal change by providing the former enslaved with means of self sufficiency in their independence; generation of capital which functioned to stay within the Americas instead of contributing to and benefitting the metropole, leading to the creation of finance handlings and facilitating relative diversification of the ^{agriculture.} industry.

Upon the formation of the 'free villages' comprised of free blacks, peasantry evolved through the establishment of small scale poly culture farming. It was through these agricultural efforts that the black were able to start making their own income and foster financial independence. Since the social strata then was based on wealth and colour, this means of acquiring capital afforded the blacks with some ability to possibly navigate the strata and even gain some social mobility. It provided them means of purpose, productivity and opportunity to establish themselves or possibly improve their position in society, allowing them to construct greater uk2er and influence.

Peasantry, in its essence of being an economic activity involving

agricultural development, commerce and earned income all facilitated by the free blacks meant that the generated capital and resources remained partially throughout the markets in the Caribbean or rather Americas at that time. This is opposed to the prior arrangements of the materials, labour and subsequent profits returning or benefitting the metropole; metropole meaning the parent country of the colony. This capital consequent of peasantry served to benefit the free blacks in their strives. This meant that the society of the Americas began functioning not only for the sole sake of the metropole any longer. uk 2

Thirdly another facet of peasantry included the establishment of unique systems of financial dealings. Land prices were high and outcrops were larger than the free blacks would have wanted or could even afford at that time. In an attempt of non conformity they pooled their monetary assets and created their informal funding schemes. Peasantry can therefore be accredited with the creation of saving society, partner plans and co-op. These would later on form the premise of banking institutions. Finances no longer settled in the hands of the plantocracy - the ruling class on the plantation owning land and labour. uk 2

Lastly with peasantry came the encouragement of economic diversification. While focus was still maintained on agriculture, the prospects shifted from the large scale farming of cash crops; monoculture to smaller scale farming of a variety of crops. Labour also came not only in the forms of agriculture and training but also that of unskilled trades such as artisans or shopkeepers. This of course would have affected the society in terms of industry and commerce and set the

grounds for future endeavours, evolutions and establishments.

uk 2

In conclusion, peasantry has stimulated economic growth and/or changes in aspects that encourage or inspire societal change in different ways. It has enabled free blacks means of financial acquisition, developed economic activity for the Caribbean in order to benefit the Caribbean and its inhabitants at that time, facilitated formation of saving and spending allocation methods and lastly developed and contributed to diversifying the economy of Caribbean at that time away from monoculture.

k 7
uk 8
Ec. 4
19

Examiner's Comments

This was a coherently written essay with relevant points relating to the peasantry and the economic activities used to devise society's change. However, the use of education as a tool for social mobility was missing.

Candidate's Response to Question 1 – Sample 6

Peasantry was formed in the English speaking Caribbean after 1838 as a way of liberation from European ~~also~~ colonization. Slaves after emancipation had to find ways to ~~to~~ create a standard of living for themselves which led to the birthing of peasantry. Peasantry based economic means for societal change through the creation of new jobs, creation of different organisation, the ~~der~~ ~~st~~ifying of the economy and the creation of new laws.

Finally peasantry was established in the English-speaking Caribbean after the emancipation of slaves. Free slaves created their own villages in order to step away from European rule. Through the formation of these free villages, there was the creation of new jobs. Jobs such as carpentry, ~~st~~ and sheepkeeping were introduced ~~to~~ as peasants needed persons to build homes, ~~feature~~ ~~and~~ and furniture. Shopkeepers were also established as peasants created small businesses within their communities. This economic activity led to the empowerment of this group. They were empowered as they were able to form an economic society of their own. It also showed that based on their historical experience of colonisation they uk2 ~~large~~ needed to depend on their colonizers.

Secondly, peasantry led to the creation of organizations such as the credit union. The creation of these organizations enabled free slaves to get loans in order to find places to improve their standard of living. These economic opportunities helped in societal change as peasants were no longer fighting to own land as they may have. The Europeans made it difficult or nearly impossible for free slaves to better themselves. Certain laws were put in place in order to limit the liberation of the free slaves. The creation of the credit union helped to give peasants a chance of increasing their standard of living. uk2

Thirdly, peasantry led to the diversifying of the agricultural sector. Based on the history of slavery, the main crop produced by the English-speaking Caribbean was sugar. Peasantry diversified the agricultural sector through the introduction of new crops such as pimento, lime, rice & ginger. This strengthened the economy because the exports of the Caribbean were increasing. The increasing of exports led to the stepping away from the Europeans. Peasants were no longer dependent on the Europeans as they were able to have a sense of independence for themselves. uk2

Lastly, peasantry led to the creation of new

laws which lead to societal change. These laws included the right to own land as well as the right to education. These laws were helpful economically as ^{peasants} they were able to start the development of economic enfranchisement. The right to own land meant they no longer had to squat which lead to the societal change of empowerment and equity. They were also allowed the right to education which lead to the building of schools in their free village communities. Education helped uk2 sots to begin to shorten the gap of social stratification as they were able to move up the social ladder.

In conclusion, peasantry led to the development of economic means which aided in societal change. These economic means were the creation of new jobs, the creation of organizations such as the credit union, diversifying the agricultural sector as well as the creation of new ^{laws} ~~places~~. All these economic means were stepping stones towards independence which would cause the biggest societal change.

k7
uk8
ec4

Examiner's Comments

Relevant points related to the economic activities of the peasantry and how they caused society's change were included in this candidate's response. The essay was coherently written.

Candidate's Response to Question 1 – Sample 7

There is no doubt that the economic activities of the peasantry post slavery and post emancipation influenced Caribbean society and culture. Society and culture are two ideals that are innately linked; society refers to a group of people living in the same geographic area over a period of time interacting based on a shared common purpose that develop a sense of belongingness or citizenship. Culture is defined as the way of life of a people; the sum of traditions, customs, beliefs, values, attitudes and rituals which are passed down ancestrally from generation to generation. In the ^{anglophone} ~~Anglophone~~ & Caribbean the peasantry comprised of ex-slaves and eventually indentured labourers that were determined to free themselves of the physical and psychological clutches of slavery and indentureship. Through the purchase of land, production of crops and engagement in subsistence farming, development of sailing societies, 'susu' and the establishment of businesses the peasantry enacted societal change that is felt even now in modern day Caribbean society.

To begin, the peasantry purchased land which contributed to societal change. With the aim of participating in a culture, the peasantry bought land from former slave masters. However, former colonial powers were determined to deter them and so land was expensive, the plots of land were ^{too} large and they refused to survey land. The peasantry in the English speaking Caribbean (Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Guyana) banded together and purchased land where they formed free villages. They engaged in 'ganyu', helping each other to build homes and through this there was a renaissance of African culture, revitalism and the

pentecostal religion was formed. This re-emergence of African culture is very evident in society today, today as ^{Trinidad} Carnival is based on performance culture with folk traditions, dance like limbo and the national instrument of Trinidad being a derivative of African drumming. Hence, the purchase of land led to the re-emergence of African culture which was previously ~~suppressed~~ suppressed and stigmatized due to Eurocentric ideals and notions.

~~Similarly~~ Similarly, the production of ^{and subsistence} crops by the peasantry led to economic ~~diversification~~ diversification. After leaving the sugar plantations, the peasantry began cultivating crops like ground provision to sustain themselves and sold the ~~surplus~~ surplus. From this there was the birth of other sectors of production and led to diversified local economies after the decline in the economic value of sugar by the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth. There was also the focus on other industries. In present day Caribbean societies, territories are not confined to the production of one crop, sugar. Trinidad and Tobago produces ground provisions and relies on oil, Barbados relies on Tourism, Grenada is known as the spice island and Jamaica produces banana and coffee. Thus, the production of crops and subsistence farming ~~was~~ added to the economic diversification of the region which really only focused on the production of sluk 2.

In ~~the~~ like fashion, the development of saving societies and ~~sou sou~~ further altered society. The peasantry formed ~~saving~~ societies and utilized sou sou a means of saving through group savings. This promoted the culture of saving for a rainy day. Today, there are still sou sou regionally and ~~saving~~ Commercial banks and credit unions.

have adopted the functions of saving societies with Scotiabank regionally. Therefore, the development of saving societies in the English Caribbean society has been supplied with both material culture (banks) and non-material culture (thought of saving for a rainy day). uk 2

Lastly, the establishment of businesses by the peasantry change the social structure of society. Many former East Indian and Chinese indentured labourers started businesses like shops, gambling, and laundry marts. These businesses like grocery stores and restaurants have flourished and provided an opportunity for upward social mobility in a now open system of social stratification. Through their achievements the Chinese and a minority of East Indians are now wealthy and have climbed the social pyramid. In Trinidad and Tobago, they are part of the upper echelon. Hence, the change in the social structure is demonstrated by the establishment of businesses by the peasantry. uk 2

In a conclusion, the peasantry had a significant impact on ^{Caribbean} society and culture. Due to the empowerment of these people of various ethnicities post emancipation, Caribbean culture has ~~attained~~ ^{gained} its uniqueness. By way of the economic activities ^{like} adopted by the peasantry Caribbean society's purchase of land, production of crops and engagement in subsistence farming, ^{development of} saving societies and *sova sova* and the establishment of businesses adopted by the peasantry Caribbean society has been moulded into what it is today.

k	7
uk	8
ec	4
Total 19	

Examiner's Comments

This candidate provided relevant points related to the economic activities of the peasantry and how they caused society's change. The essay was coherently written; however, the education factor was missing from the discussion.

Question 2

Candidates were required to write an essay on how any two popular movements would have contributed to Black identity in the Caribbean and beyond in the early twentieth century. The mean for this question was 10.78 or approximately 54 per cent.

Candidate's Response to Question 2 – Sample 1

The Caribbean is defined as those islands or states which have gone through or experienced similar ~~proce~~ historical processes such as ~~seto~~ European Colonialism, Slavery, indentureship, plantation system and migration. Pan-Africanism is the ideology that Blacks must come together in solidarity and return to the motherland ^{K 1} Africa. Rastafari is based on the doctrine that Black people must rise up against the White man and their oppression ^{K 1}. These ~~id~~ Afro-Caribbean ideologies have contributed to Black identity ~~and~~ in the Caribbean and extra-regional countries in multiple ways:

Firstly, Pan-Africanism was formed by a black man who was fed up with the inequality and oppression that African people faced. This ~~rose~~ ~~from~~ feelings ~~rose~~ from the European ^{K 1} colonisation of ~~the~~ Africa. This man and a few other Black men believed that Ethiopia is the promise land and Africans are to unite and return to Ethiopia. Many Africans were spread all around the world including the Caribbean as a result of slavery and European colonisation. ~~Although these Black~~ ~~men~~ One man in particular carried the movement and made it very popular, Mar ^{K 1} ~~vey~~. Marcus Garvey agreed with the ideology of Pan-Africanism and his influence was widespread. Many Blacks were accepting of the ideology because of past experiences suffered by Blacks and African people. Blacks and Africans were not ~~the~~ only affected by slavery, but even after ~~the~~ emancipation they suffered from discrimination, stratification, economic instability. ^{UK 1}

~~As a result~~ As a result, Pan-Africanism has influenced many Blacks.

and ~~Africanism~~ Africans. It has contributed to solitude among Blacks and has contributed to many reaching Black consciousness. It has influenced many Africans to return to their cultural ways whether in language, arts and dance, ~~and~~ in food and in ^{UK 2} ~~Black identity~~.

Pan-Africanism contributed largely to Black identity as ~~Blacks~~ Black people are breaking free from European colonisation and the influence the colonisers have had on them and their culture as Africans.

~~of~~ Similarly, Rastafari has also contributed significantly to what it means to be Black and Black identity. ~~Rastaf~~ Rastafari is based on the doctrine that Black people must unite and rise against the white man and colonialism. ~~Rastafarianism is~~ Rastafarianism ~~has~~ ~~was~~

~~spread~~ originated in Jamaica and has ~~spread~~ spread to the rest of the region and even to extra-regional countries. ^{UK 1} ~~It is evident in many~~

~~are~~ Elements of Rastafari ^{are} evident in the Caribbean and beyond.

~~such as~~ These include the Jamaican accent which is largely related to Rastafari. The accent is used in many movies, ~~and~~ television shows and music all around the world. Ital ^{K 2} eating is

very important in Rastafarianism and is practiced ~~by~~ all over. ~~the~~ Ital eating is eating foods without chemicals or eating natural foods.

Rastafari also do not eat meat. Another practice of Rastafari is the smoking of marijuana or ^{K 1} ~~ganja~~. Jamaica is known for Rastafari

however smoking of marijuana is illegal as well as in many other Caribbean islands. Another element ^{of Rastafari} ~~seen~~ all over the world is the colours

associated, yellow or gold ^{K 2} ~~green~~, red and black. Black represents Africa, ~~the~~ what Rastafari believe is the motherland. ~~Reggae music is also~~

The Caribbean and extra-regional states are also ^{prevalent} ~~heavily influenced~~ by Reggae music which is also influenced by Rastafari. An example of ~~an~~ a Reggae artist who is globally known and loved is Bob Marley, ~~who~~ a Jamaican, who speaks about the experiences of Black people in his songs. ~~At the end~~

In conclusion, Pan-Africanism and Rastafari movements have contributed to Black identity in the Caribbean and beyond. These movements were formed to empower a ^{K1} influence Black people to reach Black consciousness, to return to African culture, to unite as Blacks and Africans and to break away from colonial ties. Rastafari has especially influenced Black identity and pride as elements of Rastafari are practiced and found all over the world.

K 7
UK 8
EC 5
Total 20

Candidate demonstrated a very good understanding of the concepts.

Examiner's Comments

The candidate demonstrated a good knowledge of the concepts, discussing the influence of Marcus Garvey and the continuous religious link between Africa and the Caribbean. The discussion included the impact of Rastafarian lifestyle on Caribbean culture and music.

Overall, the candidate conveyed ideas effectively, exhibiting good use of vocabulary and sentence structure.

There are many issues affecting development in the Caribbean. One such issue is Intellectual Thought. An intellectual thought is essentially a theory that is practiced by majority of a country or region's population. In the Caribbean Intellectual ^{K1} thoughts include African-Caribbean, Economic and Political, Indo-Caribbean and Indigenous Perspectives. Over the years, since the emancipation of the Caribbean region, individuals have acquired premium education thus, popular movements have been constructed. In the development of this essay, the Pan Africanism movement and the Rastafarianism movement will be explained on how they contributed to black identity in the Caribbean and beyond in the early twentieth century.

Firstly, the Pan Africanism movement have been used to unite the African Community across the Caribbean and the diaspora. The Pan Africanism movement was created from the late 1800s and early 1900s. One of its leaders is Jamaican national hero, Marcus ^{K1} Mosiah ^{K1} through his Universal ^{K1} Negro Improvement Association, founded in 1914, he

has spread notions of unity. The idea of unity is the integration of the black community. The togetherness, despite being far away from each other as a result of the transatlantic slave trade which was abolished in the British Caribbean in 1807. Through the dissemination of the notions of unity, the black identity has been shaped despite colonialism and slavery. The African ethnicity has integrated in the Caribbean society. UK 2

Similarly, the Pan Africanism movement have been used to educate the African community all over the world. This has been achieved through Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. Dubois educating the black race about their homeland, "Africa". Through Marcus Garvey's News Paper; he has published various articles educating the Africans in America and the Caribbean about their heritage and what they should stand for as an ethnicity. This education of the African community has resulted in empowerment, which is a significant pillar for development.

within the region. Therefore, through the Pan Africanism movement, the African Community have been educated which has not only contributed to black identity in the Caribbean but the overall development of the region. UK 2

Secondly, the Rastafari movement which started in the 1900s has been an important factor for in contributing to the black identity through the music ~~and~~ created by Rastafarian Bob ^{UK 1} Marley. Bob Marley has created meaningful songs dedicated to his fellow Black Community, particularly the Rastafari Community. For instance, he has song the song "Emancipation Song" which details that individuals just as Blacks should emancipate themselves from mental slavery and educate themselves on the history of their ancestors. Additionally, through Bob Marley's music, he has placed the Caribbean region on the global map, where several individuals travel to the Caribbean, particularly Jamaica, Kingston and St. Ann. to see the museum and his birth place.

Similarly, the Rastafari movement, which

was influenced by Marcus Garvey and Gees Haitee Selassie ^{UK1} as a religious figure, as the secondary coming of Christ has contributed to the Black identity through its fashion and cuisine. The Rastafarian movement consist of colours such as red, black and green are distinct colours that when seen, symbolizes support of the cause. The hairstyle known as "dreadlocks" is an important identity of a Rastafarian, musician Bob Marley, have popularized the look and several persons across the world use it as means to rebel against oppression. Significantly, the cuisine of being notable to only to look means is a significant instrument used to promote a healthy clean lifestyle and its known as Ital eating. This has positively impacted the Caribbean as well as other extra regional countries. Additionally, the smoking of marijuana and its decriminalization is an important contribution of the movement and develop Black identity and the development of the Caribbean. ^{UK2}

Therefore, the Pan Africanism ^{Rastafarian} has shaped Caribbean identity, Black identity and ^{promote} development in the Caribbean

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Examiner's Comments

This candidate displayed a sound understanding of the two concepts required. The contribution of Marcus Garvey was highlighted through the mention of the formation of the UNIA and the Negro World Newspaper. The impact of W.E. B Du Bois was also highlighted. The religious link to Africa with Haile Selassie, the Rastafarian contribution to music through Bob Marley, and other aspects of the Caribbean were used to show the contribution of the movements in question.

There are many issues in Caribbean development, one such issue is the blacks in ~~Society~~ Caribbean Society. During the historical period blacks in Society have been oppressed in many ways under the systems of production. Under the encomienda system the indigenous peoples have been oppressed, they were hunted for sports, their lands were trampled upon and they were beaten severely, in the Greater Antilles there was the genocide of this population. Also under the chattel system of slavery black African enslaved ~~men~~ were branded, chained and used as concubines, and this is because of their skin colour. As a result of this there has ~~been many~~ many attempts at black pride and identity in the Caribbean. Two of which are the PAN-Africanism movement and Negritude movement. These movements of black identity will be discussed in this essay as well as their contributions.

~~The first attempt at black pride in~~ to black identity. There are many attempts at black identity ^{K 1} in the Caribbean one of which is ~~the~~ the pan-Africanism movement. Pan-Africanism was conceptualised by William Dubois and Henry Sylvester. The aim of this movement was to unite people from African descent, to promote black pride and identity, and to link the motherland (Africa) to the diaspora ^{UK 1}. There are many famous S. persons with this movement, they include Marcus Garvey, Kwame Nkrumah ^{K 2}.

and Martin Luther King. ^{K1}

Caribbean people have ~~always~~ always been dependent upon metropolitan countries (Europe), they are always working on plantations acquiring little or no wages, thus lacks education. Marcus Garvey (a Jamaican (black)) he told black people that they should try to be independent, acquire education and so on so that they could stop being so inferior in society.

The Pan-Africanism movement of ^{K1} black ^{UK2} identity have contributed to Caribbean black identity in many ways. The most significant contribution of Pan-Africanism to black identity is the independence movement. When Marcus Garvey told the blacks to acquire education, and to open their own business, they realize the importance of self-governing thus leading to the independence movement. Pan-Africanism have led to the implementation of roads, schools and parks in the Caribbean region. In Jamaica for example, there is the Heale Seaside high school, and both in Jamaica and Barbados there is the Mandela park. Pan-Africanism have led to trade unions in the Caribbean. In fact another important contribution of the Pan-Africanism movement is Black history month, this is celebrated all over the Caribbean region thus embracing black identity. A case in point in the Americas around 2016-2018 a white policeman killed

an innocent black man because of his skin-colour, from this ~~tragedy~~ incident the "Black Lives matter" came into being. UK 2

There are many attempts at black pride in the Caribbean. One such movement is Negritude. Negritude is the French version of Pan-Africanism^{K1}. This was conceptualised by Aimé Césaire^{K1}. He was a student studying in France at the time and he observed people's attitude towards people from black descent in which he did not like.

Negritude is about uniting black people, black pride and identity. This was done in the form of literature such as books. The contributors of Negritude to Black identity is Franz Fanon^{K1} book about Black identity. In this book the oppression of black people and the importance of blacks is highlighted, this ~~idea~~^{idea}^{K1} would help black people from black descent to value their skin colour, and their importance in UK 2 society.

In closing there are many attempts at black identity in the Caribbean, two of which are Pan-Africanism and Negritude. They have ~~separately~~ contributed to black identity in many ways as a result allowing blacks to value themselves.

K 7
UK 7
EC 5
Total 19

Candidate showed good understanding of the movements discussed.

Examiner's Comments

The candidate presented a good discussion of the concepts. The impact of Marcus Garvey and Henry Sylvester on the Pan-African movement was discussed. The contributions of Aime Cesaire, Franz Fanon and literature to black identity in the French Caribbean were also highlighted.

Candidate's Response to Question 2 – Sample 4

The term Pan Africanism was a historical and movement which arised in Jamaica to promote ~~the~~ ^{and} strived to improve the unity of Africans as well as black persons. ^{K 1} an African ^{is} ~~ism~~ worked hand in hand with Rastafari which is a religion ~~is~~ that believes in brotherhood, love and unity amongst one another. These two movements have contributed tremendously to Black ^{K 1} identity in the Caribbean beyond the twentieth ~~centu~~ century. ~~The Pan Africanism movement~~ the Pan Africanism movement emerged in the island of Jamaica and was led by Marcus ~~Garvey~~ Garvey. This movement aimed to bring unity to all blacks and Africans. ^{UK 1} was an incredibly influential movement which pushed blacks to step towards the freedom from oppression of ^{UK 1} whites. This movement also encouraged black people and Africans to stop being so ~~depa~~ dependant on white owned businesses and to encouraged black persons to open their own businesses as well as to support other black ^{K 1} owned businesses. This movement has continued to influence persons even up to today and has caused the Caribbean, more specifically Jamaica to gain reputation for this empowering and

influential movement. Due to this movement, there have been a rise in the amount of black owned businesses throughout the Caribbean.

Furthermore, many black persons, Africans or followers of this movement who whom reside overseas has left their footprints due to this.

The Although Marcus ^{K1} Xavoy was not a follower of the Rastafari, his son principals has since became the backbone of the Religion.

The Rastafari religion commenced after the rise of Haile ^{K1} Selk ^{K1} e in Ethiopia. This religion is a gentle religion which believes in togetherness, love and unity. It has contributed to Black identity in the Caribbean through many forms.

Robert Marley, better known as Bob ^{K1} Marley was an advocate of this Religion and promoted it through many of his songs. His music took the hearts of many world wide and has left a Caribbean landmark in their hearts. Marley's music paved the way for other Reggae artists and regional artists to in turn leave the metropolitan society amazed. ~~The love for the Rastafari is evident~~ ^{UK 1}

The love for the Rastafari culture is

evident not only through the music but in its colours and ^{K 1} food as well. The colours of the Rastafari originated from the original Ethiopian flag with the colours of green, red and gold. Many persons in the Caribbean as well as in Metropolitan societies identify with these colours as they are followers of the religion. Another important part of their culture is their food, otherwise known as "Ital". This is practised largely throughout the Caribbean as well as in Metropolitan societies due to its vegetarian approach as well as its preference for minimal heat. ^{UK 1}

All in all, it can be said that the Rastafari and Africanism movement as well as Rastafari has contributed to creating a black identity throughout the Caribbean as well as in Metropolitan societies. They have done this through motivation, unity, independence and culture. ^{UK 1}

K 7
UK 8
EC 4
Total 19

Candidate has a sound knowledge of the two movements that affect Caribbean identity and had demonstrated this in the essay.

Examiner's Comments

This candidate showed a good understanding of the concepts and demonstrated how Marcus Garvey and Bob Marley contributed to black identity in the Caribbean. The arguments presented were relevant and clear, and the candidate utilized good sentence structure and paragraphing.

Candidate's Response to Question 2 – Sample 5

Pan-Africanism and ~~Rastafari~~ Rastafari are two movements that have contributed to black identity in the Caribbean. These movements uplift and advocate for the rights and celebration of black heritage and black culture. This is what black identity is about, that is embracing what it means to be black and rejoicing in it. Especially in this time period where white supremacy reigned and blacks were looked down upon. This essay will explain how Pan-Africanism and Rastafari movements contributed to black identity in the Caribbean and beyond in the early twentieth century. ~~through~~ ~~encouragement of b~~

Firstly, Pan-Africanism was a movement that highlighted Africa, the place from which our ancestors originated and came. This movement talked about why black people are the way we are, why we act the way we act and how glorious we are to live. That is our social structure. It taught us to take pride in our roots and uproot all the negative attributes the European colonisers instilled in us. Marcus Garvey, a Jamaican, born in St. Ann was a strong advocate for this movement in the Caribbean. He said 'A black man without his heritage is like a tree without roots'. He created the Black Star line, which was a ship to take African Americans and any other African descendants back to Africa to live if they wished. William Du Bois was also a strong advocate for Pan-Africanism and wrote books to educate people on the matter. Therefore, Pan-Africanism made its contribution by way of encouraging black people to learn more Africa and to embrace the place from which they come.

Secondly, ^{Rastafari} Rastafari was a movement that originated in Jamaica. It sees the former Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie as the messiah and is a mixture of African and Christianity mixed together. The believers of ^{Rastafari} Rastafari refuse to add 'ism' to the word as they think that it is a European ideal. Rastafari became a popular movement

in the Caribbean by way of Bob Marley. Through his music, he spoke about black oppression, politics and black unity. Blacks as well as others found comfort in his songs as they spoke to the heart and the experiences of a black person. In reggae music they found their identity. So as a supporter of Bob Marley, many black people ^{turned} to Rastafari in which they could identify and find peace. They began to grow dreadlocks which cannot be cut according to the movement and partook in the ceremonial ^{and recreational} use of marijuana. To the Europeans, this ~~was~~ ^{was} frowned upon but to the black people this was liberty.

Lastly, both ~~the~~ Pan-Africanism and Rastafari took on aspects of the ideals of the Haitian Revolution. The slogan was 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity' and this was strongly embraced by the black people who were disenfranchised more than any other. These movements were for all things black.

In conclusion, these movements were sparks that ignited the flames of black identity across the globe. They encouraged black pride, history and culture and educated the society on all things black and African. It was something to be proud of and celebrated.

Examiner's Comments

The candidate presented a sound discussion on the movements selected and used strong evidence such as the work of Marcus Garvey, W. E. B. DuBois and Bob Marley to support the arguments. The link between Africa and the Caribbean since the coronation of Haile Selassie and the fight against oppression were also used to support the impact of Rastafarian movement on black identity in the Caribbean.

In this essay with reference to the two movements Pan-Africanism and Rastafari I will be explaining how each movement contributed to Black identity in the Caribbean and beyond in the early twentieth century. Pan-Africanism is a movement which entails trying to strengthen our heritage and bonds back to African society. On the other hand Rastafari includes the smoking of marijuana and having locs with the belief of living a lifestyle to please Jah.

Pan-Africanism contributed to society through a fight for equality and strengthening the bonds of our African heritage. This helped us black people have equality in the world and Caribbean with the help of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. du Bois. They helped us gain a platform for free speech.

The Rastafarian community influenced the way we dress, hair and culture we have today. They were seen as a sound religion from the slave movement until now. They also give a strong backing when it comes to the usage of medicinal marijuana. There

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Lifestyle influences sustainable development and this is shown especially through their food preparation and crops. This influenced our culinary practices and what they have become today especially with ground food such as breadfruit, yam, cassava and their exact food preparation still being used in today's society. An influential person in this community is none other than the Jamaican artiste Bob Marley. Lastly is dress.

The rastafarian community portrayed a care-free dress which entailed sandals and clothes holding the symbolic while also showing patriotism to the Rastafarian flag.

This dress code isn't seen as much now but per chance that might be because of cultural commodification and dilution.

This is shown especially through the design of sandals now.

In this essay I used with reference to the movement of PAN-Africanism and Rasta-fari I have explained how each movement contributed. With the pan-africanism movement which

entails the literacy movements of Marcus Garvey and W.E.B. du Bois through their writings, peaceful protests and newspapers such as "The Negro World". UK 2 also explained how Rastafare contributed through song, lifestyle and culture this is especially seen through their most influential ^{artistic} speaker Bob Marley.

K - 7

UK - 7

EC - 4

Total = 18

Candidate demonstrated good understanding of the concepts.

Examiner's Comments

This candidate showed a good understanding of the movements discussed. The work of Marcus Garvey, W.E.B Du Bois, Bob Marley's songs and literary resistance were used to support the points provided.

Question 3

Candidates were required to discuss four ways in which the Caribbean region, with its wide geographical space, and diverse ethnic and racial groups has managed to maintain over time, a shared common purpose, economic development, and an identity. The mean was 20.32 or approximately 68 per cent, which represented the highest on the paper.

Candidate's Response to Question 3 – Sample 1

The Caribbean is a melting pot of cultures. Ethnic groups such as the Indigenous people, Africans, Europeans, Chinese and Indians came into the Caribbean. When they came, they brought with them their cultures. Overtime we have maintained a common purpose, economic development and identity through our food, history, music and festivals. This essay will discuss in detail how these aspects were maintained.

Firstly, through our food we share a common identity. This is cultural identity, that is what aspects of our culture define us. Throughout history we share similar cultural and historical experiences which is reflected in our food. For example, the Tainos were lovers of pepper and spices and they had a dish called pepperpot. Today, the Caribbean food we eat ~~is~~ ^{includes} a lot of spices and places called Trinidad and Tobago still make pepperpot today. We also eat a lot of salted meats like herring, saltfish, salt mackerel and 'worse' parts of the meats in dishes like Souce, a Barbadian dish. These particular dishes came about as planters during slavery gave slaves a lot of salted foods and parts of the meat they did not consume to make sure the slaves were fed. So we were able to maintain a common identity as our ancestors before us did not stop passing down these food preparations. As what was meant by the Europeans to be an insult and disgrace, ^{uk2} our ancestors took pride in and celebrated. They made these foods apart of our culture.

Secondly, history has allowed us to have a common purpose and economic development. A lot of the Caribbean's history is rooted in slavery and colonialism by European nations such as Britain and Spain. As a result, many Caribbean countries experienced emancipation and independence around the same time. So the Caribbean was left in a similar position across the board. That is, the common purpose of human development through social mobility and the economic development. So much so, that they came

together to create the West Indian Federation to further the economic development of its members which collapsed. However, shortly after organisations such as CARICOM and the OECS were created to keep the values and ideals of the federation to some extent alive for the greater good of the Caribbean. Therefore, we were able to maintain through similar experiences, needs and works.

Additionally, music is where all Caribbean people can come together and have one identity. The music that makes up the Caribbean include Soca, Reggae, Calypso, and Dancehall, to name a few. Over the years, we have gathered around in merriment and celebration over music. For example, Reggae Sumfest, a musical festival in Jamaica. Even in important gatherings such as Independence and Emancipation we tune our radios and playlists to songs of yester years or rather the olden days. We have also been seen under one identity through music on the global scene by artists such as Bob Marley, The Mighty Bob and the Red Spinnets to name a few. Therefore, by way of these festivals and international recognition on the music scene we maintained identity.

Lastly, festivals have allowed us to maintain economic development and identity. Festivals such as Crop Over, Carnivals in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica acquire many tourists to the islands which means an increase in foreign exchange through airplane tickets and festival tickets. The tourists also have to spend large sums of money on these extravagant costumes as well increasing the Gross National Product as well as foreign exchange. Countries such as Trinidad and Tobago along with Guyana also have religious festivals like Eid-ul-Fitr for Muslims to celebrate the end of Ramadan, as fast they partake in and Diwali which is the festival of lights for Hindus. By this the Caribbean can be identified. The Caribbean Diaspora also maintains identity with festivals such as the Notting Hill Carnival in London, the West Indian Day Parade (Labour Day Parade) in Brooklyn, New York and Caribanna in Toronto, Canada.

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On the other hand, it can be acknowledged that the opposite is true to some extent. This is because over the years because governments have been so keen on economic development, they turn aspects of food, history, music, festivals to more of a commercialised version to acquire international gains. So aspects of our culture are eroded, that is completely ~~lost~~^{extinct} or slow^{UK2} jing out. Some citizens as well as may not pass down or educate their children on our culture so nothing is maintained and instead eroded.

In conclusion, the Caribbean has done a decent job on maintaining our culture over time. This is due to our ~~own~~ culinary practices, past experiences, musical endeavours and gatherings.

k-10
uk-12
ec-6
total=28

Examiner's Comments

The candidate demonstrated very good knowledge and comprehension skills. The essay was written from a strong historical and sociological perspective, in keeping with the demands of the question. The candidate also showed use of knowledge by stating how the historical and sociological context impact the economic ties amongst Caribbean countries, maintaining a sense of identity, economic development and cultural ties.

Candidate's Response to Question 3 – Sample 2

The Caribbean region consists of many and multiple racial and ethnic groups, which makes the region culturally diverse. Caribbean people have been described as the "people who came" due to the historical past of Slavery of the West Africans, Migration of the Spaniards and the Indenturedship of the Asians as well as the migration of the indigenous people. In this region, all the ethnic and racial groups has managed to maintain a shared common purpose, economic development and an identity over time in this geographical location, however there are other factors:

The diversity of the Caribbean people makes them compose of different ethnicities and race. In the Caribbean society which is defined as a shared common purpose, various ethnic groups are apart of it. These groups have maintained a shared common purpose through the means of communicating with each other daily. They may share similarities in ideas, beliefs, values as well as political ideologies that makes them all alike in their way of life as well as their way of thinking. ~~They meet but they do not necessarily~~ They socialize within their society and contributes to a goal with the help of each other.

A shared common purpose is maintained through the Tolerance of different racial groups and ethnicities with each other. They meet but they do not mix in the way they can preserve their culture and maintain a social barrier in terms of only marrying their kind called inter-marriage and only establishing businesses.

with their families to keep inter-generational wealth. Each ethnic group does this as a way of preservation of culture in their society and each puts up a boundary while still ^{uk 1} mingling and tolerating each other's culture without hatred. However ethnic tensions and racism can arise due to the cultural diversity in society and cause the disparity in the purpose and conflicts on ideologies.

Economic development is the meeting of needs of the people to allow economic growth for all. In a diverse ethnic and racial society in this geographical region of the Caribbean, economic development has been maintained over time due to the systems of production in our region. The systems of production allows for economic development by the expansion of our GDP (growth domestic product) and GNP (Growth National product) which indicates our economic growth. Sugar cultivation in Trinidad, Bauxite and Coffee bean production in Jamaica as well as Oil and gas in Trinidad and Tobago, including tobacco and crops harvestation in Dominica and Barbados are run by people in society. Each racial and ethnic group trade amongst each other with the establishment of a free trade market within the region. Persons buy these goods and services from each ethnic groups to benefit themselves while also contributing to the GDP per capita of the Caribbean country. Tourism is also established.

Economic development is also maintained economic development by our setting up of local industries like the groceries, tourism industries, markets in which consumption patterns are promoted. In society, people buy foods and amenities as well as

crops which contributes to economic growth of one's countries. We have also maintained our economy through the establishment of tourism industries by our behaviours of conservation and labour. Tourism contributes to our GDP due to foreign exchange and revenues. However, sometimes there may be negative effects like Cultural Imperialism through globalization as well as Brain drain as people migrate to the developed countries where tourist came.

An identity is the term used to describe how someone identifies themselves in society based on Race and ethnicity. Caribbean people have managed to maintain their identity like Afro-Caribbean, Indo-Trinidadian, Chinese as well as Syrian and Indigenous identity through our culture which encompasses of our norms, values, traditions like our religious activities, festivals, food or cuisine, languages, dance, art forms and our music and instruments. Each ethnic and racial group has a culture and all these are apart of their identity. The Afro-Caribbeans have an Afro-Caribbean identity. We have maintained such through our syncretic religions and worshipping festivals as well as our Art forms and Instruments using drums and our food and resistance music like Reggae. These are an identifier of their cultural identity. These same concepts applies for the Indians, Chinese and Indians, all maintaining their identity through culture.

In terms of maintaining an identity, contrastingly

there have also been the loss of identity through Cultural Erasure and Cultural Imperialism which is due to sometimes cultural hybridisation. Cultural Erasure is the 'death' of one's culture but at the same time, culture is never really lost but transformed through hybridisation which is the mixing of various ethnic and racial groups in society. This can be caused by Cultural Imperialism through the dominance of one's culture over the inferior culture. This affects identity as ^{uk 2} forms new cultural ideas and traditions that deviates from the original cultural identity. Caribbean people have sometimes lose their identity by accepting the Western imperialistic ideas and the way they dress, talk, dance as well as subjected to follow in their footsteps and trends, erasing their cultural identity over time.

In Conclusion, the "people who came" known as the Caribbean people have tried to manage to maintain over time, a shared common purpose, economic development and an identity in various ways like communicating, goods and service production and culture; However, with the diverse ethnic and racial groups this is difficult to achieve as ethnic tensions, globalizing and cultural imperialism arises.

k 10
ec 11
ec 07

Examiner's Comments

The candidate presented an excellent display of knowledge and comprehension, creating a good foundation on which to write the essay. The candidate understood the demands of the question and used his/her economic, historical and sociological knowledge of the Caribbean to answer the question.

Candidate's Response to Question 3 – Sample 3

Caribbean people have lived within the region for many years. Although, before they were fully established, they ~~ha~~ the Caribbean people had been ~~descrip~~ described as the "people ~~o~~ who came". Despite the many challenges Caribbean people have faced, the region has overcome them by creating CARICOM and CARIFTA, cultural diversity, regional pride, and globalisation. This essay will discuss in-depth these four ways in which the wide geographical region, with diverse ethnic and racial groups, has ~~manag~~ managed to maintain, ~~a~~ ~~she~~ over time, a shared common purpose, economic development and an identity.

The Caribbean region has been ~~mar~~ maintained over time ~~due to~~ as a result of the CARICOM and CARIFTA programs that were implemented. These programs have brought the different islands, languages, cultures, belief, and religion to work together in order to make life easier. For example, CARICOM ~~nationals~~ or at most airports in the CARICOM Caribbean there are 'CARICOM Nationals' lines to ^{uk 2} satisfy the ease of travellers for fellow members. On the other hand, CARIFTA has also provided assistance to ~~the~~ the Caribbean.

with ~~make~~ making it easier for businesses to trade from island to island. This has furthered the growth of each Caribbean ~~significantly overall~~ and island's development and economy significantly. Overall, CARICOM and CAR^{uk 1}A have contributed ~~to~~ to the success of the Caribbean's ability to be sustainable no matter culture, religion, wealth, etc.

Another way that the Caribbean region was maintained ~~ex~~ with all their different differences is the cultural diversity that exists and how each island differs. Cultural diversity is the existances of sub-cultures within a main culture, such as the Caribbean, or the different cultures that exist within a main culture, such as the Caribbean. This is the most viable ~~reas~~ reason for the many ~~l~~ languages, religions, and beliefs to co-exist among the Caribbean islands. These cultures make up the non-material cultures with which ~~make~~ are abstract things. In terms of the material ~~culture~~ culture, this cons^{uk 2} of the tangible, things that you can touch, ~~for~~ like economic ~~infrastructure~~ infrastructure, wealth, ^{and} people. These material culture ~~helps to~~ is how culture is shown and their can cause ~~others~~ people to respect one another's culture. ~~It~~ Cultural diversity is evident in the

Caribbean and different cultures have maintained good relationships due to the respect gained and the shared obstacles experienced.

Regional pride is also why ~~the~~ this wide geographical region co-exists because the ~~known~~ knows the struggle that it took for ~~the~~ plantation ~~slaves~~ [✓] to be released so everyone wants to just live peacefully. Furthermore, every island feels that sense of pride ~~to~~ for their country, and this ~~propels~~ ^{uk 1} them to keep stay away from anything that can ~~tanish~~ tarnish a country's reputation. Regional pride, or even their own country's pride is a strong factor that many persons ~~to~~ will be willing to protect and uphold.

Lastly, global ~~ization~~ [✓] is crucial in maintaining good relations through the resources, funds, economic development given to many Caribbean ~~islands~~ islands. Larger ~~for~~ countries such ^{as} USA and China, ~~have given~~ many ~~resour~~ with multinationals have massively supported the Caribbean in a multitude of ways. For ~~6~~ For example, ~~8~~ after the La Soufriere volcano eruption, ^{uk 2} Vincent received supplies from larger company and monetary funds to ~~help~~ ~~with~~ help with

the damages. ~~Global~~ When other Caribbean countries see these tragedies happen it ~~all~~ also ~~to~~ makes them feel compassionate. Globalisation ~~also~~ brings in ~~sig~~ significant ~~to~~ significant money to the tourism industry, as they are able to ^{uk 2} ~~wolver~~. This allows Caribbean countries to advertise and promote their country in view of money through tourism. Globalisation is very important for each Caribbean country and each island knows that conflicts about religion's beliefs would cause problems.

In conclusion, the Caribbean people ~~who~~ have used their shared past ~~to~~ ~~be~~ of suffering and slavery to gain a certain for other's beliefs and religion. This has been done through ~~reti~~ CARICOM and CARIFTA, cultural diversity, regional pride, and globalisation.

k - 10
uk - 10
ec - 07

Examiner's Comments

The candidate demonstrated a good understanding of the economic context of the Caribbean and the demands of the question were met based on a very good display of knowledge and comprehension as well as the use of knowledge.

Candidate's Response to Question 3 – Sample 4

Over time, the effort to maintain the shared common purpose, economic development and the identity of the Caribbean has proven to be a challenge. While we succeed in areas such as food, media & entertainment, & culture and our history, we lose some of these battles to migration, brain drain, cultural erasure and to the overall effect of westernisation.

Through the formation of various agencies, councils and organisations, the Caribbean continues to strive towards economic development and a shared common purpose. One of the most notable of these organisations is CARICOM or Caribbean Community. CARICOM aims to promote economic welfare amongst its 15 member states, via the removal of trade barriers, also known as trade liberalisation, and through its shared sense or by promoting, sharing and diversifying the cultures and traditions of its member states. Though it has been successful in doing so it still faces challenges such as inequality amongst the member states ^{economies} and political instability, which it continues to combat to this day as it continues its mission.

Additionally, in the contemporary Caribbean society and through the Education system, various forms of cultural retention and renewal can be seen. The Caribbean has a rich and diverse history which contributes to the definition and culture of the Caribbean. The food, tradition, culture, history, and entertainment which has both survived and been born

from experiences such as colonization, post-emancipation and even periods of indentureship are what come together to form the creole melting pot that is the Caribbean. Education has played a vital role in our cultural renewal and retention. Through history subjects, the past of the Caribbean has been documented and preserved to be taught to future generations and preserve our social identity. With subjects such as Communication Studies and Caribbean Studies being made a mandatory aspect of the syllabus it ensures that our youth are informed of our beginnings and what makes us a Caribbean People.

In addition to the ways Caribbean culture has been maintained, there are also ways in which it faces challenges. A major detriment to the Caribbean identity would be migration and brain drain. As we progress through the 21st century the younger generations of the Caribbean who have acquired education drift further away from the core values and traditions which make us who we are. These younger persons opt to migrate outside of the region in search of better jobs and a higher quality of life. While a noble intention and a way to better oneself it results in the loss of our most brilliant minds that are the future of the region. This process, also known as brain drain, contributes to our lack of development as a region. While other countries outside of the region may be better, without the academia keepers within the region to

contribute to its development, we are forced to stunt the growth of the region. uk 1

Furthermore, as globalization and capitalism continues to spread through the region, it poses an even greater threat to the region. The Caribbean in recent times has come to emulate western civilization due to extra-regional influences. With big multi-national corporations (MNC's) setting up and expanding into the Caribbean our culture and way of life is threatened. With companies such as Starbucks, KFC, Subway and Burger King continuing to enter local business sectors, we face the risk of losing our own identity and adopting and conforming to the ways of Western Culture. uk 2

In conclusion, while the Caribbean people continue to strive towards a shared purpose, economic development and maintaining our identity, it succeeds in some areas, while other areas continue to be threatened. It is up to us as a Caribbean people to unite and to protect and preserve our region and our people.

k 10
uk 12
EC 08

Examiner's Comments

This candidate understood the demands of the question and exhibited a confident display of knowledge and comprehension, and use of knowledge. The candidate wrote primarily from an economic perspective and wrote plausible responses.

Candidate's Response to Question 3 – Sample 5

~~The term~~ A society can be defined as a group of people within a geographic regions, who have ~~sto~~ a shared common goal, shared norms and values, nationality and identity. The Caribbean ~~is referred~~ people are described as the people who came because of its mixed diverse society of African, Asian and European heritage. The actual arrival of these people ~~was~~ is highlighted in the historical definitions of the Caribbean, which highlights all the territories that ~~were~~ experienced colonization by the Europeans, as they brought captured African slaves across the middle passage to the Caribbean to work as slaves. It also highlights the regions that would have experienced ~~indulgence~~ ship of Chinese and Indians on the plantations that were abandoned by free African slaves. These different groups all brought different cultures and beliefs with them; ~~over~~ ~~unwillingly~~ forming a regional society. However this society over ~~the~~ territories and regions of great difference have managed to maintain a shared common purpose economic development and ~~other~~ ethnicity through celebration of ~~culture~~ festivals, food various art ~~for~~ forms like festivals, food, music, as well as Caribbean sports.

Celebration of Caribbean Culture maintains identity
and Economic development. Local Caribbean territories
create ~~from~~ a large Revenue by ~~hosting~~ festivals
unique only to the Caribbean which also provides a
sense of pride. These Festivals include Carnival and
Sunfest held in Trinidad and Jamaica. There are also
Foreign based celebrations inspired by Caribbean countries
such as Caribana and Notting Hill Festival held in England
and Canada. These celebrations can result in Tourism
in the Caribbean which would generate revenue. Tourists
from around the world would come to the Caribbean
to partake in these festivals. This would increase
for businesses such as hotels, vending, private
and public drivers, and restaurants. This creation of
jobs would reduce the unemployment rate hence more economic
development. However it can be argued that in the future
the Caribbean will not be able to maintain its identity as
its culture is being eroded by foreign culture (Assimilation):
Citizens of the Caribbean get more and more attracted to
foreign cultures over their own day by day due to
~~the~~ indoctrination and mass media (socialization).
As far as revenue with respect to Economic development from
celebrations, the best hotels in the Caribbean are
foreign owned and therefore ~~lose~~ rob the Caribbean
of potential Tourism Revenue.

Caribbean is a direct reflection of its culture and heritage, we have foods that originated from Indian Chinese African and European culture. This art form is responsible for the ~~relationships~~ maintenance of ~~our~~ identity and economic development. Dishes like Curry, Pow, Cou Cou and Spanish rice are all Caribbean favorites. These dishes cause economic development. As many restaurants and street vendors sell them to make a profit. The country can also export these foods to buyers abroad. The unique of these dishes is what gives the Caribbean its cultural identity. However it can be argued that the local population is starting to appreciate the art form of Caribbean cuisine less and less. This is due to the foreign fast food multi-national and transnational cooperations established in the Caribbean. The local population gravitate towards these cuisines due to globalization through social media. Tourists who come to the Caribbean to try local foods, may also wish for 'A taste of home' instead of trying to indulge in cultural Caribbean cuisine. This slowly erodes economic development and Caribbean identity.

Caribbean Music is one of our most beloved aspects of culture, and is responsible for a great deal of economic development and identity. The Caribbean is responsible for many genres of music like "Soca" and "Reggae".

These two genres have been propelled across the Caribbean
by Renowned Artists. Bob Marley is a prime example
as he is responsible for the introduction of Reggae to
the world. His music preached many Caribbean sufferings,
giving Jamaica and the Caribbean great identity. His many
festivals generated great revenue for the Caribbean as
they were highly attended by tourists. Machel Montano
is a Caribbean born artist responsible for the introduction
of Soca. His music's songs have become anthems for
Carnival, the Caribbean's most popular celebration. His
well-attended concerts generate a massive income
for Trinidad resulting in great economic development. His
performances abroad also create a great sense of
identity for Trinidad and the Caribbean. However
in recent times locals are starting to gravitate
towards foreign culture, like American genres of music
like Jazz and Hip Hop, this is due to their
global ~~local~~ exposure through foreign mass media.
This is slowly eroding our culture as people are
gravitating away from local music.

kc10
uk10
ec7

Examiner's Comments

This candidate demonstrated a very good understanding of the historical, sociological and economic context of the Caribbean and was able to meet the demands of the question.

Question 4

Candidates were required to discuss the extent to which quality of life could be affected by breaches of social justice across the Caribbean. The mean was 14.81 or 49 per cent.

Candidate's Response to Question 4 – Sample 1

Social justice refers to having a society which is equitable, fair and just for all citizens. It ensures that an individual's natural or inalienable rights are not denied. When social justice is breached, the country can face factors which hinder development such as a decline in a person's quality of life. This ~~essay~~ ^{discussion} will discuss the large extent to which breaches of social justice affect quality of life by looking at gender inequality, racial discrimination, ^{lack of} welfare and corruption.

Gender inequality can negatively impact the quality of lives of both men and women. However, women are usually on the receiving end of this gender inequality. This is because the Caribbean has long been a patriarchal society. This is seen especially in East Indian extended families. Women have a history of getting lower paying jobs. This was evident when the Asian indentured labourers came as the men were paid more because they did more physically demanding jobs. In today's contemporary society women are usually found in jobs within the hospitality sector which pay less. They

also tend to work in restaurants for minimum wage or close to it. If these women are able to get better, higher paying jobs however, they experience a glass ceiling which is essentially an invisible barrier which stops them from achieving social mobility in the workplace, simply because they are a woman. This can affect their quality of life since they would be missing out on necessary funds which would ensure food security for them and higher positions in jobs allowing them to acquire more power and wealth necessary for moving up the social ladder which would translate to better treatment.

Moreover, racial discrimination can affect the quality of life of an individual. This is especially true due to the European colonisation and slavery that the Caribbean faced. This is a breach of social justice since discrimination means having prejudice against a group or individual which goes against the basic laws of social justice. Quality of life can be affected by this because people may miss out on opportunities or be stereotyped simply because they are black. This is why people in Jamaica bleach the colour of their skin to appear

lighter in hopes of getting better treatment. Racial discrimination was seen in Bedford's plantocracy as the slaves were treated as chattel or property. One cannot experience a good quality of life if they are being discriminated. If racial discrimination occurs it can stop persons from being hired, lead to them constantly being named called, or their lives may even be at risk.

On the other hand, corruption while it may have some negative impacts on quality of life, it may impact a select few persons positively. Government officials may use their power to get jobs for their friends and family who may or may not be qualified for the job. Politicians running for office may even get jobs for persons ~~without~~ in exchange for votes. This can positively affect the quality of lives of these ~~and~~ individuals by providing them with employment. Corruption may also lead to supersession (promotion without purpose) in the workplace as employers may sometimes have sexual relations with employees and promote them to make them feel good. This can have negative

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

implications on the quality of life of others.

It should be noted that when this form of corruption happens, it happens at the expense of other individuals. For example, a qualified mother with children may be unable to get a job because of this form of nepotism. This would therefore affect the quality of life of her and her children. Subsequently, ~~for~~ this may be exacerbated as she may turn to prostitution which is dangerous for women. It would also lead to her being discriminated against.

Equally as important, a lack of welfare can result in a breach of social justice. This would mean that persons would miss out on rights such as the right to education simply because they may not be able to afford it. However, persons may abuse welfare by faking injuries and stealing from those who are getting it. Many argue that welfare keeps persons in poverty as they become dependent and neglect looking for meaningful employment. That being said it can be argued that ~~not~~ not offering help to persons through welfare would encourage them

Or even force them to get jobs as they need to survive. This would improve their quality of life as they would get active, be less ~~stressed~~ ^{looked down on} by society because they are trying and because of the income ~~through~~ ^{through} employment.

Conclusively, the above discussion focussed on how quality of life could be affected by a breach of social justice. While ~~they~~ ^{are} there are various breaches of social justice including sexual discrimination and police brutality, the discussion focussed on gender inequality, racial discrimination, a lack of welfare and corruption.

K-10
UK-12
EC-08
TOTAL= 30

Examiner's Comments

The candidate was fully knowledgeable about the concept of social justice and accurately discussed it in line with the parameters of the question.

Candidate's Response to Question 4 – Sample 2

Social justice can be defined as the promise that all individuals, regardless of class, creed, race, age and gender are entitled to basic rights and freedom. Social justice is concerned in the areas of equity and equality. Equality has to do with all individuals being given the same opportunities while equity ~~is~~ recognizes that individuals have different circumstances and different actions are carried out so that equality can truly be met. However, there have been breaches in social justice which have affected the quality of lives of individuals throughout the Caribbean. Some of these breaches include: Discrimination against minority groups, gender inequality, social stratification and police brutality.

Minority groups often times face discrimination going back to post-emancipation period. Some of these minority groups found throughout the Caribbean include Maroons, Bahamians and ~~members of the LGBTIQ~~ for homosexuals.

Maroons occupy hilly areas and they have their own system of governance, however, the ~~government~~ government sometimes imposes on their culture which ~~sometimes~~ has resulted in conflict between them. Bahamians have faced discriminations due to their lifestyle practices such as wearing dreadlocks. It has been a topic of discussion when schools deny students entry as a result of having dreadlocks, depriving them of education which is essential and a breach of social justice. This can result in a disruption of the livelihood of the affected individuals that ~~can~~ causes stress and demands change. Homosexuality is becoming increasingly popular throughout Caribbean society but in most cases, it is an illegal act. People are often discriminated against in the workplace or even denied employment because

of their sexual orientation. This results in a disruption in the life of the individuals since they are unable to seek employment, thus being unable to generate a source of income. Some of these individuals even resort to crime and violence^{or degrading activities such as prostitution} which then disrupts the lives of others. However, new laws^{are being put in place} to accommodate and protect these persons.

Another branch of social justice is gender equality. There are stereotypical beliefs about what jobs are better suited for men and women but in current day, women are pursuing jobs that men would normally do and vice versa. An example is women pursuing degrees in Engineering and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT). However, there are many employers who do not hire individuals for a particular role due to their gender and not necessarily whether they are certified in the particular field. As a result, there have been protests and different feminist movements demanding gender equality in the workplace since women being left without jobs also leaves them to unemployment in most cases or they have to settle in another field where they might be overqualified for.

Social stratification became prominent following the abolishment of slavery since blacks were still not viewed as equals. Opportunities would be given to those individuals of a lighter complexion or those who had a high position in the social hierarchy (upper class). As a result, many people were denied education throughout the Caribbean but as blacks continued to advance with the help of movements such as Garveyism, more opportunities became available to ^{them} individuals and the University of the West Indies which was established in 1948 gave scholars the chance to further their

education. In modern society, globalization has aided in ~~eradicating~~^{eradicating} social stratification and ~~helped~~ ~~assisted~~ ~~to~~ upward social mobility. Extra-regional opportunities have become available for Caribbean people such as programmes for teachers and nurses to work overseas as well as scholarship opportunities for students so that they can matriculate into a tertiary institution and receive quality education.

A major issue of social justice that is still prevalent today is police brutality. There have been many instances where the ~~in order~~^{police} abuse their authority ~~to~~^{in order} target individuals. One such area where this is prevalent is in the communities of the less fortunate. Though crime and violence is particularly common within these areas and the police try to bring forth order, some of them treat people within the communities ~~as though they are less~~ in an unjust manner because of their economic status and not because they have committed crimes. ~~Statistics~~^{Statistics} have shown where thousands of ~~people~~^{Jamaican} ~~are~~ (allegedly innocent) have been killed by police. As a result, members of the communities as well as the police consistently have clashes and there have been outbreaks to the government demanding justice.

Conclusively, the breaches in social justice have negative consequences in that they disrupt the livelihood of individuals and especially with the use of social media, such breaches are becoming increasingly exposed which brings more awareness to the situations faced by the members of society.

K	10
UK	12
EC	8
Total:	30

Examiner's Comments

This candidate demonstrated excellent knowledge of the breaches of social justice and its impact on the quality of life.

Candidate's Response to Question 4 – Sample 3

Social Justice is the fair and equal treatment of citizens in a society. It highlights that no one is above the law. Breaches of social justice therefore results in the degradation of the quality of life of affect citizens. Distribution of income, access to education, health care and crime are ways in which social justice is breached.

When persons are discriminated against for their ~~race~~ gender in the workplace it results in Gender Inequality. Here, women are seen as incapable and men are offered higher paying jobs or roles where women would be better suited. Men could also be unfairly treated with regards to race and ethnicity. Black men may be perceived as rough and criminal. The affect of this is that victims may receive low wages. In order to have a good or sufficient standard of living, individuals must be able to afford the necessary goods and services they need. Low wages can cause persons to not afford food to put on the table or education for children. The former results in poor health and resultantly mental health.

and the latter, their children can not seek the proper education to get a job and support themselves. These are aspects that result in discrimination against citizens and, affects on standard of living.

A culture of crime and violence in a community can result in police officers being forceful towards persons who society deem as criminal. Police brutality is another form of social injustice. Excess force may be used against the black citizens who perhaps have dreadlocks or hang around a particular neighbourhood. The effect is that now citizens do not feel comfortable to work and contribute the workforce. This also means they have no income to support themselves. Ironically it may lead to young men getting involved with the same drugs or gang that the police already believe they are a part of. The further degrades their physical and mental health can may result in death.

Access to healthcare by citizens may be limited. ~~Any~~ when healthcare workers discriminate against them because of their age, gender or even religion, amongst other

factors. The elderly may be treated very roughly as they are not seen as valuable to the society. It may be believed that they have already lived and so healthcare should be prioritised elsewhere. This should be reversed as the elderly are more prone to illnesses and not having access to treatment leads to further decline in their health and hence ability to care for themselves. Their quality of life would be poor and result in death. Also, patients can be treated differently because of their gender. Their sexual orientation may not be supported in their community and so are bullied or refused certain opportunities like work or healthcare. This can have a negative impact on their mental stability and hence quality of life.

A breach of social justice may actually result in the implementation of laws and policies that protect victims. Therefore there is a reduction in these breaches. Citizens have more freedom and space to express themselves without the threat of being harmed. Policies

to protect citizens may also include the punishment of offenders. This can lead to the building of trust amongst citizens in their governments when they see the consequences of being social unjust. People are the more comfortable in their communities. They get jobs, higher education and thus live comfortable lives.

All in all, breaches of social injustice mostly has very negative impacts on individuals. Their income, education and health can be compromised. It is important for governments to protect its people so they can work and contribute to the production and output of the economy which in return benefits their life quality but acquiring higher wages and affording more or higher quality goods and services.

K	10
UK	12
EC	8
Total =	30

Examiner's Comments

This candidate provided an excellent discussion as he/she extensively examined the breaches and its implications for quality of life.

Candidate's Response to Question 4 – Sample 4

Social Justice refers to the equality of all groups in society, irrespective of race, class, gender, age, religion or sexual orientation. Social Justice is important and very significant in maintaining proper standards of living in a country and to promote development and economic activities. Therefore, breaches in social justice leads to reduced equity, empowerment and productivity of a country, which affect its development and lowers the standards of living of that particular region. Therefore, discrimination against age, sex, class and race can negatively impact the standard of living of that individual in various ways.

Ageism is the discrimination of persons based on their age. There are two major groupings affected by this form of social injustice, children under 18 and the elderly. It is by law that children under 18 cannot account for themselves and must be under the care of a legal guardian, this therefore, leads these children vulnerable to abuse by their elders with no route for escape. Additionally, teens are seen as the most susceptible groups to criminal activity. On the other hand, the elderly, over the age of 65, are forced to retire and are seen as no longer able to make a meaningful contribution to society and are hence looked down upon and not care for properly, leaving feeling of neglect and unhappiness.

It has been a long struggle globally about the inequalities experienced by women to their male counterparts. Women have also been seen as inferior to men and have been treated poorly. Women's jobs are seen to be in the household and caring for children. If they occupy job positions,

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They are usually paid less than their male counterparts for the same work. Most of the times, women are not given positions of authority and not allowed to occupy top positions. This is known as the 'glass ceiling' and hence reduces the empowerment of women as they are sentenced to menial jobs with low wages leading to poor standards of living. It should also be noted that half the working class population is female, hence the true productivity of a country ~~is~~ is not realized when gender inequality occurs, hence reducing development.

Class is a construct of society determined by the socioeconomic standing of a person. Classism affects a person's ability to afford further education, hence reducing social mobility, their ability to ^{obtain} get decent paying jobs, hence sentencing them to a life of poverty and struggle. Those of lower classes in society find it difficult to make ends meet due to their low paying jobs and are hence very unhappy as they struggle for survival.

Racism dates back to colonialism where the coloureds of society are placed in the lowest strata of society and the whites at the top. Racism continues to be prevalent throughout today's society as blacks are still treated as inferior to white in selection of jobs, the hospitality industry, in criminal activities. Regardless of qualification, whites are given jobs over a more-qualified black person. Furthermore, it can be seen that blacks are always the prime suspects in criminal activities and are meted with harsh punishments, whereas white-coloured crimes are gone unseen or with little recourse for their actions. When sentenced to jail, these

coloureds can no longer provide for their family, and in being released, find it difficult to obtain jobs, leading to poverty and low standards of living.

However, it can be debated that the constitutions of all countries should uphold the Bill of Rights and Rule of Law, which promises fair and equal treatment of all groups in society. Therefore, once enforced through laws and judges judgement, social injustice should not occur.

Moreover, the establishment of a democracy and adult suffrage ensures that each person has a say in policy making decisions. Therefore, this ensures social justice is maintained through voting for persons who represent the equality of all groups and ethnicities.

In conclusion, breaches in social justice leads to a chaotic society, where there is fear and intimidation to acknowledge one's self. This therefore leads to difficulty finding jobs and earning income, decreasing the quality of life of those discriminated against.

K	10
UK	12
EC	8
Total	30

Examiner's Comments

The candidate displayed excellent knowledge of the topic and presented his/her knowledge very well.

Candidate's Response to Question 4 – Sample 5

Social justice is a concept that heavily perpetuates the Caribbean. It refers to the ~~obt~~ preservation or obtaining of right of a group of individuals, typically, a marginalised group. Breaches of social justice refers to the infringement on these rights of a group. For example, natural rights, or rights that all persons are born with no matter the location, such as 'the right to life' or 'the right to speak', also known as inalienated rights, can be infringed on. These breaches can affect the quality of life especially seen through the human development pillars of equity, empowerment, productivity, and sustainability. Breaches of social justice can cause productivity to decrease in the workplace, but can also open ~~opport~~ be a motivation to be more productive and improve quality of life. It can also affect equity where persons are barred from opportunities but can also open up opportunities elsewhere. Additionally, people will tend to feel less empowered and develop psychological problems but may also obtain empowerment from others in the marginalised group. Finally, sustainability in the quality of life for future generations can be obtained but this may take long and may not occur.

To begin, productivity is an aspect of the quality of life that social justice affects. Productivity refers to the degree to which an input is producing an equal output, especially in the workplace. When social justice is breached in the workplace, for example, the

gender pay gap in Jamaica means that women make 61% of what men make on average, people will feel less motivated to be productive and output will be decreased. ~~This~~ In continuing with the gender pay gap example, women may not put in much when people are. Another example is when someone is treated poorly by their manager because of their race or skin complexion. These persons will be put in less effort into their work, output will be decreased, and development overall will be decreased. Hence, less resources will be available on the national level to improve quality of life for citizens.

~~However, breaches of social justice can open opportunities for persons elsewhere. Persons who are breached in~~

However, breaches of social justice can have the opposite effect on productivity. Persons who experience injustice may be motivated to work harder and take on upward mobility in positions in the workplace. For example, statistics state that many women are taking on more managerial positions than men in the Caribbean. Being treated unfairly can encourage someone to level up further than the person who breached did make the breach. Hence, a person's quality of life may improve.

Secondly, equity can be affected by breaches in social justice. Equity refers to the provision of equal opportunities for all regardless of age, gender, wealth and other factors. One breach of social justice in the Caribbean is inequitable

opportunities due to one of the previously mentioned factors. An example of this is in the case where from colonial times and the plantocracy, persons of lighter complexion are favoured rather than those of darker complexions. In modern day, this manifests to the former obtaining job opportunities more easily than the latter. This can increase unemployment and underemployment in the region and force persons into high labour jobs for little income, leading to poverty and a poor quality of life.

However, the ~~quality~~ lack of accessible opportunities due to breaches in social justice may open up opportunities elsewhere. For example, Marcus Garvey ~~open~~ started the shipping company, the Black Star Line, and a factories corporation for marginalised black people who were suffering at the hands of capitalism. Persons ~~with~~ confined to inequitable opportunities may find opportunities ~~here~~ in organisations which fight social justice organizations as well where they do not have to worry about being breached, such as the Caribbean Feminist Research Association (CAFRA).

Thirdly, empowerment is challenged in the Caribbean by breaches in social justice. When people are discriminated for characteristics they cannot change like age, gender, ~~sexual~~ age, sex, sexual orientation and race, they do not feel empowered and may develop psychological issues such as depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). These lead to a poor quality of life and some may take their lives. For example,

statistics say the majority of suicides in the world are as a result of ~~LGBT~~ LGBT-related issues.

However, empowerment can take place in a variety of forms. Individuals may obtain empowerment from their minority groups and this may lead to a higher quality of life and more feelings of happiness and pride. For example, the Black Lives Matter CAFRA allows women to write and have a voice for themselves, giving them more confidence and pride in being a woman. This can be a relief of stress people face in the wider world from breaches of social justice and alleviate psychological problems caused by them.

Finally, sustainability can be affected by breaches of social justice. Sustainability refers to the provision of a high quality of life for future generations. Breaches in social justice make people aware that there is a problem in society that must change and hence, people rebel. This can cause people to change their views overtime and gradually, these breaches decrease or are approached seen with more disdain. This ensures future generations are able to have a higher quality of life without discrimination as people gradually eradicate these issues.

However, this process may take an extended period of time and some problems may never be fixed. For example, we live in an androcentric (male-dominated) world and it may take long for women to finally be

fully accepted as equal and for gender pay gaps to be fully removed.
In the Caribbean, Christianity is the dominant religion so LGBT
persons may never be fully accepted and buggery laws may never be
removed.

In conclusion, ~~so~~ breaches in social justice issues ^{reduce} ~~improve~~
the quality of life in the Caribbean to a certain extent.

K	12
UK	12
EC	08
Total	30

Examiner's Comments

This candidate provided a comprehensive discussion of the question, presenting excellent arguments.

Candidate's Response to Question 4 – Sample 6

Social justice is goal is to allow everyone to be on the same level all the playing field within a society. Society is measured on two main concepts, equity and equality. Equality is giving people the same resources and equity is acknowledge that everyone are at different levels within their and to adjust exact resources needed for each individual so everyone has the same outcome. This is why I believe that breaches of social justice can affect the quality of life.

One breach of social justice that could affect the quality of life is the unequal distribution of ~~res~~ and resources. Unequal distribution wealth and resource can lead to ~~a~~ an increase in social illness, such as poverty, crime and health. This can affect quality of life because it hinders human develop in terms of longevity. Longevity is the life expectancy from birth and it in terms of the human development index it gives an overall of health resources and the use of these health resources along with ^{and} crime, poverty. ~~It~~ Even though some people think that the distribution cannot hinder quality of life because people are still surviving ^{is} ~~the~~ surviving doesn't mean you have a good quality of life when money is distributed unevenly some people get more opportunities in life, some can afford healthcare while some can't, some people can afford to live in good neighbourhoods that has less crime while some ~~can't~~ can't. All of this affects the quality of life.

Another breach is Gender inequality. Even though gender inequality doesn't seem like an issue within the caribbean it is a silent killer. ~~Gender~~ ~~ineq~~ does it have any impact on life because women are seen as equal in today's society because women can be doing things their put their minds to. ~~Gender~~ gender inequality is still alive and thriving. ~~Gender~~ gender inequality segregate society and perceives the abilities of both men and women ~~doing~~ doing their jobs. It also decrease productivity as they are preferences.

for men to do certain jobs and women to do certain jobs. This causes people who ~~are not~~ do not have required skills or qualifications to get employed while people who actually have the skills required to remain unemployed or settle for jobs that they are overqualified for. This decreases economic development because people are making less money in order to provide for themselves while people are making other occupations ~~it~~ run slow due to ~~their~~ not having any skills. This reduces the overall GDP and GNP especially for people who are overqualified, as they may not be meeting their basic needs.

Additionally, discrimination against ~~the LGBT community~~ lesbian, gay, transgender, bi and queer community. People within this community ~~are~~ are discriminate constantly. Even though in today's society they are more accepting of people argue that people ~~per~~ L.G.B.T.Q members quality of life is not affected ^{within the caribbean} because ~~there~~ because they are no laws that stop them from having sexual preferences. However there are many more issues. The L.G.B.T.Q are constantly ridiculed, constantly being discriminated against through music ~~and~~ as well as being excused from their jobs ~~without~~ without explanation. They feel like they don't belong within our caribbean society and go for the only solution they think they have, suicide. Every year ^{hundreds} of gay people commit suicide within a year. As well as being within poverty due to not being employed. All of these components hinder the quality of their lives as the life expectancy rate is reduced ~~and~~ ~~is~~ due to suicide being ~~unable~~ unable to provide their basic needs, ~~to~~ less access to education health resources due to poverty.

Finally ~~from~~ ^{discrimination of the} the disabled. Even though they have been improvements towards the concerned for disabled people such as disabled parking. That is still not enough to say that discrimination against these people do not hinder the quality of life. ~~These for example~~ when it comes to human development, disabled people

are not often recognised, like for example laws are not put in place to cater and protect disabled people such as wheelchair railings at stairs, so they don't injure themselves. ~~Special schools or they can still be able to learn and transportation and transportation. These implementation could better the lives of the disabled because health is a critical aspect for disabled people to live. As well as special schools, they are not enough special schools for the disabled people which causes them to be unable to qualify for jobs etc. thus causing people to go into poverty and having a less quality of life than others due to discrimination.~~

In conclusion, the unequal distribution of wealth and resources, gender inequality, discrimination against the LGBTQ community and discrimination against disabled people are all breaches of social justice that affect the quality of their lives.

K-09
UK-12
EC-08
TOTAL = 29

Examiner's Comments

This essay was well organized and the discussion was of a high quality.

Quality of life refers to a member of a society's ability to access human needs to live comfortably, such as, health care, education as well as, ^{basic} mental stimulation such as jobs with reasonable wages. Social justice looks at how factors that improve quality of life are implemented through out a country. Such as, welfare for individuals in need.

Firstly, quality of life can be impacted by infringements on natural rights. Natural rights are the privileges granted to persons that are seen as necessities for humans. Such as, the right to education, the right to life and the right to best health care. Infringement on any of these rights, for example health care, can greatly reduce the longevity of a country which impacts the Human Development Index as well as persons ability to quickly recover in order to go to work and provide for them selves and family. This cause a domino effect on ~~persons~~ businesses as losing persons to poor health or not having enough skilled workers due to infringements on the right to education will cause output, and thus the Gross Domestic Product, of a country to decrease.

Conversely, rights such as health care and education, especially when made cheap and readily available to all persons in a country is a great expense to the government and these expenses will have to be absorbed through higher taxes.

Additionally, A breach to social justice such as gender inequality and sexism impact the quality of life of persons in those marginalized groups, those groups being women and gender non-conforming individuals. Discrimination, the acting of specific groups, leads to a lot feeling of unsafety in the country which impacts a persons quality of life as mentally they are unsafe and disatisfied with the expec norms placed upon them by society. For example, women often feel depressed once they reach a certain age and have not been had any children as a common ideal of sexism is that a women main purpose is to provide children. The gender pay gap also leaves women in a position where they struggle to take care of themselves without a dependency on a husband affecting their basic human need to be mentally fulfilled.

On the other hand, there are persons who believe that by nature men and women are by nature different and these gender roles placed by society are the natural way of life and bring order to society.

Moreover, Ageism is another breach to social justice. Specifically the disrespect towards youth and their ideals in work place environments younger persons are seen as less experienced and are often looked down upon as 'Not knowing any better'. This leaves younger persons feeling unheard.

and disrespected. It impacts their quality of life as most of the times jobs will not accept a person who they believe 'lacks experience' which makes it hard for younger persons to receive the funds necessary for them to become independent and even pay in some cases pay for their further education, impacting their natural right to education.

Again also looks at the abandonment of older persons. They are often times not able to work or take of themselves and are seen as a burden to society. This leaves them feeling lonely and as they are not able to work they are completely dependent on society and the right to life and health care.

Adversity, when you consider how training and education works, the younger you are the less experience you have and for jobs such as doctors and surgeons you do not want an inexperienced person in those positions as lives are on the line. Older persons in society are indeed burdens on not only the government, in providing pensions in some countries, but on families and their incomes.

Lastly, police brutality is a breach of social justice and it impacts the quality of life of persons as now they lose faith in the system to protect them and leave them feeling unsafe and discriminated against as it gives persons in law enforcement more power over other citizens leaving an imbalance of equity in the country.

However, there is a believe that police brutality ~~is~~ strikes fear in persons and greatly reduces a persons chance of committing a crime.

In conclusion, breach is social justice such as racism, gender inequality and sexism, police brutality and infringements on natural rights greatly impact a persons quality of life as it ~~de~~ negatively impacts their mental health and their ability to be independent. However the breaches can be justified when you take in the need to maintain order and ^{reducing} government burdens for the betterment of society.

K & C=10
U K = 12
E & C=07
Total=29

Examiner's Comments

This candidate's response contained arguments that were presented logically and clearly.

Social Justice can be defined as the right of every individual to attain the minimum requirement necessary to live a decent life. ✓
When individuals are not able to achieve this it is said to be a breach of social justice. It is up to the government of a country to ensure that social justice is being applied in the country. Lack of social justice in a country greatly affects the quality of life. In some cases it will only affect a certain group of individuals within the society or it

One case in which ~~is a~~ breach of social justice can affect the quality of life is in terms of healthcare. There can be a lot of discrimination against the poor when it ✓ comes to healthcare. People the wealthy and powerful who belong to a certain caste* will oftentimes be prioritized over the poor. ✓ This causes there to be a higher mortality rate among the lower class, due to them not ✓ being able to access proper healthcare. There is also the case with people living in the

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rural area not being able to have proper access to healthcare due to them not being able to afford it along with them being located at ~~farther distances~~ long distances from the hospitals due to hospitals only being placed in urban areas.

There is also the issue of lack of access to education. In a few underdeveloped countries children are still unable to attend schools in order to get a good education. In the past, during the plantation slavery only the whites and a few of the mulattoes could ~~and~~ attain an education. ~~Just as it is now, the reason for this is due to the lack.~~ This was due to racial discrimination. However now in the contemporary Caribbean children are ~~not~~ unable to attend schooling due to lack of funds. However, the some Caribbean countries have put in measures to counteract this by the government government funding primary, and secondary education. There is also the implementation of vocational and schools such as the HEART programme in Jamaica, which is free of charge. ~~and~~ However, while some primary and secondary

^{enrollment} institutions are funded by the government in certain Caribbean countries, tertiary institutions are not and those that can't afford it only are only educated up to the secondary level.

This causes there to be a pool of unskilled labour or semi-skilled labour forces in the economy which hinders productivity, and

✓ Further Moreover, in terms of job opportunities there is the issue of discrimination, such as discrimination of age, and race. There are people who find it difficult to find employment due to these factors. For example, persons who are older in age, tend to be less wanted and looked over in employment processes due to their age. Employers believe that they won't fit in well with the younger work environment, furthermore they believe that they aren't technologically literate. However, these older people come with a lot of skills and experience that can be of benefit to the workforce. Therefore when put aside their skills are underutilized thus reducing productivity with there is a waste of human resources causing there to be lack of productivity.

and within the economy, which then negatively affects quality of life. Not to mention that with greater unemployment, the more of the country's national income being used up on social welfare for the elderly and unemployed.

There is also the discrimination against women in the work industry. There are still a few persons with the traditional mindset that women shouldn't work and should stay at home. Therefore there ~~is~~ ^{can be} a lot of discrimination in the workplace. Employers may refuse to employ women, and even ~~there~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~issue~~ ~~of~~ ~~women~~ ~~receiving~~. This causes there to be an underutilization of human resources within the economy. Furthermore, there is the issue of women being paid less than men for doing the same amount of work. This will then cause demotivation, ~~lessen~~ causing there to be a reduction in productivity, and a reduction in productivity slows down the economy, thus affecting the overall quality of life within the country.

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Examiner's Comments

This response was well organized and the candidate demonstrated good writing skills.

The Extent to which Quality of Life
could be Affected by Breaches of Social Justice

Social justice can be defined as
the fair treatment of all individuals of
a population regardless of race, gender,
economic class or age. Breaches of social
justice can result in the stunting of
growth in the Caribbean. Economic, social
and industrial development ~~are~~ can all be
affected by social injustices. The quality of
life of Caribbean society can be affected
to a relatively high degree by
social injustice. Some of these social
injustices include gender inequality,
racism, uneven distribution of resources
and mistreatment of the elderly.

Gender equality in recent times
has been a prominent discussion on
a global stage. Governments are examining
how gender equality impacts their economy
and overall system of managing in
industries. However, equality as it relates
to gender may not be as ideal as

gender equity. While equality gives both parties the same privileges and resources, equity gives the parties the tools they need based on individual characteristics to achieve the same end result. Gender inequality results in one gender, often times women, being forced to take on nurturing careers and responsibilities while men snatch white collar jobs and higher positions. Women have proven that they can be as effective, if not more effective ^{as} ~~at~~ ^{than} men at the same jobs. However, they often hit a 'glass ceiling' in their career where can no longer be promoted based solely on gender and not performance. This results in potentially ~~women~~ women achieved goals not being met in a country which causes inefficiency and hence economic stagnation. Some say women shouldn't take these jobs due to pregnancy and physical incapability. Those that held this view tend to be uninformed and biased in their decision since many studies show otherwise.

Racism in the Caribbean is widespread and a problem that needs to be fixed. It tends to show itself more during times of political uncertainty, such as elections, since parties may be pre-dominantly belong to a particular race. This discrimination based on race or skin colour results in disjoints on a national level which trickles down into the world of work. This in turn results in inefficiency, physical conflict and chaos. Sometimes people are killed based solely on their race. Harassment based on race may present itself in the form of verbal insults. Persons that are mixed like 'dougles' or 'mulattos' face backlash due to their dual ancestry. Racism promotes hatred and has no benefit to Caribbean society and must be eradicated.

Poverty in the Caribbean is a very blatant issue. The gap between rich and poor is very large and

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Large percentages of the population can be seen lacking basic necessities for survival. Governments often neglect to do anything of importance for the destitute resulting in a large practice of vagrancy or prostitution. These persons could be useful to the working world given the skills or resources to succeed. Governments should implement educational and feeding programs to enable the entire population that is physically able to work. Uneven distribution of resources affects the Caribbean by discouraging tourism due to high crime or tainted aesthetic which also affects economic growth. In my general opinion, this social injustice has no benefit.

Mistreatment or neglect of the elderly is also a social injustice that affects the Caribbean. Our elders could live longer to pass on their stories and educate us given the proper care and resources. Often Elders are often sent to governmental care facilities

that don't given them the proper care when their families no longer care for them. This results in a breakdown of morals and loss of culture in the long run since historically elders have passed down knowledge to the younger generations. Governments should invest more into elderly care and enable them to live longer healthier lives. Those that are physically able may be given consultancy positions for jobs they did in their youth, such as teaching. Consultancy allows them to earn their livings as well as pass their experience and long earned advice to those new to the industry.

Social justice is an aspect of Caribbean society that needs to be more prominent. It should be taken more seriously due to the benefits of implementing it. Additionally, those found in breach of it should be educated and punished if they continue in their ways. Our quality of life is heavily affected by breaches of social justice.

END OF TEST

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS T

K-09
UK-11
EC-08
TOTAL = 28

Examiner's Comments

In this response, the candidate exhibited a very good understanding of the relationship between social justice and development.

Candidate's Response to Question 4 – Sample 10

Social Justice is the fair and equal treatment of citizens in a society. It highlights that no one is above the law. Breaches of social justice therefore results in the degradation of the quality of life of affect citizens.

Distribution of Income, access to education, health care and crime are ways in which social justice is breached.

When persons are discriminated against for ~~to~~ their race, gender in the workplace it results in Gender Inequality. Here, women are seen as incapable and men are offered higher paying jobs or roles where women would be better suited. Men could also be unfairly treated with regards to race and ethnicity. Black men may be perceived as rough and criminal. The affect of this is that victims may receive low wages. In order to have a good or sufficient standard of living, individuals must be able to afford the necessary goods and services they need. Low wages can cause persons to not afford food to put on the table or education for children. The former results in poor health and resultantly mental health.

and the latter, their children can not seek the proper education to get a job and support themselves. These are aspects that result in their discrimination against citizens and affects on standard of living.

A culture of crime and violence in a community can result in police officers being forceful towards persons who society deem as criminal. Police brutality is another form of social injustice. Excess force may be used against the black citizens who perhaps have dreadlocks or hang around a particular neighbourhood. The effect is that now citizens do not feel comfortable to work and contribute the workforce. This also means they have no income to support themselves. Ironically it may lead to young men getting involved with the same drugs or gang that the police already believe they are a part of. The further degrades their physical and mental health can may result in death.

Access to healthcare by citizens may be limited when healthcare workers discriminate against them because of their age, gender or even religion, amongst other

factors. The elderly may be treated very roughly as they are not seen as valuable to the society. It may be believed that they have already lived and so healthcare should be prioritised elsewhere. This should be reversed as the elderly are more prone to illnesses and not having access to treatment leads to further decline in their health and hence ability to care for themselves. Their quality of life would be poor and result in death. Also, patients can be treated differently because of their gender. Their sexual orientation may not be supported in their community and so are bullied or refused certain opportunities like work or healthcare. This can have a negative impact on their mental stability and hence quality of life.

A breach of social justice may actually result in the implementation of laws and policies that protect victims. Therefore there is a reduction in these breaches. Citizens have more freedom and space to express themselves without the threat of being harmed. Policies

to protect citizens may also include the punishment of offenders. This can lead to the building of trust amongst citizens in their governments when they see the consequences of being social unjust. People are the more comfortable in their communities. They get jobs, higher education and thus live comfortable lives.

All in all, breaches of social injustice mostly has very negative impacts on individuals. Their income, education and health can be compromised. It is important for governments to protect its people so they can work and contribute to the production and output of the economy which in return benefits their life quality but acquiring higher wages and affording more or higher quality goods and services.

K 10
UK 12
EC 8
Total= 30

Examiner's Comments

The candidate provided a very good discussion. However, a little weakness in the conventions of writing was observed.