

2006 Modern Studies

Higher – Paper 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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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.

Section A

Study Theme 1

Decision Making in Central Government

Question A1

(a) *Describe the powers and responsibilities of the Prime Minister.*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- formation and leadership of HMG
- relationship with the Cabinet
- the Prime Minister's Office
- special advisers
- implications of party leadership
- control of the parliamentary time table
- legislative delivery of the party's manifesto promises – has a built in majority in all parliamentary committees
- relationship with and performance in parliament (including voting record), at PMQT and when appearing before the Liaison Committee
- representation of the UK on the world stage
- choice of date for general election
- patronage
- other relevant points.

10 marks

(b) *To what extent do the media influence decision-making in central government?*

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

- importance of the media to pressure groups seeking to effect changes in either the law or policy
- highlighting of an issue by the media can trigger a demand for change that is taken on by the government
- media investigates and challenges government decisions
- negative exposure/poor performance in opinion polls may lead to alterations in policy
- media campaigns not always successful
- involvement of the press in single-issue campaigns
- although the press may be as biased as it likes (within the law), the broadcasting media are required to be impartial
- acknowledgement of the influence of the media through increased use of 'spin' and 'getting the message across', coupled with accusations of bias on the part of the BBC
- media influence on the voter's choice of decision-makers at election time
- other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 2

The Government of Scotland

Question A2

(a) *Describe the powers and responsibilities of Scottish local authorities.*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- powers derived from the Scottish Parliament
- must provide mandatory services such as education and social work
- provision of discretionary/permissive services derived from the power a council has to spend limited funds in the interests of the local area and its inhabitants
- limited revenue raising powers
- duty to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of the areas they administer
- responsibility to operate within Scottish Executive-set policy parameters
- must set performance targets for each service they provide
- should be open and accountable to the public in the areas they administer
- other relevant points.

10 marks

(b) *To what extent has devolution changed the way in which decisions are made for Scotland?*

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

- creation of an ‘accountable, open and accessible’ Scottish Parliament with 129 elected members and the extent to which these criteria have been fulfilled
- effects of the electoral system on representation in the Scottish Parliament as well as the leadership and composition of the Scottish Executive
- the devolved powers – their administrative and legislative consequences
- the reserved powers – their significance
- impact of devolution on Scottish representation at Westminster and the office of Secretary of State for Scotland
- McConnell’s “mission creep”; accused of meddling in affairs over which the Scottish Executive has no powers (air gun licensing, foreign policy, asylum seekers)
- demand for more devolution
- claim that devolution has undermined the status of local government
- other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 3

Political Parties and their Policies

Question A3

(a) Describe the organisation of **one** of the following political parties:

Conservative;

Labour;

Liberal Democrat.

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

Conservative Party

- One type of membership.
- Constituency Associations select candidates and have responsibility for funding.
- Party Board is responsible for all aspects of the party outside Parliament.
- Party Forum allows members to contribute to policy-making.
- Annual Party Conference.
- Arrangements for leadership challenge and choice.
- Other relevant points.

Labour Party

- Two types of membership – individual and affiliated.
- Constituency Labour Parties formed from both delegate members and representatives from affiliated organisations; choose candidates for elections, raise funds and recruit new members; elect representatives to a General Committee.
- National Executive Committee composed of representatives from CLPs and other affiliated groups; Leader and Deputy Leader also members; meets monthly and is responsible for looking after party affairs and implementing conference decisions.
- Annual Conference – composed of delegates from each of the CLPs and affiliated organisations.
- Arrangements for leadership challenge and choice.
- Other relevant points.

Liberal Democrat

- Constituency Associations.
- The Federal Conference attended by elected representatives from each local party, organised around parliamentary constituencies; decides policy matters on national and ‘English’ issues.
- Federal Committees (executive, policy and conference) are made up of members of the Parliamentary Party, the ‘state’ Parties and councillors; one third of each must be female.
- Federal Policy Committee of which the party leader is a member, is responsible for the manifesto.
- Arrangements for leadership challenge and choice.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

(b) *Examine the success of the Scottish National Party in recent elections.*

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

- Emerged from the May 2005 election with 6 out of 59 Scottish seats at Westminster (one more than it started out with)
- Won seats from Labour for the first time in a Westminster election since the 1970s
- Share of the vote dropped by 2% putting it in third place, in terms of both seats and vote share, behind Liberal Democrats' 22.6% and 11 seats
- Came 'second' in the 2003 Holyrood election with 27 (9 constituency and 18 list) seats. However it had lost 8 seats and polled its lowest share of the vote in recent years
- Has only 1 MEP
- Ended 2005 with 183 councillors (largest party in Dundee), having won 7 of the previous 9 local council by-elections, and gaining representation in all of the Lothian councils for the first time.
- Opinion divided on the significance of the Livingston (Westminster) and the Glasgow Cathcart (Holyrood) by-election results
- Impact of 'gradualist/fundamentalist' split on electoral success
- New Alex Salmond/Nicola Sturgeon leadership
- The Dunfermline & West Fife result
- Other relevant points

10 marks

Study Theme 4

The Electoral System, Voting and Political Attitudes

Question A4

(a) *Other than the media, what factors influence voting behaviour?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- social class
- geographic location
- age
- gender
- ethnicity
- party affiliation
- issues
- party image/leader
- tactical voting
- apathy
- distinction between short and long term factors
- other relevant points.

10 marks

(b) *There are fairer electoral systems than First Past The Post.*

Discuss.

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

Other 'fairer' (PR) systems that

- produce a closer link between the share of votes and share of seats and thereby a more representative parliament
- give the voters more choice
- discourage tactical voting. Voters are encouraged to vote for their natural party of choice in the knowledge that every vote counts and is of equal weight
- give smaller parties more parliamentary representation
- bring an end to 'elected dictatorships'
- provide for a more consensus style of government with more voters getting some of what they want and less of what they do not want.

But whose 'fairness' is limited by

- threat to the MP-constituency link with no facility for by-elections
- promotion of coalitions with a relatively unpopular party have undue influence
- limitations on the involvement of the prospective voter in candidate selection
- voters being 'represented' by people no one actually voted for
- some candidates getting two chances to become representatives
- the delivery of compromise policies that no one voted for
- the 'accountability' issue
- other relevant points.

10 marks

Section B

Study Theme 5

Income and Wealth in the United Kingdom

Question B5

(a) *In what ways can social class be defined?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

Traditional Marxist definition

- based on workplace relationships
- capitalist v working class
- classes in hostile relationship to one another, leading to overthrow of capitalism and creation of communist, classless society.

Institute of Practitioners in Advertising (IPA) classification

- A Higher managerial, administrative or professional
- B Intermediate managerial, administrative, or professional
- C1 Supervisory or clerical, and junior managerial, administrative or professional
- C2 Semi skilled manual workers
- D Semi skilled and unskilled manual workers
- E State pensioners or widows (no earnings), casual, low paid, long term unemployed

Right Wing Theories of class eg Charles Moore's "underclass"

- modern capitalism has not led to communism but better lives for the working and middle classes
- creation of a "new" class, the "underclass", which lives a life of crime and "dependency" on state benefits.

Use of Traits: education, income, occupation etc

- Changes in class mobility
- Other relevant definitions.

10 marks

(b) *What evidence is there that **either** women **or** ethnic minorities experience discrimination?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

Gender

- evidence generated by EOC reports (Sex and Power: Who Runs Britain?)
- most women still earning almost £100 a week less than men and full time women employees receive, on average, 72% of what a man earns; gender pay gap rises in the city where the average wage for women is 58% of men's
- girls outperform boys at school and make up nearly half of the Scottish workforce yet they account for only 10% senior police posts, 18% secondary head teachers and 27% councillors in Scotland
- Government funded study in England found that sexist attitudes and concerns about balancing family and work continued to be "major barriers" to the ambitions of female teachers. In England 31% of secondary heads are women though 55% of secondary teachers are female
- 17 directors of the FTSE 100 companies in the UK are female (400 men); no British woman has headed a big British company although 44% of the workforce is female
- in professions that are going female (medicine, church, the law) the glass ceiling is giving way to glass partitions – women are concentrating in the less well paid sectors
- old fashioned "jobs for the boys"/gender stereotyping; unequal distribution of family responsibilities; failure of employers to carry out gender-related pay reviews
- gender gap in pensioner income
- recognition of need for new anti-discrimination laws
- high profile discrimination cases
- other relevant points.

OR

Race

- racial harassment and attacks
- institutional racism
- old fashioned racial prejudice
- economic inequality between minority ethnic and white population
- questions over underachievement of particular groups; boys of West Indian origin are the likelier to be excluded from school, and later unemployed, yet they start off at primary school with better literacy and numeracy skills than any other minority ethnic group
- Fawcett Society research evidence: highlighted the exclusion of black and minority ethnic women at every level in society
- other relevant points.

10 marks

(c) *What criticisms have been made of the Government's welfare to work policies?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- unemployed harassed via the JSA into accepting low paid work
- unemployed not harassed enough into work eg Glasgow's high numbers on Incapacity Benefit
- moves to reform Incapacity Benefit
- benefits system is too complicated and inefficient
- implications of means testing
- National Minimum Wage not high enough
- issue of 'overpayment' of tax credits; although CTC favours poorer families, it is paid to well-off ones as well
- work-life balance measures
- other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 6

Health Care in the United Kingdom

Question B6

- (a) *Describe the ways in which government encourages individuals to take responsibility for their health.*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- publicity campaigns on smoking, alcohol, illegal substances, diet, sexually transmitted diseases, vaccinations
- publication of health related data
- Anticipatory Care Strategy (Scotland) – “on the road” clinics offering heart, blood pressure and other health checks at sporting events, in shopping centres and entertainment complexes; teams of health workers to track down “couch potatoes” and encourage them to go to their GPs and undergo health checks before they end up in hospital
- Experts Patients Programme (England) – sufferers of chronic illnesses offered training to become an “expert patient” able to understand and monitor changes in their condition; at present being piloted with a view to being introduced nationally in 2008
- charges used as an educative measure to make the point of the cost of treatment and to encourage the notion that prevention is better than cure
- initiatives seen as ‘cost neutral’ because of later surgical procedure savings
- self-help procedures
- other relevant points.

10 marks

- (b) *What evidence is there of health inequalities in the UK?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- evidence drawn from government, independent and media generated reports
- differences in morbidity and mortality; class, gender, ethnicity
- geographical/location differences, including hospital league tables
- differences in survival rates from specific conditions
- other relevant points.

10 marks

- (c) *What criticisms have been made of the provision of primary health care?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- claims that primary health care is neglected in favour of hospitals
- retirements outstripping recruitment; opposition parties claim that Westminster Government targets to increase numbers of GPs running 4 years behind schedule; waiting times for appointments getting longer
- varying standards of provision – postcode prescribing
- effects of new GP contracts
- shortage of provision in some areas

- NHS 24 (NHS Direct); concerns that patients' lives are being put at risk by a service that costs £4.7m a year (Scotland) to run
- crisis in dentistry – shortage of dentists and consequences of deregistration for NHS patients; one in three Scots children going without dental care; breakdown of talks over Dental Action Plan
- claim that the commitment to provide free major eye checks for all who need them diverts resources from the needy
- concerns over the 'cinderella' services, for example, mental health
- other relevant points.

10 marks

Section C

Study Theme 7

A Society in Change – South Africa

Question C7

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

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- written constitution
- President (elected by the National Assembly) is both Head of State and Head of Government and appoints a cabinet.
- Parliament: National Assembly (400) and National Council of Provinces (90) elected by system of proportional representation.
- Each province has a Provincial Legislature from which is elected a Premier, who appoints an Executive Council.
- Judiciary consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the High Court.
- Advisory bodies of ‘Traditional Leaders’ at both national and provincial levels.
- Local government organised around a system of metropolitan, district and local municipalities.
- 16 parties represented in Parliament but ANC continues to dominate.
- 97 parties contested the 2006 local elections with the ANC polling the most votes in each of the nine provinces (although it lost its position of power in Cape Town).
- The main challenge to the ANC comes from the Democratic Alliance Party.
- Inkatha Freedom Party believes in a federal system with strong provinces and a weak central government.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

(b) To what extent has the South African Government been successful in dealing with *two* of the following issues?

Education: Housing: Land Ownership:

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

Education:

- Continues to account for one of the biggest shares of the national budget.
- Over 90% of South Africa's learners are now in school.
- Pass rates continue to improve.
- Qualifications of teachers have improved but many remain poorly trained.
- Pupil/teacher ratio has reduced but still relatively high.
- School and classroom building programme.
- School access to water (66%) and sanitation (84%) has improved.
- Expansion of state-funded National Student Financial Aid Scheme.
- Illiteracy rates falling but still high at around (30%) of adults over 15 years of age.
- Students continue to be (illegally) suspended from schools for not paying fees.
- Effects of ill-health and AIDS/HIV.
- Other relevant points.

Housing

- Despite almost 1.5 million new homes built since 1994, still well short of original target for 2005.
- Percentage of home-owners has risen.
- The National Housing Finance Corporation and the National Housing Subsidy Programme help finance housing purchases.
- Government's low cost housing programme supports local labour and those who prefer to build their own homes.
- Many households remain without running water/electricity.
- Millions continue to live in squalid, disease-ridden shanties in informal settlements.
- Unemployment and low income remain barriers to people being adequately housed.
- Other relevant points.

Land Ownership

- Implementation of land ownership programme in the hands of the Land Claims Commission and the Land Claims Court.
- Agricultural workers on commercial farms are now entitled to protection from eviction and have security of tenure.
- Grants given to the poor and disadvantaged to help them buy land.
- Land transfer (30% by 2015) incomplete. Whites still own 80% of the land.
- Between 1994 and 2004 only 35% of rural land had been transferred from white ownership to black.
- 13 million people in the old homelands still own no land and nearly 40, 000 land restitution programmes waiting to be settled.
- Landless People's Movement (LMP) tried to organise a boycott of the 2004 elections in protest at the slow progress of the programme.
- Some provinces have introduced training programmes for black farmers to equip them with the skills required to become commercial farmers.
- In response to increasing violence against farmers and their families, the Government has introduced a Rural Protection Plan.
- Difficulties in balancing the interests of wealthy white farmers who make a significant contribution to the country's economy, with those desperate for land.
- Many white farmers using the "willing buyer, willing seller" principal on which the programme is based to delay land transfer.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 8

A Society in Change – China

Question C8

(a) *In what ways have China's people benefited from recent economic reforms?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- Incomes have risen in the cities, particularly in the coastal areas.
- Unprecedented access to consumer goods in urban areas; demand for cars increased by 56% in 2002 and by 75% in 2003 (before slowing down when the government tightened the rules on credit for car purchases).
- Growth in Yuan millionaires/billionaires as a consequence of changes to economic structures and financial rules.
- Less marked improvement in income and access to consumer goods and better housing in rural areas.
- “Document Number One” (December 2004) called for an increase in subsidies and greater government investment in agriculture to boost rural incomes.
- Present (rich urban) generation of ‘only children’ are the first to acquire big spending power; they have grown up enjoying enormous material comforts compared with their parents’ generation.
- Official aim is to create a “well-to-do-society” with a per capita income of \$5000 pa by 2020; acceptance that this standard will not match that of the West but it will nonetheless be a huge advance on the present figure.
- Success of the “great development of the west” policy.
- Relaxation of social controls made necessary by the decision to encourage private enterprise.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

- (b) *The Communist Party may encourage social reform, but continues to discourage any political reform.*

Discuss.

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

Social Reform

- Relaxation of the hukou (work permit system).
- Private ownership of land and business welcomed and encouraged.
- Relaxation of the One Child Policy.
- Better rights for women.
- Development of private health and education services.
- Gradual changes to the judicial system

Political Reform discouraged

- President Hu's continued crackdown on pro-democracy movement.
- Democracy remains out of bounds as does the formation of any organised political group.
- Hu heads of all three branches of power – party, state, military; analysts claim that he sees his role as saving one-party rule, not ending it.
- CPC remains open to only 5-6% of the Chinese population; membership is by invitation only; allegations of cronyism/nepotism; adherence to CP decisions mandatory.
- Strict censorship and control of the media extends to cyberspace.
- Use of secret police and network of informers.
- Leaders of Democratic Party in Hong Kong not allowed to cross the 'border'.
- Since the 1980s, the country's 800, 000 villages have been regularly electing their own committee leaders but the Party remains firmly in control.
- Demands to extend the village election system to the townships (the lowest level of government after the villages) have been ignored.

However

- In 2005 it was announced that all of Sichuan's township level CP committees would be "required in principle" to hold democratic elections for Party chiefs in December (instead of them being appointed by secretive committee); voting would be confined to party members.
- Move to promote internal Party reform is seen as being designed to placate pro-democracy reformers, but more importantly, to reduce rural instability due to the heavy-handedness of local officials.
- Experiments with direct elections in a few urban areas at neighbourhood committee level with 'independents' being allowed to stand.
- Divisions within the Party over how to allow the people to take part in politics without causing a Soviet-style collapse.
- As agreed, half of Hong Kong's legislative council (Legco) are directly elected but any move to introduce greater democracy in Hong Kong will require clearance from the CPC.
- Media encouraged to investigate low-level social issues and corruption.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 9

Ethnic Minorities in the USA

Question C9

- (a) *What evidence is there that the American Dream has been achieved by members of ethnic minority groups?*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- Growth of the black middle class and in their number of CEOs in blue chip firms, and in the top ranks of the armed forces.
- Average earnings for black females now 95% white level; for black males it is 72%.
- Black political representation.
- Black successes in sport, the entertainment industries, etc.
- Hispanic economic, social and political success.
- Asian economic, social and political success.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

- (b) *Immigration is an issue over which public opinion in the USA is divided.*

Discuss.

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

- Since re-election Bush has come under intense pressure to do something about immigration – from both sides in the debate: no longer a 6 state issue but a 50 state issue.
- Restrictionists want fewer legal immigrants, a tougher border and harsher treatment for illegals.
- Politicians from the border states paint a picture of mounting anarchy
- Claim that immigrants take American jobs and/or become a burden on taxpayer-provided services; their acceptance of low-pay drives wage rates down generally.
- “Minuteman project” (Arizona) to deter would be illegal immigrants
- California’s “Operation Gatekeeper”.
- Proposition 200 (Arizona) to prohibit any illegal immigrant from getting access to government benefits widely supported (including 47% of Latino voters).
- Immigration seen as a threat to national security.
- Liberalisers want to bow to economic reality and regularise the current situation through guest worker regulations.
- Positive contribution to the economy made by immigrants.
- Business opposes the choice between breaking the law and going out of business.
- Trade Unionists see immigrants as potential recruits.
- Reaction to Kennedy-McCain Bill.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 10

The European Union

Question C10

- (a) Describe the powers and responsibilities of **two** of the following European Union institutions:

The Commission; the Council of Ministers; the Parliament.

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

Commission

- Brussels based members appointed by the national governments of each member state.
- Each commissioner is responsible for a particular area of policy; each policy area has a director-general and staff to carry out and oversee policy.
- Acts as the EU's executive; decisions taken on a corporate responsibility basis.
- Manages EU policies and funds; is guardian of the treaties setting up the EU; has investigative powers; can impose fines on those who breach competition rules; can bring member states before the Court of Justice for obligation defaulting.
- Other relevant points.

Council of Ministers

- Brussels based Members are government ministers from each member state; meetings are attended by different ministers according to the agenda; presidency rotates every 6 months.
- 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 proposals should become law; many decisions taken behind closed doors.
- Ministers may address the Parliament.
- Other relevant points.

Parliament

- Members are directly elected for a five year term on a member state basis; sit in political as opposed to national groupings; enlargement has seen membership increase to 732 although for a short time there were 788.
- May veto draft legislation of the Commission; may scrutinise spending, reject nomination of a new president of the Commission, dismiss the Commission with a two-thirds majority vote of censure, and has the 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.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

(b) *Examine the social and economic benefits of enlargement.*

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

- Ten new members joined in May 2004.
- A broader, more effective cooperation in dealing with challenges such as environmental pollution and organised crime.
- Opportunities for businesses to develop new markets and new economies of scale.
- Collective GDP might overtake that of the USA.
- Between 2004 and 2005, the economies of the new members grew roughly 2-4 times as fast as the euro-zone average, despite fears that their industry would be choked by regulations and their agriculture ruined by the opening of markets.
- Manufacturers in new member states appear to have done unexpectedly well out of open borders and farmers have gained from subsidies and increased demand.

However

- Concerns over demands on structural funds.
- Fears that new, poorer regions will lower the EU's average income and disqualify some present members' regions from aid.
- The issue of economic migrants; new members have not automatically been given the freedom to work in most EU countries; only the UK, Ireland and Sweden have fully opened their labour markets; however some workers from central Europe are entering western labour markets illegally.
- Newcomers must meet further tests before they can join the single currency; their farmers get smaller direct subsidies from EU funds starting at 25% of the payments made to farmers in the 15 "old" members (a money saving measure meant to speed farm restructuring).
- Further EU enlargements; Bulgaria and Romania seem set (but not guaranteed) to join in 2007; Turkey accepted as a candidate; Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro promised in principle that they can join when they are ready.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 11

Global Security

Question C11

(a) *Describe the achievements of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- Over fifty years of peace in Europe for member states.
- Has delivered on its promise to defend Western Europe from communist encroachment.
- Success of Partnership for Peace and NATO-Russia Council.
- Expansion of membership.
- Establishment of Rapid Reaction force.
- Promotion of common operating procedures, technical standards and rule of engagement.
- Support for democracy in former communist countries.
- Peacekeeping in conjunction with the UN (Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia).
- Involvement in Afghanistan.
- Development of counter terrorism strategies.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

(b) *Concerns about the ways in which the United Nations (UN) deals with threats to global security have led to proposals for its reform.*

Discuss.

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

- Criticism of UN involvement in the Congo and Somalia.
- Failed to prevent US-led war against Saddam Hussein; did not intervene in Rwanda, Darfur, or Kosovo.
- Security council (+veto) built on the global order of 1945.
- Reform a priority for Kofi Annan since 1997; Brahimi Report (2000) and more recently Annan's "In Larger Freedom" report leading to 2005 proposals for reform – "an important step forward" (Annan): "the first steps" (Bush)
- Security Council enlarged from 15 to 24 with 6 new non-veto wielding permanent members.
- Introduction of new guidelines for the authorisation of military action.
- An agreed definition of terrorism that denies any exemption for "freedom fighters" like those in Chechnya and Palestine.
- Replace most of the Human Rights Commission with a smaller, elected HR Council.
- A responsibility to intervene to protect civilians from genocide or other atrocities.
- A new intergovernmental peace-building commission to help prevent "post conflict societies", like Congo, becoming failed states.
- Confirmation of a nation's right to launch a "pre-emptive" strike in the face of an "imminent" strike without going to the Security Council.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

Study Theme 12

The Politics of Food

Question C12

- (a) *Describe the work of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the production and distribution of food.*

Developed and exemplified answers may feature reference to:

- Good at small projects: handle these well and are sensitive to the needs of local people, involving them in decisions about food production and distribution.
- Strong emphasis on the importance of food security; encourage development of a food system that operates efficiently by providing enough food to eat, sufficient seeds to plant and an adequate supply of water for irrigation.
- Advice on farming and environmental improvements; encourage direction of funding towards afforestation to combat desertification.
- Campaigns to ensure land ownership.
- Early warning systems to monitor food supplies.
- Response to emergencies; feeding centres, lending of livestock, provision of transport.
- Cash for work and food for work schemes.
- Work closely with many UN programmes and agencies, including the World Food Programme.
- Campaigns to ban mines and clear minefields, and to cancel debt (if link to food production clearly established).
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

- (b) *Government actions are the main cause of food insecurity.*

Discuss.

Developed, exemplified and balanced answers may feature reference to:

- Consequences of armed conflict between and within states.
- Alleged government involvement in kleptocracy, corruption and mismanagement of resources.
- Issue of land tenure and consequences of land reform policies (Zimbabwe).
- Initial refusal to admit to need (Niger); refusal of food aid (Zambia).
- Debt accumulation and policies (cash crops, taxation) to finance repayments.
- Insufficient investment in infrastructure to allow ease of movement of food from area of surplus to areas of shortage (Mozambique).
- Link between good governance and receipt of aid
- Negative consequences of some forms of aid.
- Internationally imposed terms of trade.
- Bad weather – particularly lethal consequences for countries during, or just after, armed conflict.
- Other relevant points.

10 marks

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]