

THE COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES OF JAMAICA **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION**

SEMESTER II - 2019 MAY

PROGRAMME:

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

COURSE NAME:

CARIBBEAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CODE:

ECON3501

YEAR GROUP:

THREE

DATE:

THURSDAY, 2019 MAY 09

TIME:

9:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.

DURATION:

2 HOURS

EXAMINATION TYPE:

FINAL

This Examination Paper has 5 Pages

INSTRUCTIONS:

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTION A
- SECTION B CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) QUESTIONS. ANSWER ANY TWO (2)

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

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SECTION A

Instruction: Answer ALL questions in this section in the booklet provided.

Bahamas, Barbados top Human Development Index for Caribbean countries

The Bahamas and Barbados are the top Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries in the 2018 Human Development Indices and Indicators released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Haiti is the lowest ranked CARICOM country, and is included among countries described by the UNDP as belonging to the "Low Human Development" index.

Most of the 14-member CARICOM countries with the exception of Guyana and Haiti are included in that index with Guyana listed in the "Medium Human Development" category.

According to the UNDP, the Bahamas is the highest ranked CARICOM country at 54 out of 189 countries surveyed. It has Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.807, with a life expectancy rate of 75.8 years and a gross national income (GNI) of US\$26,681.

Barbados is second among Caribbean countries with ranking of 58 and a HDI of 0.800, a life expectancy of 76.1 and a GNI of US\$15,843.

The oil-rich twin island republic of Trinidad and Tobago is ranked 69th with a HDI of 0.784, a life expectancy rate of 70.8 and a GNI of US\$28,622.

It is followed by Antigua and Barbuda at 70 with a HDI of 0.780, a life expectancy rate of 76.5 and a GNI of US\$20,764.

The twin island federation of St. Kitts-Nevis ranked at 72 with a HDI of 0.778, a life expectancy of 74.4 and a GNI of YS\$23,978 while Grenada is placed at number 75 with a HDI of 0.772, a life expectancy rate of 73.8 and a GNI of US\$12,864.

St. Lucia sits at position 90 with a HDI of 0.747, a life expectancy rate of 75.7 and a GNI of US\$11,685 followed by Jamaica at 97 with a HDI of 0.732, life expectancy at 76.1 and a GNI of US\$7,846.

Haiti, the only French-speaking CARICOM country is ranked 168 with a HDI of 0.498, a life expectancy of 63.6 and GNI of US\$1,665.

The UNDP acknowledged that most people today live longer, are more educated and have more access to goods and services than ever before.

"Even in low human development countries people's human development has improved significantly. But the quality of human development reveals large deficits," it said, noting however that "living longer does not automatically mean more years spent enjoying life.

"Being in school longer does not automatically translate into equivalent capabilities and skills. So shifting the focus towards the quality of human development will be important in monitoring future progress," it said.

It said that progress is not linear or guaranteed, and crises and challenges can reverse gains. Countries experiencing conflict show HDI losses, which can be felt for generations. Investment in human security to break cycles of vulnerability and conflict is essential to reduce vulnerabilities and sustain progress.

Source: Caribbean Media Corporation

Required:

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- A. The article mentions that The Bahamas is the highest ranked country in CARICOM with a HDI of 0.807. Provide a possible explanation for this situation. (5 marks)
- B. Provide a possible explanation for Haiti being the lowest ranked country in CARICOM.

 (5 marks)
- C. The UNDP stated that living longer does not translate into more years spent enjoying life or being in school does not translate into equivalent skills and capabilities. Provide a possible explanation for this situation. (4 marks)
- D. How adequate is the HDI as a measure of living standard for countries. (6 marks)

(Total 20 marks)

END OF SECTION A

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SECTION B

Instruction: In the booklet provided, answer any <u>TWO (2)</u> questions from this section.

Question 1

- A. Outline <u>FOUR (4)</u> benefits to be derived by a Caribbean country of your choice from having a well-developed education system. (12 marks)
- B. Explain <u>THREE (3)</u> challenges that the education system in the Caribbean experiences. (9 marks)
- C. Discuss <u>THREE (3)</u> strategies that can be used by the governments within the region to deal with these challenges. (9 marks)

(Total 30 marks)

Question 2

- A. Outline FOUR (4) roles the government can play in agricultural development.

 (12 marks)
- B. Evaluate <u>SIX (6)</u> contributions of the agricultural sector to the growth and development of the Caribbean region. Give <u>ONE (1)</u> regional example of each contribution explained.

 (18 marks)

(Total 30 marks)

Question 3

A. Define the term 'Regional Economic Integration.'

(2 marks)

B. Briefly describe **FIVE (5)** stages of Regional Economic Integration.

(10 marks)

C. "The Caribbean region integration movement has not successfully achieved its intended objectives. "Describe <u>THREE (3)</u> obstacles to Regional Economic Integration.

(6 marks)

D. Discuss THREE (3) rationales for Regional Economic Integration.

(12 marks)

(Total 30 marks)

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Question 4

- A. Explain the concept of economic growth. (4 marks)
- B. Outline the stages of economic growth as posited by WW Rostow. (10 marks)
- C. Assess either the Keynesian or WA Lewis' model of Economic Growth. (10 marks)
- D. Describe any <u>TWO (2)</u> costs and any <u>TWO (2)</u> benefits of economic growth. (6 marks)

(Total 30 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

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