

**2003 Modern Studies**

**Higher – Paper 1**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

## **General Instruction**

It is extremely important to view the marking instructions as a guide – especially for markers who are non-specialists in a particular Study Theme or Issue Area. They must not be used as check-lists.

Candidates may score high or full marks even if all the points in the marking instructions have not been covered.

### Question A1

(a) *Describe the role of pressure groups in the decision making process.*

Do not over credit answers which merely describe methods used by pressure groups.

Expect exemplification.

Candidates may refer to:

- Permit dialogue between governed and the government
- Provide government with information and expertise
- Articulate and defend minority interests
- Check the possible abuse of power
- Compete for policy adoption/change
- Provide the expertise, knowledge and funding to get information from the government
- Promotional/cause & sectional/interest groups
- Insider & outsider groups

**10 marks**

(b) *Parliament has no control over the UK Government. Discuss.*

Do not over credit answers that merely list the traditional methods of control/scrutiny.

Expect evaluation of these methods.

Credit exemplification.

Candidates may refer to:

- Adjournment Debates; Debates; No-Confidence Motions; Private Member's Bills; Opposition Days; PM Question Time; Question Time; Select Committees; Standing Committees; Voting on legislation & backbench 'rebellions'
- House of Lords procedures
- Blair has broken with recent convention by agreeing to appear twice yearly before the liaison committee – the 32 chairmen of the Select Committees – to answer questions on domestic & foreign policy; members of the PM's inner circle exempt from parliamentary scrutiny
- Select committees recently given more staff and allowed to scrutinise draft legislation
- Effectiveness of select committee may depend upon forcefulness of the chair
- It is the role of parliament to scrutinise, not to control
- Suggestion that the media may be replacing parliament as the main agent of scrutiny

**10 marks**

## Question A2

(a) *Describe the role of local government in Scotland.*

Do not over credit answers that merely list the services provided by local government.

Expect awareness of the 'role' of local government.

Candidates may refer to:

- Since 1996 Scotland has had a system of all-purpose unitary councils, 29 on the mainland with 3 island authorities
- Councils had no written constitutional right to exist before the Scotland Act white paper – just generally accepted as a "good thing"; the Scottish Parliament is now responsible for Scottish local government
- An alternative source of power to central government is thought of as being intrinsically good
- Provides the local measure of accountability and responsiveness traditionally seen as desirable in a democracy
- Must be aware of, and act in accordance with central government policy although there may be the odd act of defiance
- Responsible for a wide range of services
- Has a duty to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area
- Plays a leading role in campaigning for central government aid and investment
- Largely financed by the Scottish Executive
- 'Best Value' policy requires performance targets to be set for each service they provide and have these monitored
- Decline in influence and prestige as private provision of services has been encouraged

**10 marks**

(b) *Examine the ways in which the Scottish Parliament has used its devolved powers.*

Do not over credit answers that merely list the devolved powers and/or list various examples of legislation.

Expect evaluation of how these powers have been used.

Candidates may refer to:

- Has devolved power over education, health, housing, etc
- Opportunity to come up with *Scottish solutions to Scottish problems*
- Passed 38 pieces of legislation (answers should feature some) in its first three years – Westminster would have taken much longer. In 1999, 64% thought that a Scottish Parliament would give Scots more say; by 2000 this had fallen to 44%
- Has considered more bills initiated by Westminster than by Holyrood: *Sewel* motions
- Accused of avoiding the taking of sides in highly controversial debates by having Scotland included in Westminster legislation
- Lib. Dem interest in reform criticised as being confined to constitutional, electoral and legal issues
- *Scottish solution* – to do nothing with no restructuring of either the NHS or education?
- However few qualms about voting its members a 13% pay rise

**10 marks**

### **Question A3**

- (a) *In what ways does either the Conservative Party or the Labour Party decide on its policies?*

Candidates may refer to:

#### **Conservative Party**

- Conservative Convention and the Conservative Political Forum allow members to influence policy but they remain advisory
- Use of direct ballots of party members on specific issues
- Leadership controls most mechanisms for policy-making
- Influence of parliamentary groupings of Conservative Party members
- The 1922 Committee
- Party Conference
- Constituency Associations

OR

#### **Labour Party**

- Partnership in Power: strengthened the role of the leadership
- NEC and its structure
- Constituency Labour Parties
- Conference; Conference Arrangements Committee; National Policy Forum
- Parliamentary groupings

**10 marks**

(b) *Examine Labour and Conservative policies on two of the following:*

*Law and Order*

*Taxation*

*Health*

*Education*

Do not over credit answers that merely describe policies.

Expect comment on similarities as well as differences.

Candidates may refer to:

***Law and Order***

Labour

focus on tackling 'causes of crime'; youth offending and job culture; pledge to increase police force numbers and strengthening their powers; investing in new technology; targets for reducing specific crimes; 10 year national anti-drugs plan

Conservative

introduction of 'honesty in sentencing'; tougher measures against young offenders; opposes 'liberal' approach to crime; would reverse fall in numbers of police officers; more rural policing; reduction in 'red tape'; mandatory sentences for dealers selling to children; tougher sentences for dealing near schools; opposes relaxing cannabis laws; promise to deliver front line neighbourhood policing

***Health***

Labour

setting of maximum waiting time targets; all patients to see a GP within 48 hours; targets for cancer, orthopaedics and ophthalmology; increased expenditure on; greater role for private sector; cleaner wards, better food, 'modern matrons'; cut cancer and heart disease deaths; extend screening programmes; private sector to provide some NHS services; new regulatory bodies; NHS occupational health for private employers

Conservative

guarantees for maximum waiting times based on need; health authorities to guarantee maximum wait or buy in private treatment; waiting time to be set by patient's consultant; pledge to match Labour spending; GPs encouraged to specialise; community health councils to continue; set up an "Exceptional Medicines Fund"; remove affordability consideration from NICE; extend screening programmes; support extended use of private health insurance; tax breaks to encourage companies to provide private health schemes; private health scheme for self-employed

## ***Education***

### Labour

increased expenditure on education; channel more money direct to schools; more than half of all youngsters to have higher education by 2010; keep tuition fees (not in Scotland); no 'top-up' fees; specialist schools to be expanded; religious schools to be increased; in-school units for disruptive pupils

### Conservative

increased expenditure on education; schools free to spend as they wish; cut local and central bureaucracy; endow universities from government windfalls; set universities 'free' from government control; scrap tuition fees and improve access; allow every school to set its own admissions policy; return of grammar schools; send disruptive pupils to external centres; schools to set own disciplinary procedures

## ***Taxation***

### Labour

keep basic and higher rate of income tax unchanged; target tax cuts on families and pensioners; committed to keeping business taxes down; ongoing attempt to cut red tape

### Conservative

taxes should be cut; reduce business taxes and taxes on savings; partly restore married couples allowance; slash tax and regulation burden on business; scrap climate change levy; pay Working Families Tax Credit as benefit

**10 marks**

#### Question A4

- (a) *With reference to at least **two** specific PR systems, what are the arguments **both** for and against Proportional Representation.*

Purists may argue that AMS is not a PR system but give credit to the part list element.

Expect exemplification.

For top marks there must be reference to two specific systems of PR.

The “Alternative Vote” may be accepted as a PR system – although some textbooks do not recognise it as such, the Jenkins Committee accepted it as a possible system for electing the House of Commons.

Credit reference to results of AMS in Scotland, STV – N. Ireland (European Elections, Regional lists for MEPs)

Candidates may refer to:

For:

- Is fair because it produces a close correlation between share of seats and share of parliamentary seats: avoids minority elected dictatorships
- Avoids wasted votes: more of the electorate feel represented in Parliament
- Encourages consensual rather than adversarial politics
- Does produce effective government elsewhere
- Gives smaller parties parliamentary representation
- The Party List is easy to use and delivers a speedy proportional result
- STV affords a wide choice

Against:

- Strong likelihood of a coalition government which may be unstable
- Gives disproportionate power to small parties
- Extremists may get a foothold in the legislature
- May lead to adoption of compromise policies that no one voted for
- Reduced accountability
- STV: may confuse voters and is costly; bigger constituencies threaten MP-constituency link; no by-elections possible; does not guarantee a proportional result; nor does it guarantee small party representation; infighting between candidates of the same part may encourage too populist an approach
- The Party List: voter does not know who their MP is likely to be; no constituencies; cannot be used for by-elections; MPs unaccountable; reduces power of constituency parties

**10 marks**

- (b) *To what extent has social class been replaced by other influences on voting behaviour?*

Candidates may refer to:

- Once thought to be the best indicator of voter intentions with classes AB/CD providing solid Conservative and Labour Party votes respectively
- Statistically shown to be a strong influence, especially when other factors it is thought to interrelate with, ie religion/ethnicity, are taken into account
- Class de-alignment
- Conservative inroads into the CDE votes in the 1980s checked by Labour revival in 1997 and its own inroads into the AB votes in 1997 and 2001 elections
- Effects of social mobility, growth of middle class, less ideological policy differences between the main parties
- Evaluation of other factors including the media, issues, priorities and personalities
- Tactical voting

**10 marks**

## Study Theme 5

### Income and Wealth in the United Kingdom

#### Question 5

(a) *What are the main causes of unemployment in the UK?*

Credit candidates who recognise that unemployment is currently at a low level in the UK but do not credit those who merely describe Government efforts to tackle unemployment.

Credit highly relevant and contemporary exemplification.

Creditable answers for the main causes of unemployment in UK include:

Supply side

- Lack of skills/education among the socially excluded
- History of criminality/drug misuse among certain individuals
- Many people live too far from areas where employment has grown

Demand side

- Decline in traditional industries
- Impact of new technology
- Competition from low wage countries in Eastern Europe and Asia
- Downturn in world economy since 9/11
- Economic recession in Asia and global repercussions in Silicon Glen
- Impact of EU regulations eg fishing

**10 marks**

- (b) *Describe the ways in which the Government raises money to pay for its social and economic policies*

Credit highly relevant and contemporary exemplification.

Expect answers to refer to:

- Income Tax, differing levels
- National Insurance contributions
- VAT
- Corporation Tax
- Capital Gains Tax
- Inheritance Tax
- Stamp duty
- Borrowing

**10 marks**

(c) *What evidence is there of a widening gap between rich and poor in the UK?*

Credit highly relevant and contemporary exemplification. Do not look for extensive empirical evidence. Instead, so long as the candidate clearly understands that there is a widening wealth and lifestyle gap, credit appropriate knowledge and understanding.

- Academic studies eg Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- Drumchapel/Bearsden comparisons: differing lifestyles of rich and poor
- Expansion of higher education yet increase in homelessness and debt for long term unemployed
- Increase in child poverty
- Low direct taxes favouring better off
- Increase in drug and gun crime among socially excluded
- Rise in property ownership and property values among the affluent
- Rural/urban divide; rise of second home urban families
- Creation of 'underclass'
- Credit candidates who challenge the question – some commentators say, with evidence, that there is no widening gap

**10 marks**

## Section B

### Question 6

- (a) *Describe the recent changes to the provision of care for the elderly.*

“Recent changes” refers to post 1997 but credit description of Community Care as introduced by the Conservatives.

Maximum of 6 marks if no description of New Labour Policies for the elderly.

- Community Care aimed to provide more care within a person's own home or in sheltered housing but residential and nursing homes still available according to assessed need
- Local Authorities became responsible for organising care with funding from central government – claims of inadequate resources
- Unlike hospital treatment, care was still means-tested – value of houses, savings taken into account; initially £8000 but raised to £16000/18500
- In 1997 Labour set up Sutherland Commission to report on long term care of the elderly – it found the system contradictory and unfair and recommended free personal care (eg help with washing, meals etc) and raising means test level to £60000 – elderly would still pay for food and accommodation. Also National Care Commission
- Only partly accepted by UK Government but Scottish Executive, under pressure from public opinion and Lib Dem coalition, promised free personal care in Scotland
- Continuing doubts over level of funding – "free" care may still involve costs
- Introduction of free care postponed in 2002
- Current concerns over funding; closure of privately run homes

**10 marks**

(b) *What evidence is there that the NHS is no longer free or universal?*

From early days of NHS prescription charges had to be introduced.  
Credit reference to charges for dental/optical/chiropractic treatment.

- Not all treatments available to all patients – differences between health authorities
  - post code prescribing
- Credit exemplification eg of expensive drugs such as Interferon
- Some procedures eg cosmetic surgery, fertility treatment not available under NHS
- Credit reference to cost – infinite demand for limited resources
- Evidence of pressures on NHS
  - waiting lists
  - staff shortages
  - several targets not being met
- use of private sector to try to hold down costs

**10 marks**

(c) *What are the main causes of inequalities in health?*

Note the question calls for reasons not evidence – however credit statistics eg on link between social class and health, provided it is used to demonstrate reasons

- Poverty which leads to unsatisfactory diet, housing etc
- Poor life chances and low self esteem can lead to smoking, obesity, excessive drinking and drug abuse
- Effect of stress linked to unemployment etc
- Certain occupations more likely to result in accidents, illness, even fatalities eg building, mining, fishing, driving
- Education/awareness of factors that affect health
- Cultural factors – working class men especially in west central Scotland less likely to eat fruit/veg, more likely to binge drink and smoke than professionals
- Better off can afford to join sports clubs, more likely to take exercise eg golf, tennis, aerobics
- Women live longer than men though tend to have more illnesses – also more likely to consult doctors – however class differences still apparent within both male and female populations
- Some health problems particularly affect ethnic groups eg sickle cell and African origin
- Credit development and linkage
- Credit exemplification

**10 marks**

### Question 7

(a) *Describe the main features of the South African political system.*

Candidates may refer to:

- Federal state with nine provincial governments – majority run by ANC
- Recently reformed local government structure
- Political parties divided along racial lines: ANC (Xhosas), DA (whites and coloureds), IFP (Zulus), FF (white and Afrikaans speaking)
- Electoral system (party list)
- National and local election results
- Extent of power sharing
- Defection of NNP to ANC in 2001
- Constitutional guarantees, including property rights and education; 67% vote allows constitution to be "tinkered" with – 75% needed to make major changes
- Interception and Monitoring Bill seen as a threat to the constitutional right to privacy and freedom of speech
- Opportunities for corruption at provincial level
- Role of the far right

**10 marks**

- (b) *Apartheid is no longer the law but blacks and whites still live largely separate and unequal lives. Discuss.*

Candidates may refer to:

- Differences in education and housing
- 57% of blacks living in poverty
- Only 1% of land has been transferred to blacks
- White minority has largely retained its economic wealth and, to an extent, its social power
- Unequal power relationship between farmers and labourers
- Economic segregation keeps people apart. Jo'burg divided into the expensive (and mainly white) northern suburbs and separate poor districts which are almost entirely black
- 40% blacks unemployed compared to 7% for whites
- Combined income of 78% of the population (black) only just overtook that of the white population in 2001
- Results of affirmative action and black economic empowerment programmes – as yet, limited success
- Employment Equity and Equality Acts (1998, 2000)
- One in five of the richest 10% are black
- Targets set by commission on empowerment changed by Cyril Ramaphosa
- Main barrier to further black empowerment is the question of who ultimately pays for change

**10 marks**

### Question 8

- (a) *What evidence is there that market reforms have made China a more unequal society?*

Do not over credit answers that merely describe market reforms.

Expect answers to develop the theme of inequality.

Candidates may refer to:

- In 1970s urban residents enjoyed guaranteed jobs for life, free housing and health care; unemployment was non-existent and rural residents were banned from moving into urban areas
- Deng Xiaping's market reforms "let some people get rich first"
- Widening gap between rich and poor and urban and rural populations
- Gini coefficient (measure of income inequality) now "close to the internationally recognised danger level" and official statistics may understate its present level
- China has 3m Yuan millionaires and over 1000 Yuan trillionaires; the richest 20% urban households receive 42% of total urban income; the poorest 20% receive only 6.5%
- By mid-1990s, 9% of urban residents below the official poverty line with the figures being as high as 60% in areas dependent upon the worst performing state-owned industries with people forced into poverty by factory closures and redundancies
- In places like Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen that have benefited from investment and access to world markets there are now more white collar than blue collar workers
- The average urban income is more than 2.5 times its rural counterpart
- 90% of the 80m Chinese below the poverty line are in the western provinces
- Rural area councils cannot fund teachers, or build roads; one in three people cannot afford a doctor; schools have no heating
- Maoist diehards now claim that economic reform has gone badly wrong

**10 marks**

(b) *To what extent is political opposition to the Communist Party leadership tolerated?*

Candidates may refer to:

- Chinese Communist party leadership a self-elected group, accountable to nobody
- China's eight authorised "democratic parties" controlled by the CP leadership
- Uses a highly effective security apparatus to deal with any organised dissent; hundreds of police and paramilitary troops deployed at the slightest sign of 'protest'
- Activists who tried to organise China's first nationwide opposition (Chinese Democracy Party) still in jail
- Campaigns against Falun Gong and suspected government opponents in Xinjiang
- Criticism of anything rarely allowed to appear in China's state controlled media
- Recent developments in village, township and urban democracy but those who oppose the official candidate may be intimidated
- Campaigning NGO's avoid confronting the party leadership
- BBC, Washington Post and CNN sites blocked almost continuously: all sites subject to 'chat-room mama' censorship
- Recent laws on state secrecy and the publication of news on the internet
- Books and magazines now air a far wider range of opinion than would have been allowed 10 years ago though praising multi-party democracy is still banned as is the formation of any organised political group
- Only a few call for the overthrow of the Communist Party and the rapid introduction of a western-style democracy but there are huge divisions within the party itself over how to allow the people to take part in politics without causing a Soviet-style collapse

**10 marks**

### Question 9

- (a) *Why is there opposition to Affirmative Action from both white and ethnic minority Americans?*

Many answers will be 'integrated'. Credit highly answers which differentiate white and ethnic minority reasons for opposition.

Candidates may refer to:

- Has not succeeded in creating a "colour blind" society in which there is equality in living standards for all groups – social and economic disadvantage persists
- Has damaged ethnic minorities by making them dependent on racial preference programmes rather than on their own efforts
- Seen as a means of confirming racial differences and making the USA more "colour conscious"
- "Angry White Male Syndrome". US white males feel that they have been the big losers in jobs, promotion and university places.
- Better qualified and more senior white employees being made redundant before blacks in the name of AA
- Employers resented it because, they said, they were forced to employ and promote less suitable people to the detriment of their business
- Educationalists claim that it severely damaged higher education because many students who got places through race-norming quickly dropped out being unable to cope
- No longer seen as a useful tool in ending racial discrimination
- Rulings on Texas (case ongoing since 1992) and Michigan Law Schools AA policies
- Complaints by black students against Alabama State University admissions and grants policies to attract white students
- Successful anti-AA initiatives in states of California, Washington and Florida
- Latinos and Asians ask why they have been denied fruits of AA
- Assumption that ethnic minorities will never succeed without special treatment is condescending and wrong

**10 marks**

(b) *Examine the debate over immigration into the USA.*

Both sides of the debate must be covered for top marks

Candidates may refer to:

- Less of an issue in the North and North-West states; more of one in Texas, Florida, California and New York in particular
- Asians are regarded differently from Mexicans or Africans. Hispanics are often least liked and stereotyped as lazy
- Many immigrants are uneducated and unskilled and seen as a drain on the economy
- Many political refugees from Vietnam, Korea, China, Central and South America are seen as a drain on the health, welfare and education systems
- Areas populated by different ethnic groups tend to experience tension and antagonism
- Before September 11<sup>th</sup>, the immigration debate centred mostly on economics and social issues. Since then it has become one about security
- Opponents of immigration sense that the tide has turned in their favour
- Exemplification of state propositions/initiatives

However

- Many local politicians and businessmen in the S-W states and Texas do not wish the Federal authorities to interfere with their supply of cheap labour
- Asian-American high-achievers will go on to make very valuable contribution to the American society and its economy
- Racial tensions are caused by the underlying social and economic conditions of Black and Hispanic Americans, not by immigrants
- Immigration is reckoned to be an annual net benefit to the US economy
- Alan Greenspan (chairman of the Federal Reserve Board) argued that the single most effective measure Congress could take to ensure America's economic expansion would be to 'uncap' its present immigration controls
- Los Angeles city council called for illegal immigrants to be allowed driving licences, the right to safe housing, protection under labour laws and health care
- America's success at incorporating immigrants will be at risk if it fails to educate the children of new arrivals and so provide them with the means to prosper

**10 marks**

## Question 10

- (a) *Describe the roles of the European Union's main institutions.*

Do not over credit answers that merely describe the composition of the EU's main institutions.

Expect understanding of the role of those covered.

Candidates may refer to:

### Commission

- Each Commissioner is responsible for a particular area of Community policy; each policy area has a Director-General and staff to carry out and oversee implementation of policy
- Acts as the EU's executive; is sole initiator of legislation; decisions taken on the basis of corporate responsibility
- Manages EU policies and funds; is guardian of the Treaties setting up the EU; has investigative powers; can impose fines on those who breach EU competition rules; can bring member states before the Court of Justice for obligation defaulting

### Council

- The EU decision maker; discusses proposals put forward by the Commission and ensures that national interests are represented
- Decides what form these proposals should take, amends them if necessary, and decides whether or not they should become law; perhaps the only law-making body in the world that takes decisions behind closed doors

### Parliament

- No power to make laws but may veto Commission's drafted legislation; may scrutinise spending; may reject nomination of a new president for the commission; may hold confirmation hearings of new commissioners; may dismiss the Commission with two thirds majority vote of censure; has power of veto over new EU members and association agreements
- Co-decision powers
- May request legislative proposals from the Commission on specific issues; may propose an amendment through an absolute majority vote; may give an opinion on the Council's choice of President

Credit may also be given for exemplification of the work of the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditor.

**10 marks**

- (b) *Examine the benefits of either The Common Agriculture and Fisheries Policies or the Single Currency.*

Answers must go beyond description for top marks.

Candidates may refer to EITHER:

#### Common Agricultural Policy

- Aims to increase agricultural productivity and ensure a fair standard of living for agricultural producers; stabilise markets; assure available supplies; ensure reasonable prices to consumers; reduce rural unemployment
- Various reform proposals regarding production, prices and payments
- Agenda 2000
- Fischler proposals (2002) to sever link between production and subsidy
- Reform strongly supported by Germany, UK and Netherlands, strongly opposed by France and Spain (North – South split)
- So far all attempts at reform have failed to curb costs

#### Common Fisheries Policy

- Aims to manage fisheries for the benefit of both fishing communities and consumers by protecting fish resources by through catch regulation; helping the fishing and aquaculture industries adapt their equipment and organisations to the constraints imposed by scarce resources and the market; maintaining a common organisation of the market in fish products and matching supply and demand for the benefit of both producers and consumers; setting up fisheries agreements for international negotiation
- Commission proposals for reform re conservation, fleet size, access to waters, control etc
- Likely to be opposed by entrenched interests of Spain, France, Portugal and Greece
- UK, and especially Scottish, fishermen claim that it discriminates against them due to non-compliance by Spain

OR/

### Single Currency (the Euro)

- Seen as a vital goal by EU planners since the early 1970s
- Reflects the EU's global economic importance and gives it the ability to compete with the USA and Japan
- Boosts trade both inside and across the eurozone's economic borders because transaction costs are simplified and reduced
- Firms no longer make losses from unexpected exchange rate changes; eurozone countries have common interest rates determined by the European central bank
- Of the 15 member states, only the UK, Sweden and Denmark not in the eurozone
- Denmark voted against in a referendum; Sweden has indicated desire to join by 2005
- Implications of The Stability Pact
- New members likely to join if they meet the economic criteria
- New members had problem because of decline in value of Euro since its launch
- Loss of power over domestic economic policy
- Concern over effects of entry to EU of East European countries with thousands of small farms

**10 marks**

### Question 11

(a) *Describe the organisation and role of NATO.*

Both organisation and role must be considered for top marks.  
A maximum of 6 marks may be awarded if only one is dealt with.

Candidates may refer to:

- North Atlantic Council; Defence Planning Committee; Nuclear Planning Group; Secretary General; Military Committee etc
- Ensures peace and security in Europe; organises peacekeeping missions; role out with Europe
- Has never been busier but not due to the collective defence duties for which it was created
- Role in relation to terrorism, weapons proliferation, regional peacekeeping, missile defences, search and rescue, airspace management
- Article 5 still cornerstone of alliance; invoked after September 11<sup>th</sup> now more 'political'; military readiness less important a condition for membership than a functioning democracy and market economy, an absence of disputes with neighbours and respect for minorities
- Proposals for new NATO-Russia Council
- Growth in membership – 3 former Warsaw Pact countries eg Poland

**10 marks**

- (b) *The UN's success as a peacekeeper has been very mixed. To ensure future success, the UN must be reformed. Discuss.*

Candidates must address both components of the prompt for top marks.

Candidates may refer to:

- Positive achievements have been to prevent potential wars and conflicts; restore peace after conflict and build democracy
- Peacekeeping successes include Namibia, El Salvador, Mozambique and (partially) Cambodia
- On-going attempts include Afghanistan
- Failures include Rwanda, Somalia and Bosnia
- Changing nature of conflicts – fewer between states and more within countries
- May find itself being asked to support a flawed peace treaty (Sierra Leone)
- When the time comes for "rapid deployment" most countries say "no" with the rich world seldom providing troops unless on its own terms
- Significance of American influence and the use of the veto by any of the permanent members
- Brahimi Report: criticised composition of Security Council; no single permanent place for Latin America and Africa; only China from Asia; use of the veto
- Crisis over war with Iraq
- Kofi Anan has streamlined bureaucracy
- It is argued that Germany and Japan should be part of the permanent members of the Security Council because of their economic power (which is now declining)

**10 marks**

## Question 12

- (a) *Describe the link between debt and food insecurity.*

Answers must feature country exemplification.

Candidates may refer to:

- Mainly owed to official creditors, including the World Bank and Western Governments but also to private banking sources. These often insist on a say in running the economy that includes farming
- Over 50% of foreign aid goes to service debt repayments instead of being used for improvements in food production
- Reluctance of lenders to either restructure or cancel debt repayments
- Farmers forced to grow cash crops to pay off debt
- Debt repayments fall most heavily on the poor; little investment in agriculture
- Pressure to fit into the global economy leads to specialism in cash crops
- Terms of trade discriminate against cash crops
- Debt deprives countries of resources needed to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS – to which the most economically productive fall prey

**10 marks**

- (b) *Examine the role of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Food Programme in food production.*

Answers may well be 'integrated'. Give good credit to those that differentiate between the work of the two in relation to food production.

For top marks both the FAO and WFP must be covered together with some evaluation of their efforts. Maximum of 6 marks if only one is dealt with.

Candidates may refer to:

#### FAO

- Gives practical help through a wide range of technical assistance projects
- Works with both government planners and non-governmental organisations
- Provides independent advice on agricultural policy and planning
- Initiates emergency projects that focus on restoring self-reliance of vulnerable rural families to reduce their dependence on food aid
- Recent projects in Ethiopia included the purchase, transport and distribution of drugs, vaccines and veterinary equipment to ensure the recovery of cattle herds; provision of sweet potato cuttings for drought-affected farmers; provision of small-scale irrigation and training on better utilisation of irrigation schemes to increase crop production and improve food security
- The Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)

#### WFP (part of FAO)

- Is on the front line of the UN battle against hunger
- Co-operates with other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organisations at all stages of its activities
- Food-for-life: 80% WFP resources are used for relief activities
- Food-for-growth: food aid is used as a preventative medicine
- Food-for-work: workers are paid with food aid to allow communities to devote more time to development (building roads, terracing hillsides, replanting forests, repairing irrigation canals)

**10 marks**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]