



2013 Politics

Higher Paper 1

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Politics 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: Politics 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.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance																																																																																														
	<p>Study the Sources below and answer the questions which follows.</p> <p>Source A: Alternative Vote (AV) Referendum Results by Region, May 2011</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Votes</th> <th colspan="2">Vote Share</th> <th rowspan="2">turnout</th> </tr> <tr> <th>yes</th> <th>no</th> <th>% yes</th> <th>% no</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>4,824,357</td> <td>10,774,735</td> <td>30.9%</td> <td>69.1%</td> <td>40.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North East</td> <td>212,951</td> <td>546,138</td> <td>28.1%</td> <td>71.9%</td> <td>38.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>461,847</td> <td>1,157,772</td> <td>28.5%</td> <td>71.5%</td> <td>39.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East Midlands</td> <td>408,877</td> <td>1,013,864</td> <td>28.7%</td> <td>71.3%</td> <td>42.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern</td> <td>530,140</td> <td>1,298,004</td> <td>29.0%</td> <td>71.0%</td> <td>42.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South East</td> <td>823,793</td> <td>1,951,793</td> <td>29.7%</td> <td>70.3%</td> <td>44.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North West</td> <td>613,249</td> <td>1,416,201</td> <td>30.2%</td> <td>69.8%</td> <td>38.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yorkshire and the Humber</td> <td>474,532</td> <td>1,042,178</td> <td>31.3%</td> <td>68.7%</td> <td>39.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South West</td> <td>564,541</td> <td>1,225,305</td> <td>31.5%</td> <td>68.5%</td> <td>44.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>London</td> <td>734,427</td> <td>1,123,480</td> <td>39.5%</td> <td>60.5%</td> <td>35.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td>713,813</td> <td>1,249,375</td> <td>36.4%</td> <td>63.6%</td> <td>50.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>325,349</td> <td>616,307</td> <td>34.6%</td> <td>65.4%</td> <td>41.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>289,088</td> <td>372,706</td> <td>43.7%</td> <td>56.3%</td> <td>55.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK total</td> <td>6,152,607</td> <td>13,013,123</td> <td>32.1%</td> <td>67.9%</td> <td>42.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Votes		Vote Share		turnout	yes	no	% yes	% no	England	4,824,357	10,774,735	30.9%	69.1%	40.7%	North East	212,951	546,138	28.1%	71.9%	38.6%	West Midlands	461,847	1,157,772	28.5%	71.5%	39.6%	East Midlands	408,877	1,013,864	28.7%	71.3%	42.5%	Eastern	530,140	1,298,004	29.0%	71.0%	42.9%	South East	823,793	1,951,793	29.7%	70.3%	44.1%	North West	613,249	1,416,201	30.2%	69.8%	38.7%	Yorkshire and the Humber	474,532	1,042,178	31.3%	68.7%	39.5%	South West	564,541	1,225,305	31.5%	68.5%	44.4%	London	734,427	1,123,480	39.5%	60.5%	35.3%	Scotland	713,813	1,249,375	36.4%	63.6%	50.4%	Wales	325,349	616,307	34.6%	65.4%	41.5%	Northern Ireland	289,088	372,706	43.7%	56.3%	55.2%	UK total	6,152,607	13,013,123	32.1%	67.9%	42.0%		
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1	<p><i>Use only the information in Source A.</i></p> <p>“In 2011 right across the country voters turned out in great numbers and decisively rejected the plan to introduce the AV electoral system. Voters in Scotland were, however, the least hostile to the plans.”</p> <p>To what extent does the evidence in Source A support this viewpoint?</p> <p>Award up to 2 marks for each developed point depending on relevance and details provided up to a total of 6 marks.</p> <p>Both parts of the viewpoint must be addressed for full marks.</p> <p>Candidates should link the viewpoint to the information for the UK as a whole and also to the regional breakdown for full marks.</p>	6																																																																																															

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>The following points should be credited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voters did not turn out in great numbers across the country. Turnout nationally was only 42% and only in two regions (Scotland and Northern Ireland) did it get above 50%. In five regions turnout was below 40% (in London it was only 35.3%). • Voters appear to have decisively rejected the plan to introduce AV. Nationally voters opposed the plan 2 to 1 and voters rejected the proposal in every single region. Opposition to the plan was above 70% in five regions. • Voters in Scotland were not the least hostile to the plans. Voters in 2 other regions, Northern Ireland and London, recorded higher levels of support for the AV proposals (43.7% in Northern Ireland and 39.5% in London) than voters in Scotland (36.4%). • Any other relevant point. 		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
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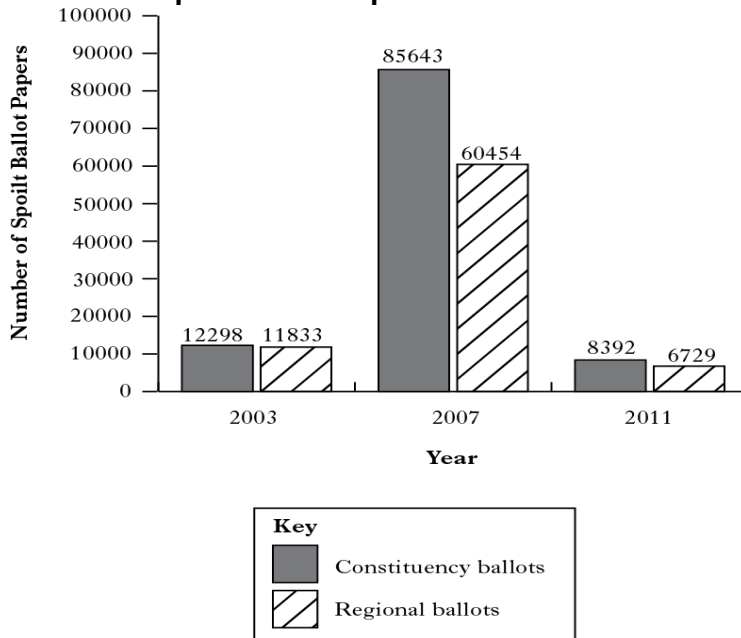
**Source B: Seats and votes by party
(Scottish Parliament Elections 2007–2011)**

	Total Seats		% Seats		% Votes (constituency + regional)		Difference between % seats and % votes	
	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011	2007	2011
SNP	47	69	36.4	53.5	33.2	44.7	+3.2	+8.8
Labour	46	37	35.7	28.7	31.8	29.0	+3.9	-0.3
Conservative	17	15	13.2	11.6	15.8	13.1	-2.6	-1.5
Lib Dems	16	5	12.4	3.9	14.3	6.6	-1.9	-2.7
Green	2	2	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.2	-0.6	-0.6

Source C: MSPs by Region (2011)

Region	SNP	Lab	Con	Lib Dem	Green	Others	Total
Central Scotland	9	6	1	0	0	0	16
Glasgow	7	7	1	0	1	0	16
Highlands and Islands	9	2	2	2	0	0	15
Lothian	8	4	2	0	1	1	16
Mid-Scotland and Fife	9	4	2	1	0	0	16
North-East Scotland	11	3	2	1	0	0	17
South Scotland	8	4	3	1	0	0	16
West Scotland	8	7	2	0	0	0	17
Total	69	37	15	5	2	1	129

Source D: Spoilt Ballot Papers 2003–2011



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2	<p>Source E: Selected Scottish Parliamentary Election Statistics (2003–2011)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 322 1074 499"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2003</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male MSPs</td> <td>78</td> <td>86</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female MSPs</td> <td>51</td> <td>43</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnic Minority MSPs</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candidates</td> <td>1012</td> <td>1044</td> <td>934</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source F: Voter Turnout by Region</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 566 1217 954"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Turnout (Based on the Constituency Vote), 2003-2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>2003</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Central Scotland</td> <td>48.5%</td> <td>50.5%</td> <td>48.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glasgow</td> <td>41.5%</td> <td>41.6%</td> <td>40.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highlands and Islands</td> <td>52.3%</td> <td>54.7%</td> <td>53.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lothian</td> <td>50.5%</td> <td>54.1%</td> <td>54.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-Scotland and Fife</td> <td>49.7%</td> <td>52.8%</td> <td>52.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North-East Scotland</td> <td>48.3%</td> <td>50.7%</td> <td>48.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Scotland</td> <td>52.3%</td> <td>53.6%</td> <td>53.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Scotland</td> <td>53.3%</td> <td>56.5%</td> <td>53.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>49.4%</td> <td>51.7%</td> <td>50.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Use only the information in Sources B, C, D, E and F.</i></p> <p>Election night 2011 was a fantastic night for the SNP, they defeated the Labour Party convincingly in every single part of Scotland. Clearly Labour were undoubtedly the night's biggest losers. It was also a great night for democracy marked by greater participation in the political process and fairer representation for all.</p> <p>To what extent does the evidence contained in Sources B, C, D, E and F support this viewpoint?</p> <p>Award up to 14 marks.</p> <p>For full credit of marks, candidates must refer to all sources and say to what extent the evidence supports the statements made.</p> <p>Expect reference to some of the following points:</p> <p>Election night 2011 was a fantastic night for the SNP, they defeated the Labour party convincingly in every single part of Scotland and clearly Labour were undoubtedly the night's biggest losers.</p>		2003	2007	2011	Male MSPs	78	86	84	Female MSPs	51	43	45	Ethnic Minority MSPs	0	1	2	Candidates	1012	1044	934	Turnout (Based on the Constituency Vote), 2003-2011				Region	2003	2007	2011	Central Scotland	48.5%	50.5%	48.0%	Glasgow	41.5%	41.6%	40.7%	Highlands and Islands	52.3%	54.7%	53.4%	Lothian	50.5%	54.1%	54.8%	Mid-Scotland and Fife	49.7%	52.8%	52.0%	North-East Scotland	48.3%	50.7%	48.8%	South Scotland	52.3%	53.6%	53.0%	West Scotland	53.3%	56.5%	53.1%	Total	49.4%	51.7%	50.4%	14	
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2	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>Source B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election night was a fantastic night for the SNP. The SNP won a majority of seats in the Scottish Parliament; it increased the number of MSPs by 22 and increased its share of the vote by 11.5%. • The SNP defeated Labour nationally and the gap between the two parties grew from 1 seat to 32 seats. • Labour were not however the night's biggest losers as although they lost 9 seats, the Liberal Democrats lost 11 seats. Labour's share of the vote also fell by 2.8% but the Liberal Democrat vote fell by 7.7%. The Liberal Democrats were the night's biggest losers. <p>Source C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SNP did not defeat Labour convincingly in every single part of Scotland. In Glasgow the SNP and Labour were tied with 7 MSPs each and in West Scotland the SNP won 8 seats to Labour's 7, which was not as convincing as in other parts of the country. <p>Expect conclusions which identify that overall, the 2011 election was a fantastic result for the SNP but they did not convincingly defeat Labour in every part of Scotland, nor were Labour the night's biggest losers as the Liberal Democrats appeared to suffer greater losses.</p> <p>It was also a great night for democracy marked by greater participation in the political process and fairer representation for all.</p> <p>Source B</p> <p>The results do not suggest fairer representation for all as the SNP increased their over-representation in parliament from +3.2% to +8.8% and the Liberal Democrats under- representation increased from -1.9% to -2.7%.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>(Cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green party under-representation remained the same, opposing the view that there was fairer representation for all. There was some evidence of fairer representation in 2011 as the gap between the % of seats and % of votes fell for both the Labour party (from +3.9% to -0.3%) and the Conservatives (-2.6% to -1.5%). • There was a marked decline in the number of spoilt ballot papers in 2011. There was a significant fall in spoilt papers for both the constituency ballots and the list ballots between 2007 and 2011. The number of spoilt papers was also lower than in 2003, supporting the view that there was fairer representation in 2011. <p>Source D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a marked decline in the number of spoilt ballot papers in 2011. There was a significant fall in spoilt papers for both the constituency ballots and the list ballots between 2007 and 2011. The number of spoilt papers was also lower than in 2003, supporting the view that there was fairer representation in 2011. <p>Source E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an increase in ethnic minority representation with an additional MSP elected in 2011 to increase the total number of ethnic minority MSPs to 2, supporting the claim of better and fairer representation. • There was also an increase in the number of female MSPs from 43 to 45, again indicating fairer representation for females, though the figures were not as good as those in 2003. • There appears to have been a decline in participation as fewer candidates stood for election in 2011. After increasing participation between 2003-2007 there has been a significant drop between 2007-2011. The 2011 election saw the lowest level of participation by candidates in any of the 3 elections. 		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>Source F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turnout information does not support the view that there was greater participation in the political process as although nationally turnout in 2011 was greater than in 2003, it fell between 2007-2011 (from 51.7% to 50.4%). • Turnout did increase in Lothian slightly, from 54.1% to 54.8%, but it fell in every other region between 2007-2011. • Turnout was better in 2011 than in 2003 in most regions. <p>The evidence does not support the view that there has been fairer representation for all (though there appears to have been fairer representation for most groups involved in the 2011 election). The evidence does not support the view that there has been greater participation in the political process due to falling turnout and a decrease in the number of candidates.</p> <p>Credit any other relevant points.</p>		

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]