



2013 Modern Studies Paper 1

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Modern Studies Higher Paper 1

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Modern Studies Higher Paper 1

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Strictly Confidential

These instructions are strictly confidential and, in common with the scripts entrusted to you for marking, they must never form the subject of remark of any kind, except to the Scottish Qualifications Authority staff. Finalised Marking Instructions will be published on the SQA’s web site in due course.

Markers’ Meeting

You should use the time before the meeting to make yourself familiar with these instructions and any scripts which you have received. Do not undertake any final approach to marking until after the meeting. Please note any points for discussion at the meeting.

Note: These instructions can be considered as final only after the markers’ meeting when the full marking team has had an opportunity to discuss and finalise the document in the light of a wider range of candidates’ responses.

Marking

The utmost care must be taken when entering marks. Where appropriate, all summations for totals must be carefully checked and confirmed.

Recording of marks

Always enter the total mark (using red ink) as a whole number on the front page.

All entries on the Mark Sheet must be made in red.

Markers are reminded that they must not write comments on scripts.

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

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

SECTION A – Political Issues in the United Kingdom

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
<p>A 1</p>	<p>STUDY THEME 1A: DEVOLVED DECISION MAKING IN SCOTLAND</p> <p><i>The additional powers the Scottish Parliament has been given will allow it to better deliver “Scottish solutions to Scottish problems”. Discuss.</i></p> <hr/> <p>‘Pass and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The powers/additional powers of the Scottish Parliament • Limitations to the powers of the Scottish Parliament <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the view that with additional powers the Scottish Parliament can better deliver Scottish solutions to Scottish problems.</p> <hr/> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The devolved powers of the Scottish Parliament include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Education • Local Government • Law • Social Work and Housing • Economic Development and Transport • The Environment; Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; Sport and the Arts • Additional powers contained in the Scotland Act 2012 (from 2015) and closely follows the final recommendations of the review of devolution (Calman Commission): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish income tax rate to raise around 35% of revenue/Scotland-specific taxes (including stamp duty and landfill taxes) • Airguns legislation; drink driving legislation; national speed limits • Scottish Parliament will be able to borrow more money • Scottish Parliament will be able to issue bonds to access cash from capital markets • Implications of the 2014 referendum on independence 	<p>15</p>	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	1	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • But UK Parliament controls (reserved powers): • Most taxes and benefits • Employment • Constitutional arrangements including Acts of Parliament to grant further powers or independence to Scotland • Examples of the Scottish Parliament delivering Scottish solutions to Scottish problems: • Smoking ban in enclosed public spaces (before rest of UK) • Free personal care for elderly • Abolition of prescription charges • No university tuition fees • Issue for nationalists is that SP lacks power to fully deliver Scottish solutions to Scottish problems. • Debate over ‘Devo Max’ – greater fiscal autonomy but stopping short of independence. • Legislation on sectarianism, minimum pricing and compensation for asbestos sufferers. • Other relevant points. 		
A	2	<p>STUDY THEME 1B: DECISION MAKING IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>Assess the importance of the Cabinet in decision making in UK Central Government.</p> <p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the Cabinet in the UK Central Government • Other influences on decision making in UK Central Government <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the extent of the importance of the Cabinet in decision making in UK Central Government.</p>	15	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	2	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet is the collective decision making body in UK political system. Meets every Tuesday. • Cabinet composed of most senior members of ruling party/parties. Around 22 paid Ministers form the Cabinet plus several select others. • Prime Ministers seek to have a confident, united Cabinet. • Parliamentary majority normally means that the Executive, with assistance from Parliamentary whips, can have legislation passed by Parliament. • Prime Ministers and the Government cannot rule effectively without high degree of Cabinet unanimity eg Brown said to be undermined by lack of Cabinet support. Cameron needs degree of consensus with Clegg and Lib Dems. • Prime Minister selects Cabinet and can re-shuffle. • Prime Minister uses powers of patronage to secure Cabinet compliance. • Prime Minister can use collective responsibility to neutralise Cabinet members. "Dominance of PM "first among equals" • Role of the media and election campaigns have heightened the "Presidential" nature of modern politics. • Tony Blair relied on "sofa government"; SPADS (special advisers) and inner Cabinet ignoring Cabinet on key decisions. • David Cameron is not as in control as previous Prime Ministers, with Lib Dem Cabinet Ministers in Cabinet eg Vince Cable Sky comments and comments on Cameron's immigration proposals. • Cabinet resignations sapped the morale and confidence of Brown. • Parliament can defeat the Executive; both the Commons eg detention without trial and the House of Lords (ID cards) have defeated Government (inc. Executive) in recent times; HoL defeated Government on benefit reforms several times. • The importance of the Cabinet decision making process depends upon the specific nature and composition of the Government. The Con/Lib Dem Cabinet has to be more collegiate given the nature of coalition government. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	3	<p>STUDY THEME 1C: POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR POLICIES (INCLUDING THE SCOTTISH DIMENSION)</p> <p>To what extent do the party leaders influence their parties policies?</p>	15	
		<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the party leader in policy making within different parties • Extent to which different party leaders decide party policy in their party <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the extent to which the party leader influences party policy.</p>		
		<p>Answers may refer to:</p> <p>Conservative Party/Scottish Conservative Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditionally policy making decided by leadership. • Party leadership given great freedom to decide policy as events dictate. • National Conservative Convention and Conservative Political Forum allow party members to have input into policy but they remain advisory. • Conservative backbench 1922 Committee is sometimes referred to as "the men in grey suits". They do not make decisions but the party leader takes great stock of their views. • Party policy is essentially "top down". • Party conference is deferential towards the party leadership. • Divisions within Scottish Conservatives; Ruth Davidson did not win a majority of first preference votes in leadership election. <p>Labour Party/Scottish Labour Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Party consists of Constituency Labour Parties, affiliated trade unions, socialist societies and the Co-operative Party with which it has an electoral agreement. • Labour Party members tend to be more "ideological" than Conservatives and seek a greater input into party policy. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	3	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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 practice 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. <p>Liberal Democrats/Scottish Liberal Democrats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	3	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Clegg's position within coalition government as Deputy Prime Minister. <p>Scottish National Party</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alex Salmond dominates the SNP. SNP included 'Alex Salmond for First Minister' on 2011 regional list ballot papers. Personality seen as SNP's greatest asset. • 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 (CA). 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. • SNP Annual National conferences have, like other major party conferences, become less of a policy making body as the party has become a party of Government. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	4	<p>STUDY THEME 1D: ELECTORAL SYSTEMS, VOTING AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES</p> <p>Critically examine the view that the Additional Member System (AMS) leads to better representation than First Past the Post (FPTP).</p> <p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main features of AMS and FPTP • The effect of the AMS and FPTP electoral system on the way that voters are represented. <p>And balanced comment/analysis on the view that AMS provides fairer representation than FPTP.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMS used to elect MSPs to the Scottish Parliament since 1999. Electors have two votes – one for constituency MSP and one for list MSP. In the constituency vote candidate with most votes wins. Second vote for a party in a region which is used to make the overall result in region broadly proportional. • FPTP used to elect MPs at Westminster. Highest number of votes in constituency becomes MP; party with most MPs most likely to form government. • Claimed that AMS provides better representation because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has features of a PR system ie overall result is closer to way in which electorate voted • there has been greater representation of minority parties (Greens and in the past Socialists) and independents • notionally easier to elect women and people from minority ethnic backgrounds under AMS • AMS retains direct constituency/MSP link but can sometimes lead to 'turf wars' between list and constituency MSPs and arguably can confuse voters 	15	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
A	4	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely result is a coalition (Labour/Lib. Dem 1999-2007) or minority government (SNP 2007-2011). Coalitions allow greater representation in government and minority government requires consensus in order to pass legislation/approve budget. Ironically (and who hasn't said this to their Higher class) AMS delivered majority SNP Scottish Govt. in 2011, whereas FPTP led to Con./Lib. Dem coalition in 2010. AMS can also be seen as 'undemocratic' as no-one voted for coalition or compromise politics • Some commentators feel that AMS leads to Scottish voters being 'over-represented' with 8 MSPs for each voter. Questions over the efficiency of this 'representation' • Claimed that FPTP provides fairer representation as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retains direct representative-constituent link • normally produces decisive electoral result. 2010 produced Con/Lib. Dem coalition; some evidence that coalitions may be more likely in the future • view that FPTP notionally provides for more stable, effective government and therefore better representation • But notionally harder for smaller parties to gain representation but first Green MP elected 2010 under FPTP, independents in earlier elections and the BNP had 28 councillors before 2010 (after 2010 English local elections) • Referendum 2011 on introduction of AV for UK Parliament elections as a result of the perceived unfairness of FPTP. • In 2010, few women MPs only 143 (21.5%) but 2% rise from 2005. • Other relevant points. 		

SECTION B – Social Issues in the United Kingdom

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	5	<p>STUDY THEME 2: WEALTH AND HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM</p> <p>Critically examine the view that individual lifestyle choices are the main factor preventing good health.</p> <p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle choices and their impact on good health • Other factors that affect good health <p>And balanced comment on/analysis of the view that individual lifestyle choices are the main factor preventing good health.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive lifestyle choices. • Poor lifestyle choices inc. smoking, alcohol, diet, drug misuse and failure to exercise. • Equally Well Report 2008/Review 2010. • Scottish Parliament Health Inequalities Cross-Party group. • Other reports, statistical information, etc. • Other factors may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impact of poverty/deprivation • ‘biology of poverty’ • hereditary factors • gender • race • availability and uptake of preventative medical care • access to private medical care • age • Credit highly candidates who avoid over simplification and acknowledge that certain health issues transcend class differences eg alcohol misuse or lack of exercise. • Other relevant points. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	6	OR	15	
		<p>To what extent have government policies reduced poverty in the UK?</p> <p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policies to reduce poverty • Impact of government policies on those in poverty <p>And balance comment/analysis on the view that government policies have reduced poverty in the UK.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide range of Welfare State provision including State benefits, healthcare, education, housing and personal/children's social services. • Debate over access, quality and extent of State support including means-testing of Child Benefit, tightening of benefit rules, etc. • Proposed changes to welfare including the introduction of the Universal Credit, cap on benefit limits, 'bedroom tax', etc. • References to official reports and statistics eg poverty levels among pensioners and children, unemployment statistics, statistics on inequalities by socioeconomic group, gender, race, etc. Stats may cover income, wealth, education and health outcomes, etc. • Equalities legislation including Equality Act 2012 and impact. • Credit references/comment on Scottish government policies eg end of prescription charges, free personal care for the elderly, etc. • Poverty reduction targets (children, fuel poverty) set by previous Labour government will not be met. Conservatives looking to change way in which poverty measured ('non-income indicators of poverty'). IEA argues UK's poverty reduction strategy 'fundamentally flawed' and that new approach is needed. • Official figures for 2011 found 18% of children (2.3m) lived in households classed as below poverty line a drop of 2% or 300,000 children from year before. Numbers in severe poverty also fell. Child poverty groups claim figure is higher, nearer 4m or more than 1 in 4 of all children. CPAG claims figure will rise in future. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
B	6	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK's Gini co-efficient is rising and higher than any point in last thirty years. OECD claims in equality rising faster in UK than any other rich nation. • The poorest 10% of population have, on average, seen a fall in their real incomes after deducting housing costs; the richest 10% have seen bigger proportional rises in their income than any other group. • Taxation has a smaller income redistributing effect than in the past. • Studies argue that social mobility is falling as inequalities widen. • Other relevant points. 		

SECTION C – International Issues

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	7	<p>STUDY THEME 3A: THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA</p> <p>To what extent have South African government policies reduced social and economic inequalities?</p>	15	
		<p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African government policies to reduce social and economic inequalities • Impact of government policies <p>And balanced comment/analysis of extent to which South African government policies have reduced social and economic inequalities.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) introduced in 2003. Operates through series of codes of practice. Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BEE) from 2007. • Affirmative Action policies aim to ensure all South Africans have equality of opportunity. • Accelerated and Shared Growth initiative aims to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014. • Expanded Public Works Programme (phase 2) aims to create 2m jobs and to halve unemployment. • National Skills Fund widened to assist young, unemployed and lesser skilled. • Spending on education and health (17% and 11% respectively of of national budget). • Programmes to ensure everyone has access to drinkable water, sanitation and electricity. • Expanded social assistance and other grants by the Department of Social Development have greatly improved the lives of millions of beneficiaries (est. 12.4m 2011). 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	7	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BEE, arguably, helped only a minority of Black South Africans. B-BEE aims to distribute wealth across broader spectrum of society. • Inequalities within and between races in terms of housing, health, income, poverty, education, employment/unemployment, crime and health. • Gini co-efficient for South Africa has widened in recent years with inequalities growing fastest amongst blacks (0.57). • SA Constitution's Bill of Rights provides everyone the right "to have access to housing, health care services, sufficient food and water and social security." • Figures show 40% of people live in poverty. UN figure is higher with most being black. However, poverty levels overall have fallen. • In 2010, white unemployment was around 5% but Black unemployment was 30% (but may be as high as 40%). • Increase in black middle class ('Black Diamonds') to 2.6m. • Decrease in income poverty for most S. Africans but increase in levels of white S. African poverty to around 10%. • Average white household salary 7.7 times the average of black salary (2008) but difference falling. • 2.3m new houses completed with 3.1m housing subsidises provided to improve housing. • Government target of delivering 30% of agricultural land to black majority unlikely to be met. Zuma conceded "Willing buyer, willing seller" policy had "not yielded desired result". • SA described as "45/55" society – 45% in poverty and 55% not. • Debate over success of Affirmative Action policies. • Disappointment expressed by Desmond Tutu over progress of ANC. He claimed ANC is "worse than the apartheid government". • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	8	<p>STUDY THEME 3B: THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA</p> <p>To what extent have Chinese government policies reduced social and economic inequalities?</p>	15	
		<p>‘Pass’ and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese government policies to reduce social and economic inequalities • Impact of government policies <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the extent to which Chinese government policies have reduced social and economic inequalities.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12th five-year plan (from 2011) will see \$1.5 trillion invested by state in seven strategic industries in next five years. • Policies aimed at lifting incomes include the abolition of agricultural tax, new central and local government mandates to fund nine years of free education, improved health care and the construction of low-income housing. • Majority in China has benefited from social and economic reform but all have not benefited equally. • Gini co-efficient has grown in recent years to 0.47 (2010). A figure above 0.4 is regarded as an indicator of extreme levels of inequality. • Rise in average per capita income to \$4644 (2009). Officially wealthiest 10% of population earn 23 times that of the poorest 10%. However, some commentators claim true figure is much higher. • Richest 10% of Chinese population account for 33.1% of consumption, poorest 10% only 1.8%. • In 2009, 43m Chinese people below revised poverty line of 1,100 yuan per year but big decrease from 200m in poverty in 1978. • Urban rural contrasts. In 2010, China’s urban per capita annual income of about US \$2,965 was three times that of rural residents (US \$ 935). The gap is much more extreme in larger, wealthier cities such as Beijing (\$9,085 in 2008) and Shanghai (\$10,529 in 2008). 50% of Chinese live in rural areas. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	8	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased availability of private health care and private education. • Environmental pollution and loss of land, housing, etc., for some groups of people. • Denial of access to health care, education and pensions to an estimated 150m migrant workers. • Increase in corruption, crime, and other social ills in capitalist society. • Hu's promotion of 'Harmonious Society' partly reflects CPC's concerns with growing inequality. • Development of social security system. • Increase in use of mobile phones and internet users. There is greater access to information on-line but many websites remain blocked eg Twitter. • Constitution guarantees private property. • Changes in some areas to One-child policy. • Constitution guarantees religious freedom but little religious freedom in practice. • Protests against rising unemployment, corruption, pollution, loss of land/housing, etc. • Other relevant points. 		
C	9	<p>STUDY THEME 3C: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</p> <p>To what extent do ethnic minorities influence the outcome of elections?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic minority participation in elections • The importance of ethnicity as a factor influencing the outcome of elections <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the extent to which ethnic minorities influence the outcome of elections in the USA.</p> </div>	15	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	9	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minorities make up 30%+ of US population and climbing; for presidential election, minority voters often concentrated in key 'swing states' giving disproportionate influence in those states eg California, Texas, New York and Florida. • Blacks 12% US population; Hispanics 14+%; Asians 5%. Growing importance of Hispanic vote in closely divided states of Colorado, New Mexico, California, Arizona & Nevada in relation to presidential electoral college votes. • Minority groups are less likely to register or to vote in elections but gap is closing. Hispanics made up 10% total vote 2012. Impact in 'swing states' of Colorado and Nevada. • As many as 14m minorities are illegal and are not allowed to vote. • Influence of Black Caucus and Hispanic Caucus. • Most Blacks and Hispanics vote Democratic 2012 – 93% Blacks voted for Obama, 71% Hispanics. 60% Whites overall voted for Romney. • White and Asian voters more mixed; Whites marginally favoured Republicans in 2008 and 2012. • Greater representation of minority groups within Democrat Party at all levels. • Other factors affecting voting in the US include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealthier people of whatever ethnic minority more likely to favour Republicans; poorest more likely to vote Democrat (if they do vote) • issue voting inc. the economy/ unemployment, Obama's healthcare proposals, etc. • image of candidate Obama and McCain (age, experience); Obama and Romney (experience, background) • regionality North East/West traditionally more democratic and liberal; South and Mid-West Republican and socially conservative • gender • traditionally Democrats more interventionist; Republicans much less so. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	10	<p>STUDY THEME 3D: THE EUROPEAN UNION</p> <p>To what extent is there disagreement within the EU over social and economic issues?</p> <p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main social and economic issues within the EU • Issues on which there is disagreement amongst EU member countries <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the extent to which there is disagreement over social and economic issues within the EU.</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlargement – Seven potential new members to existing 27. Croatia set to join 2013. Others, including Turkey will take longer. The Ukraine and Georgia have also been talked about as future members of the EU. • Common Agricultural and Fisheries Policy – disagreement over cost, implementation, success, etc. Major changes to the CFP planned for 2013. • Monetary union – In 2011, 17 EU member countries use the euro with more to follow. Only the UK, Denmark and Sweden have resisted any moves to the euro. • EU budgets. 129bn euros in 2012. Biggest areas of expenditure are sustainable growth (inc. employment) and preservation and management of natural resources (inc. agricultural and rural development). • Working Time Directive and the opt-out. UK is continuing to resist pressure to end its opt-out from the maximum 48-hour working week. • Lisbon Treaty/Reform Treaty – mainly political reform of EU but as new treaty amends Treaty on the European Union (Maastricht) and Treaty of Rome (established EC) credit. Includes new powers to EC, EP and European Court of Justice with regard to justice and home affairs. 	15	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	10	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlargement debate. Supporters of further EU enlargement highlight the economic benefits of bigger EU market. The EU is now the single biggest market in the world. Opponents have concerns over the impact of further enlargement in respect of cost and decision making. • Disputes between member nations over CAP and CFP. Some countries such as France, Ireland and Greece do well from CAP. New EU members getting less from CAP than older EU members. Supporters of CAP say it is vital to rural communities, critics argue CAP costs too much and benefits relatively few people. EU Commission aims to bring a reformed CFP into existence by 2013. On-going discussions to further reform CAP. • UK (and others) rebate. • 2008 accord struck on the detention and deportation of illegal immigrants after years of disagreement. • Lisbon Treaty/Reform Treaty came into force 2009. Aims to streamline EU institutions to make EU operate more efficiently. Ireland, Denmark and the UK will have right to opt in or out of any new policies in the area of justice and home affairs. Other members also have opt-outs. • Economic crisis – disagreement over extent of support for euro/countries on brink of default eg Greece. Cameron’s use of the veto over treaty change (Dec. 2011). • Disagreement between different political blocs (liberals, socialists, etc.) as well as between states eg over immigration/free movement of labour. • Other relevant points. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	11	<p>STUDY THEME 3E: THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA</p> <p>With reference to specific African countries (excluding the Republic of South Africa):</p> <p><i>Conflict is the main reason for a lack of development in African countries. Discuss.</i></p>	15	
		<p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict as a factor limiting development in African countries • Other factors which limit development <p>And balanced comment/analysis of the view that conflict is the main reason for lack of development in African countries.</p>		
		<p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit highly candidates who integrate the various factors affecting development. Also, credit candidates who acknowledge that development is taking place at different rates across the continent. • There have been numerous civil wars and conflicts across Africa. 15 African countries were involved in war or were experiencing post-war conflict and tension in 2011. • In last 20 years, majority of deaths in world from internal or external conflict were in Africa. • There have been over 9m refugees and internally displaced people in Africa since 2000. • In addition to the human cost, there are economic, strategic and environmental costs associated with conflict. For example, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, has suffered more than a decade of civil war that, besides causing the deaths of about 4 million people, has cost it £9bn, or 29% of its gross domestic product, according to Oxfam. Eritrea, Burundi and Rwanda are among the other worst hit countries. • In 2007, Oxfam report claimed that conflict had cost the African continent \$150bn between 1990-2005 or the equivalent to all the foreign aid received over the same period. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	11	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2011, leaders of the g7+ stated that to achieve the MDGs they need to focus on political settlements, security, justice and economic growth. • Increased role of African Union (AU) in promoting peace and security across continent. • According to the UN, free from conflict, a number of African countries have achieved growth rates and development achievements comparable to the most successful emerging economies around the world. • World Bank report of 2011 recommended that aid should have a greater focus on building stable government than on health and education. • GDP grew 6% across Africa in 2011. • Other factors that influence development include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extent of education and health care provision; battle against AIDS and malaria being won; more children are going to school • good governance • terms of trade • debt • aid and international investment • types and levels of natural resources • Other relevant points. 		
C	12	<p>STUDY THEME 3F: GLOBAL SECURITY</p> <p>Assess the effectiveness of the UN in dealing with threats to international peace and security.</p> <p>'Pass' and better answers should feature developed, exemplified knowledge and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways in which the UN may respond to threats to peace and security • Impact of UN responses on threats to peace and security <p>And balanced comment on the effectiveness of the UN in dealing with threats to international peace and security.</p>	15	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	12	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Answers may refer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Assembly of the UN is the main deliberative organ of the UN and is composed of representatives of all member states. The work of the UN derives largely from mandates given by the General Assembly. A revision of the General Assembly is currently taking place to enhance its role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency. • The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. Reform of the Security Council is under consideration. • Functions and powers of Security Council include: maintain peace and security (conflict prevention); investigate disputes and recommend methods of resolving disputes (peace-making); controlling armaments in areas of conflict and/or calling on members to apply economic sanctions and/or to take military action against an aggressor (peace enforcement/peace-building). • While decisions about establishing, maintaining or expanding peacekeeping operation are taken by the Security Council, the financing of UN peacekeeping operations is the collective responsibility of all UN member states. UN budget for peacekeeping in 2010-11 was \$7.83bn. The US provided 27.14% of the UN's peacekeeping budget 2011-12. • UN's democracy agenda (UNDEF). Established to support democracy; assistance given in wide range of countries including Afghanistan, Bosnia and Palestinian territories. • View that it is easier to be critical of the UN rather than see where it has been 'quietly successful' eg Cyprus, Kashmir, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo • UN's view that its peacekeeping missions are vital (peacekeeping supports a peace process; it is not a substitute), effective (with the proper mandate) and efficient and cost-effective. • In 2011, there were 16 on-going UN peacekeeping missions around the world. • Criticism of UN in respect of Bosnia, Rwanda, Somalia, Kosovo and Darfur. 		

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
C	12	<p>(cont)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View that although UN's institutional arrangements are complex the real problem for the UN is that its members are deeply divided about what they want from it. • Veto by P5 in UN Security Council has been block on UN taking effective action particularly by US in Middle East/Israel and Russia in Chechyna. US/UK criticism of China/Russia veto in response to Syrian government and internal unrest. • UN largely ignored by USA (and other countries) in respect of Iraq. • N. Korea and Iran's continued defiance of UN with regard to nuclear capability. • Style of UN Secretary-General. Kofi Annan very high profile and wishing to be seen to be involved. Ban Ki-moon more low-key working hard in the background. • Responses to terrorism – UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. • In 2001, UN Security Council authorised US to overthrow the Taleban in Afghanistan and for US and allies to set up the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). • UN backing for enforced no-fly zone (enforced by NATO war planes) which began process of Gaddafi's removal. View that the UN can have more immediate success when it works with an organisation such as NATO which has the military strength and/or a more robust mandate. • There are an average of 50 conflicts in the world in any given year. • Other relevant points. 		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]