



**2010 Modern Studies**

**Higher Paper 1**

**Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## General Instructions

1. Carefully **process** the answer. Read the answer and highlight **on the script**, any inaccuracies and/or irrelevancies. In **processing** the answer, you must check out the validity/accuracy of any exemplification that does not feature in the SQA marking instructions. **Processing** the answer in this way should give you a “feel” for whether or not, **taken as a whole**, the answer merits a “pass”.
2. “Pass” and better answers must feature **both** knowledge and understanding of the issue **and** analysis of/balanced comment on the issue being addressed.
3. If the answer merits a “pass” or better, you should now grade it. “Pass” and better are graded taking into account such criteria as the relevancy, accuracy and extent of detailed exemplified description and analysis of/balanced comment on, the issue.

## Before assigning a mark to the answer

4. Review the answer in terms of any requirements such as **for top/full marks candidates must do, do not over-credit...etc.**

As only whole numbers may be used in allocating marks to answers, the marks available for each grade are:

C	8
B	9 - 10
A	11 - 15

5. Use the full range of marks up to and including 15.
6. Be consistent. If, well into your marking, you find yourself crediting/penalising an approach to a question that you previously didn't, you must now review your marking of every other answer to that question.
7. **Never**
  - Use “answers may refer to” advice in the marking instructions as a checklist ticking off points made in the answer then applying your own arithmetical formula to arrive at a mark.
  - Add your own additional criteria (legibility, length of response, etc.)
  - Make a hasty pass/fail/grade judgement on what appears to be a confused start to the answer.
8. **Always**

**PROCESS > GRADE > MARK**

## Section A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom

### Study Theme 1A: Devolved Decision Making in Scotland

#### Question A1

*“With devolution there is no need for Scottish representation at Westminster.” Discuss.*

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

The part played by Scottish representatives at Westminster  
The debate surrounding Scotland’s future with regard to the union

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on whether Scottish representation is needed at Westminster.

#### Answers may refer to:

- The role of Scotland’s 59 MPs, the Scottish Office (part of the Ministry for Justice) and the Secretary of State for Scotland (2009 Jim Murphy) in representing Scotland’s interests at Westminster.
- The devolved (health, education, transport, etc.) and reserved (constitutional matters, social security, foreign policy, etc.) powers. Most legislation affecting Scotland is passed in the Scottish Parliament although the UK Parliament at Westminster remains sovereign.
- The number of Scottish-based MPs in the 2009 UK Cabinet (18%) inc. Prime Minister Gordon Brown and Chancellor of the Exchequer Alistair Darling.
- Criticism of rising cost of Scotland Office and there have been calls to scrap post of Secretary of State for Scotland. First meeting of Secretary of State for Scotland and SNP Ministers in June 2009.
- Legislation including phased abolition of prescription charges, freezing of Council Tax, abolition of graduate endowment fee, ban on smoking in enclosed public places, etc.
- The calls for increased powers for the Scottish Parliament including greater fiscal independence, control over nuclear power and weapons based in Scotland, control of elections, fishing industry, etc. Renaming of Scottish Executive as the Scottish Government.
- The West Lothian Question and responses. The Conservatives Democracy Task Force argued for English MP only votes on English only laws but incorporating English-only Committee and Report stages but a vote of all MPs at Second and Third Readings. Cameron has talked of an ‘English grand committee’.
- The SNP’s ‘National Conversation’ and proposal for a referendum on Scotland’s constitutional future and the pro-union parties Scottish Constitutional Commission (led by Sir Kenneth Calman) which was tasked to review devolution (but not independence). Calman’s proposals for greater fiscal powers and control over speed limits, drink driving laws and elections in Scotland.
- The on-going debate over the Barnett Formula and/or the future effects of Barnett.
- Increased use of Legislative Consent Motions (formerly Sewell Motions).
- Recent calls for greater devolution of power following MPs expenses scandal.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 1B: Decision Making in Central Government

### Question A2

Critically examine the view that the UK Parliament has little control over the Executive.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

Opportunities for Parliament (HoC) and (HoL) to control the Executive

Extent to which Parliament has been able to control the Executive

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the view that Parliament has little control over the Executive.

### Answers may refer to:

- For top marks an answer should make reference to the House of Lords.
- Parliament has two functions: one legislative the other to scrutinise the work of the Executive. There is a view that Parliament has become less effective in holding the Executive to account in recent years.
- Debates in the House of Commons Chamber (and Westminster Hall) including those held within the legislative process (eg Second Reading, Report Stage and Third Reading). Debates also take place during the Committee stage of bills (usually in General Committees rather than in House of Commons). Also, Adjournment Debate – half hour at the end of the day’s business and Opposition Days (around 20 days) when opposition parties set agenda.
- House of Lords debates include those also within legislative process and general debates that are held on Thursdays. There are also many short debates of up to 90 minutes on days when legislation is being considered or at the end of the day’s business.
- Votes in HoC. Government defeated over plan to restrict rights of Ghurkas to settle in UK (04/09) and plan to hold votes across England (06/09). Government forced to bring compensation package after abolition of 10p tax rate.
- Votes in the HoL. Government defeated in Nov. 2008 over issue of keeping people’s DNA and fingerprints on the police national database; in Oct. 2008 over extension to length of time terrorist suspect could be held without charge (from 28 to 42 days) and in June ‘09 over donations to political parties from tax exiles.
- Parliament Acts state that HoL cannot delay (in view of Speaker) money bills (taxes/ public spending) for more than one month or public bills for more than two parliamentary sessions or one calendar year. These provisions only apply to bills that originate in the House of Commons.
- ‘Salisbury Convention’ where Lords do not oppose legislation proposed in Government’s election manifesto.
- Work of Select Committees which examine the work of the main government departments in terms of expenditure, administration and policy and Public bill committees (formerly standing committees) which examine legislation.
- Question Time – Begins business of Commons four times per week. PMQT is on Wednesday’s for 30 minutes.
- Size of Government majority. Can work two ways: small majority may help to maintain party discipline whereas large majority may encourage rebellions eg over part privatisation of Royal Mail (plans later shelved).
- Use of the Whip.

- Calls for widespread reform of Parliament inc. reduction in Executive power after recent expenses/cash for amendments scandals.
- Rare threat of vote of no confidence.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 1C: Political Parties and their Policies (including the Scottish Dimension)

### Question A3

To what extent do party members decide their party's policies?

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

Ways in which different political parties decide policy

Extent of influence of party members in deciding policy in different parties

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis of the extent to which party members decide their party's policies.

**Answers may refer to:**

- For top marks answers must refer to more than one political party.

#### **Conservative Party/Scottish Conservative Party**

- Traditionally policy making decided by leadership but reformed under Hague.
- National Conservative Convention and Conservative Political Forum allow party members to have input into policy but they remain advisory. Cameron has indicated that he is in support of the ideas, more policy to be decided by party members locally. Challenge Groups and Taskforces set up to allow party members opportunity to contribute.
- Direct ballots of party membership on selected issues but issues closely controlled by leadership as individual members cannot initiate own proposals or ballots.

#### **Labour Party/Scottish Labour Party**

- Labour Party consists of Constituency Labour Parties, affiliated trade unions, socialist societies and the Co-operative Party with which it has an electoral agreement. Members who are elected to parliamentary positions take part in the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP).
- Party's decision-making bodies at a national level formally include the National Executive Committee (NEC), Labour Party Conference and National Policy Forum (NPF) although in practise the parliamentary leadership has the final say on policy.
- The Labour Party Constitution states that Party policies making up the Labour Party programme should be approved by the Conference, subject to receiving two thirds support. The election manifesto, which consists of policies from the programme, has to be agreed between the parliamentary leadership and the NEC.
- Leadership/NEC proposes programme and conference votes to support/reject programme with CLPs, affiliated organisations and trade unions having weighting according to number of members.
- Policy in the Labour Party is made through a process called Partnership in Power (PiP) which is designed to involve all party stakeholders (inc. ordinary party members). PiP does this through a rolling programme of policy development and a year-round dialogue between the party and government. Development of policy is carried out by six policy commissions.

### **Liberal Democrats/Scottish Liberal Democrats**

- Policy making body is the Federal Conference. Twice a year, in spring and autumn, elected representatives from the Liberal Democrat constituency parties assemble at the party conference to establish federal party policy. Representatives from every local party, organised around parliamentary constituencies, are elected to attend federal conference.
- Conference decides policy matters on national and 'English' issues; separate Scottish Liberal Democrat Party makes policy decisions on Scottish issues.
- Every two years, conference representatives elect a Federal Policy Committee (FPC) which is responsible for the production of the policy papers that are debated at Conference, and is responsible for election manifestos. Party members discuss policy papers in local and regional meetings, and their representatives then debate and vote on policy motions and papers at Conference. Conference also debates motions submitted by local parties and conference representatives.

### **Scottish National Party**

- Members can submit motions on policy and national strategy to be discussed by the party at national level.
- Local branches are drawn together to form a Constituency Association. Branches and CAs send representatives to the two national bodies that agree the policies of the Party – The National Council and Annual National Conference. Annual Conference is the supreme governing body of the Party and elects the National Executive Committee, the leadership of the Party, which deals with the day-to-day running of its affairs.
- Credit candidates who make comparisons between parties as to the extent to which party members decide policies.
- Credit candidates who appreciate decision making structures within parties change when in office.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 1D – Electoral Systems, Voting and Political Attitudes

### Question A4

*“The Single Transferable Vote electoral system provides for better representation than First Past the Post.”* Discuss.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

The main features of the STV and FPTP electoral systems

The effect of the STV and the FPTP electoral systems on the way that voters are represented

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis of whether STV provides for better representation than FPTP.

**Answers may refer to:**

#### STV

- First used in Scotland for Scottish local government elections of May 2007.
- Large multi-member constituencies.
- Voters list candidates in order of preference within, as well as between, parties.
- To gain election, candidates are required to gain a pre-determined quota of votes. Where this does not happen, the second, third, etc, preference of voters is used until all the representatives are elected.

#### FPTP

- Used for UK Parliament elections.
- Simple majority system.
- Candidate with most votes wins; party with most MPs forms the government.
- STV is a system of proportional representation (PR) so notionally fairer.
- Claim that few votes are ‘wasted’ under STV and that almost every voter gets at least partial representation.
- No need for tactical voting.
- Voters can choose between candidates both within and between parties; can express preferences between the abilities/attributes of individual candidates.
- Scottish local election results of 2007 saw only two councils have single-party administrations, Glasgow and North Lanarkshire. Labour’s majority on Glasgow City Council fell from 64 to 11.
- Most local government administrations are made up of coalitions (21 of 32 Scottish councils have more than one party in the administration). As a result there has been an increase in ‘compromise politics’ which is not necessarily better representation.
- STV gives more opportunity for voters to choose female or minority ethnic candidates but local political parties continue to decide who stands for their party.
- STV breaks the direct link between voters and individual representative but it is argued that accountability has increased, and through this better representation, as there is no such thing as a safe seat. The Electoral Reform Society Scotland argues that councillors are more visible, more approachable and working harder as a consequence of STV’s introduction.
- Recent debate over PR for Westminster.
- FPTP retains close representative-constituency link and usually produces majority government.

Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Section B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

### Study Theme 2 – Wealth and Health Inequalities in the United Kingdom

#### Question B5

*“Individual lifestyle choices limit good health more than any other factor.”* Discuss.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

Lifestyle choices and their effect on health

Other factors which impact on health

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the impact of lifestyle choices on health.

#### Answers may refer to:

- Evidence of health inequalities expressed in terms of life expectancy, mortality and morbidity rates, etc.
- Evidence may be drawn from wide range of reports eg ‘Equally Well: Report of Ministerial Task Force 2008’ or ‘Inequalities in Health 1981-2001’ published in 2007, Scottish Household Survey, etc.
- Lifestyle choices: smoking, alcohol consumption, diet, use of illegal drugs, extent of exercise, uptake of preventative care services, etc., are factors that impact on health.
- Poorest groups/people in poorest areas tend to make worst life style choices ie smoke more and have higher alcohol consumption; more likely to use illegal drugs; take less exercise; have poorer diets and make less use of preventative health care.
- Other factors that affect good health:
  - Local environment – quality of housing, community facilities, extent of crime, etc.
  - Individual circumstances – income levels, unemployment, single parent, carer, age, etc.
  - Social class
  - Gender.
  - Type/nature of employment – professional, labourer, stress of work, etc.
  - Quality of, and access to, local health care services.
  - Hereditary/biological factors.
- Even allowing for individual lifestyle choices, poorest groups still far more likely to die younger (between eight and ten years) and experience poorer health than those in wealthiest groups. Countries with lower income inequalities have a lower health gap.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Question B6

To what extent have government policies reduced gender **and/or** ethnic inequalities?

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

- Government policies to reduce gender and/or ethnic inequalities
- Impact of government policies

**And**

Balanced comment on/analysis of the extent to which government policies have reduced gender and/or ethnic inequalities.

**Answers may refer to:**

- Equal Pay Act (1970); Sex Discrimination Act (1975) and Sex Discrimination Regulations (2008); Equality Act (2006); The Commission for Equality and Human Rights (2007); Gender Equality Duty Code of Practice (2007) places legal responsibility on public authorities to demonstrate that they treat men and women fairly; Women’s Enterprise Task Force (2006); Equality Bill 2008 includes provision that forces companies to publish pay rates.
- Work and Families Act (2006) extended the right to request flexible working; extended further 2009.
- CTC and Working Tax Credit. Government sees affordable childcare (‘wraparound childcare’) as crucial to narrowing the wage gap.
- Minimum Wage has disproportionately benefited women and minorities. Maternity and paternity leave.
- Skills Strategy (2003) to address the fact that over 50% of women in part time work are working below their skill level.
- Race Relations Acts; Race Relations (Amendment) Act, 2000.
- Ethnic Minority Employment Task Force (2004) to tackle unemployment among black and Asian people.
- One Scotland.
- Women now make up 60% of the university population; success of women in reaching senior posts varies from place to place. Glass ceiling only cracked, not broken. Women make up 46% of all millionaires and are expected to own 60% of the UK’s wealth by 2010.
- Women make up only 19.3% of MPs, less than 10% of the senior judiciary, national newspaper editors and senior police officers; only 11% of directors in FTSE 100 firms are women despite accounting for over half of the UK population and 46% of the labour force.
- Sex and Power Report 2007.
- Gender pay gap: UK women in full time work earn 12.8% less per hour than men (2009). Gender pay gap has widened in some cases in recent years. Pay gap higher in the private sector than in the public sector. Higher women rise up the pay ladder, the greater pay gap becomes.
- Occupational segregation.

- In 2008 National Audit Office found the employment rate for ethnic minority population was 60% compared to 74% in general population. This gap had narrowed by only 1.3% in 20 years.
- Growing evidence of a 'race pay gap' which sees black and Asian workers earn up to 15% less than White counter parts.
- Only 4.3% of board members are from ethnic minority groups despite accounting for 8.5% of workforce ('Race for Opportunity').
- Women from Black Caribbean, Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups most likely to face a higher risk of unemployment, lower pay and have fewer prospects for promotion. EOC's 'Moving on up?' report 2007.
- Credit references to health policies and success or otherwise in reducing gender and race inequalities.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Section C – International Issues

### Study Theme 3A – The Republic of South Africa

#### Question C7

To what extent is South Africa a multi-party democracy?

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

Main features of South African political system

Extent to which different parties are represented in South African politics

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the extent to which South Africa is a multi-party democracy.

#### Answers may refer to:

- South Africa is a constitutional democracy with a three-tier system of government.
- Federal state with nine provincial governments; each province elects a provincial legislature consisting of between 30 and 80 members. These legislatures have the power to raise provincial taxes and make laws.
- Bicameral parliament elected every five years, comprising the 400 seat National Assembly and the 90-seat National Council of Provinces with the NCOP consisting of 54 permanent members and 36 special delegates.
- Local government elected for 4 years; 284 metropolitan, district and local municipalities.
- Party List electoral system (200 from national party lists and 200 from party list in each of nine provinces).
- 13 political groups represented in National Assembly.
- The President is elected by the National Assembly. Under the SA Constitution, the President is permitted to serve a maximum of two five-year terms. Jacob Zuma elected President in May 2009. There is also a Deputy President.
- Constitution guarantees many rights including property rights and education; two-thirds of members of Parliament and at least 6 provinces need to support change to Constitution – ANC support in NA falls just short of this (65.9%).
- Success of ANC nationally and at provincial level since 1999 but support fell in 2009. Impact of Cope and gains for DA. Decline of IFP.
- In 2009 national election percentage of votes: ANC – 65.9%; DA – 16.6%; Cope – 7.4%; IFP – 4.5%.
- ANC won majority in 8 of 9 provinces. DA won majority in W. Cape (22 of 44 seats).
- Seats in National Assembly 2009 were: ANC = 264 (-33 from 2004); DA = 67 (+20); Cope = 30 (new); IFP = 18 (-5). Altogether there are 13 parties represented in NA. 28 parties contested 2009 election.
- In 2006 local elections ANC polled the most votes in each of nine provinces (although lost position of power in Cape Town).
- After 2009 election DA had representation in all provinces.
- Effectiveness of opposition parties – arguably still somewhat fragmented and divided. Some evidence ANC tolerates opposition rather than respects.
- Concerns about ANC intolerance towards media opposition.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 3B – The People’s Republic of China

### Question C8

Critically examine the view that there is little opposition to the Communist Party in China.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

Sources of opposition to the Chinese Communist Party (CPC)

Extent of opposition within China as a whole

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the extent of opposition to the Communist Party in China.

#### Answers may refer to:

- Dissidents eg Hu Jia who was sent to prison for 3.5 years ahead of Olympic Games but few in number.
- Minorities eg Xinjiang and Tibet and related separatist movements. At least 140 people killed in rioting in Xinjiang (July '09).
- Provinces eg Guangdong has a reputation of not following central government directives.
- Hong Kong: ‘One China Two Systems’ and Taiwan’s continued detachment from China. Former Hong Kong Governor Chris Patten sees China as threat to ‘democracy’ (11/08).
- Poor, unemployed/under-employed, landless. Up to 20m migrants forced to return to countryside as result of downturn in economy.
- Rise in levels of web-based dissent eg through blogs and chatrooms. High number of journalists under arrest but BBC website recently unblocked. Internationally China ranked very poorly in terms of internet/media freedom. Charter ‘08 document and on-line petition.
- Middle classes who have gained economic power and social status but no real political power.
- Crackdown on protest before and during Olympic Games.
- Numerous local and environmental protests involving crowds of up to 30,000. There were a total of 120,000 “mass incidents” in 2008. 2009 expected to be higher (20 years since Tiananmen Sq. protests/50 years of CPC rule).
- Greater criticism allowed of corrupt local officials. Renewed crackdown after Sichuan earthquake. Reaction to contaminated milk scandal.
- No general opposition to CPC; marginalised and disparate. Rises in the general standard of living have reduced criticism of CPC. Consensus is that there is little demand for political change.
- There are eight other political parties in China but are not in opposition to the CPC. Parties may participate in Government decisions but not allowed formal organisational status so can’t raise funds or campaign.
- No free trade union association. ACFTU seen as tool of CPC.
- Treatment of members of Falun Gong.
- Wide range of powers available to Chinese authorities to silence political protestors. Arrest, imprisonment, house arrest, etc. Catch-all subversion, sedition and leaking of State secrets laws.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 3C – The United States of America

### Question C9

Assess the impact of recent immigration on the USA.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

The US immigration debate

The impact of immigration on US society (economic, social, political, cultural, regional)

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the impact overall of immigration on the USA.

#### Answers may refer to:

- US reputation as ‘land of free’ and history of immigration. Ethnic diversity is cause for celebration.
- Argument that immigrants stimulate the economy in terms of demand for housing, medical care, education and other services.
- Immigrants do many of the low paid jobs that Americans do not want; wages are suppressed and this keeps the US competitive. Many authorities in larger US cities have instructed enforcement personnel to not comply with federal agencies with regard to illegal immigrants in their jurisdiction.
- Most economists believe immigrants contribute more in the long-term than they cost to assimilate. Most immigrants are young, economically active and often skilled.
- Bush’s ‘Guest Worker’ program attempted to recognise economic benefits of immigration by allowing US employers to sponsor non-US citizens, failed in Congress. Arizona (and other SW States) is considering setting up its own ‘guest worker program’. Congress has tried and failed three times to pass an immigration bill.
- Argument that wages levels are forced down by immigrants. There is competition in employment, for housing, etc. Some economists argue that immigration benefits middle class most but hurts poor.
- Cost to US taxpayer for health care, education and welfare payments. 33% use at least one welfare program compared to 19% native.
- ‘US culture’ being overwhelmed. English no longer main language in many areas. Hispanics majority forecast in California by 2030. In 2008, there was an estimated 11-12m illegal immigrants in the US (30% rise since 2000 but numbers now falling). Many immigrants make no attempt to assimilate.
- In 2007, 37m people in the US were immigrants (1 in 8 of total population with 1 in 3 illegals). Over 1m people became US citizens in 2008.
- Huge investment in US border security; tighter restrictions on legal immigration. Obama plans to increase border security further. Various States have attempted to reduce access to welfare payments, etc. to illegal immigrants.
- Polls show most in US in favour of tighter controls. Hardening of attitudes especially post 9/11. Patriot Act (and renewal) makes it easier for US authorities to deny access to ‘aliens’. Anti-immigration groups eg ‘Minuteman’.
- Increase in size of minority ethnic vote and importance in 2008 US Presidential election. Nearly 70% of Hispanics voted for Obama.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 3D – The European Union

### Question C10

Critically examine the view that the Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policies have benefited the member states of the European Union.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

The aims and structures of the CAP/CFP  
Impact of both the CAP and CFP on EU member states

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the extent to which the CAP/CFP has benefited the member states of the European Union.

### Answers may refer to:

- CAP – aims to secure food supplies, increase production and productivity, reduce dependency on imported food, stabilise prices, secure farms incomes and increase the overall standard of living of all those involved in agriculture.
- Seen as more favourable to some: France gets most out of CAP overall (20%); Ireland and Greece do best on per capita terms. Biggest farmers gain most. 80% of funds go to just 20% of farmers.
- Implications of enlargement especially cost. UK wants to end direct farm payments by 2015-2020 leaving the CAP aimed at protecting the environment.
- Has produced huge food surpluses over the years; cost of storage/destruction.
- 2009 cost EU €56bn; 43% of budget but falling proportionally since 1985; agricultural spending to be steady between 2006-13 despite increased EU membership; support given to farmers in older members States will be cut 8-9%.
- Only 5% of EU citizens work in agriculture (18% in Poland) producing 1.6% of EU’s GDP; but proportion falling; halved in 15 older member states between 1980 and 2003.
- New member states get subsidies but only at 25% of rate of older member states.
- Price support subsidies falling as farmers increasingly given direct payments. Cereal farmers paid to take land out of cultivation. Rural development aid paid as an alternative to encourage rural farm diversification. Reforms in 2003/4 led to payments linked to food safety, animal welfare and environmental protection. Rural development funding to increase. Aim to cut export subsidies.
- CFP – adopted in 1983; reformed in 1992 and 2002 with the aim of preserving fish stocks and the fishing industry. Needed to combat overfishing, improve fishermen’s incomes, preserve marine ecosystems and maintain supply of fish to European markets.
- Fishing less than 1% of EU’s GDP; in 2007-13 states have €3.8bn to spend with member states deciding how their allocation will be spent; emphasis to be on fish stock recovery plans, inland fishing and aquaculture.
- Member states are each given a national quota (total allowable catches – TACs). This is decided by Council of Ministers.
- To limit the capture of small fish so that they can reproduce, technical rules have been adopted. Minimum mesh sizes have been fixed. Certain areas may be closed to protect fish stocks. Some fishing gears can be banned and more “selective” techniques, which facilitate the escape of young fish and limit the capture of other species, may be made compulsory. Minimum fish sizes are set, below which it is illegal to land fish. Catches and landings have to be recorded in special logbooks.

- Enforcement – the authorities in the Member States have to ensure that CFP rules are respected. There is also a Community Inspectorate. Their role is to ensure that all national enforcement authorities apply the same standards of quality and fairness in their enforcement however, enforcement criticised for not preventing landing of illegal catches ('blackfish'), and the abuse of use of quotas ('quota hopping').
- CFP unpopular with fishing communities which, it is argued, has not maintained fishing stocks. SNP wants an end to EU control over fisheries.
- Entrenched interests in Spain, France, Portugal and Greece have successfully resisted reform of CFP.
- In 2009, EU Commission reported that the EU had too many fishing boats and major cuts were needed to make fishing sustainable. In a Green Paper the Commission stated fishermen should also be given more responsibility for managing stocks as well as asking for ideas for a reformed CFP in 2013.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 3E – The Politics of Development in Africa

### Question C11

With reference to specific African countries (excluding the Republic of South Africa):

*“The United Nations Organisation (UNO) has been effective in promoting development.”*

Discuss.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

The part played by the UN in promoting development in Africa  
The factors that limit UN programmes in promoting development

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the extent to which the UN has been effective in promoting development.

### Answers may refer to:

- The UNDP and Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of 2015.
- The UN agencies and their roles:
  - WHO: promotion of health is seen as crucial to development. Examples include eradication of polio with mass vaccination programme in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. 3m children under 5 vaccinated.
  - UNESCO: promotion of education is also seen as crucial to successful long-term development.
  - ILO: aims to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment and enhance social protection.
  - UNFPA aims to reduce poverty and ensure that every person enjoys a life of health and opportunity.
  - UNIDO helps developing countries and economies in transition.
  - FAO and IFAD work to reduce hunger by giving direct support, sharing information and expertise, and undertaking research to improve food supplies.
  - World Food Programme (WFP).
- UNICEF – is not funded by UN but relies on donations. Works closely with UN agencies in responding to crises and promoting development.
- Co-operation between the IMF, the World Bank, the WTO and the UN to promote development.
- Partnerships with voluntary organisations.
  
- Extent of and access to fresh water supplies and impact on health. UN Development Report of 2006 states it will be 2040 before MDG for fresh water supply reached in sub-Saharan Africa.
- FAO reported a rise in the numbers (265m) of hungry in sub-Saharan Africa in 2009. Impact of rising food prices and lower employment levels.
- Extent of available health care. Long-term health problems created by malaria infection, HIV/AIDS, etc., affect the most economically active section of the population and slow development.
- MDG 2 (education provision) likely to be missed by 15 countries by 2015. Explanation of role of education in breaking the ‘poverty cycle’.
- Climate change and impact on agriculture in marginal areas. Prediction that some staple foods eg maize production will decrease by 30% in future. Mismanagement of soil.

- Conflict. 20 major conflicts in Africa since 1960. In 2009, 13 countries affected eg Darfur. Huge obstacle to development – destruction and death, disruption to food supplies, financial cost, etc.
- Debt. G8 has cancelled debts of poorest 14 countries (estimated \$200bn) but African countries still repay more in debt than receive in aid.
- Terms of world trade including price fluctuations affecting cash crops. Dumping of subsidised farm produce on local markets. Import tariffs and restrictions. Impact of ‘Credit Crunch’.
- Corruption and land tenure issues eg Zimbabwe and collapse of economy. Legacy of colonisation.
- Political instability, military coups (DR of Congo) and economic mismanagement eg commentators have questioned the sustainability of Uganda’s Poverty Eradication Action Plan.
- Divided views within UN membership towards best way forward; failure of many developed countries to give 0.7% of GNP to UN.
- Effect of natural disasters eg floods or drought.
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

## Study Theme 3F – Global Security

### Question C12

Assess the effectiveness of NATO in achieving international peace and security.

**“Pass” and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:**

The role of NATO

Extent to which NATO has been effective in achieving international peace and security

**And**

Balanced comment/analysis on the effectiveness of NATO in achieving international peace and security.

#### Answers may refer to:

- NATO has ensured W. Europe/Europe’s security since 1949. Idea of ‘collective defence’ still relevant to existing, new and would-be members eg Ukraine. Membership has increased to 28 (Albania and Croatia 2009) and there are partnership agreements with many other countries eg Montenegro, which provide opportunities for defence co-operation.
- NATO provides forum for discussion of global issues which can reduce tension.
- Strategy of ‘flexible response’ adopted for 21st Century. Aims to deal with new crises both within and outwith North Atlantic area including ethnic violence, abuse of human rights, political instability, the spread of nuclear technology, terrorism and international crime.
- In 2002, NATO-Russia Council established to provide a framework for consultation on security issues.
- Peacemaking and peacekeeping roles (alongside EU or UN personnel) in Europe: Bosnia (IFOR/SFOR ended 2004); Kosovo (KFOR 1999 to present – 10,000 troops deployed 2009) and Macedonia (from 2001 to 2003).
- NATO had no direct role in Iraq but an international stabilisation force was deployed to help train Iraqi military personnel and develop the country’s internal security institutions. Co-ordinated by US-led multinational force.
- Support to African Union in Darfur – Mission in Sudan (AMIS) 2005-2007.
- NATO no longer needed – an ‘anachronism’.
- Undermines role of UN as primary world body for preventing/ending conflict.
- Dominated by US in terms of funding, troops and subsequent policy. Obama met Medvedev to discuss cuts in nuclear missile (July 09) arguably this is what matters not NATO.
- Continued widening of membership and disagreement over funding contributions (France & Germany) and troop deployment (eg Afghanistan) makes policy agreement more difficult.
- Afghanistan – Response to 9/11, ‘war on terror’/Taliban/al-Qaeda. Aim to assist the Afghan authorities in providing security and stability. ISAF took over from US-led coalition in 2006. In 2008, there were 50,700 NATO troops from 41 countries. 2008 ‘worst year for violence for NATO’. ‘Downward spiral’ as Taliban has proved resilient. However, it is argued that Afghan economy has recovered and the country’s infrastructure has improved. Obama’s troop surge 2009 & 2010.

- NATO strength concerns Russia and it is argued that this has encouraged developments in arms technology (US missile defence system in Poland and Czech Republic); Russia “will think of retaliatory steps”. Russia has resumed military flights off coast of Scotland and ‘show of strength’ in May Day parades (09). Russian fears of ‘being surrounded’ eg if Ukraine joins NATO.
- In 2008, Russian military involvement in Georgia (South Ossetia and Abkhazia) led to strongest condemnation from NATO but NATO has been unwilling to stop these territories from becoming ‘independent’ of Georgia.
- NATO ships active in Middle East (Gulf of Aden) to prevent piracy.
- Iran has tested Shahab missile system with range of 2000km (can reach Greece, etc.)
- Other relevant points.

**15 marks**

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]