Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 26 marks
Attempt EITHER Part A AND Question 7 OR Part B AND Question 7

Part A  Democracy in Scotland  page 02
Part B  Democracy in the United Kingdom  page 03
Question 7  pages 04–05

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 28 marks
Attempt EITHER Part C AND Question 14 OR Part D AND Question 14

Part C  Social inequality  page 06–07
Part D  Crime and the law  page 08–09
Question 14  pages 10–11

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 marks
Attempt EITHER Part E AND Question 21 OR Part F AND Question 21

Part E  World powers  page 12
Part F  World issues  page 13
Question 21  pages 14–16

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use blue or black ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.
PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

In your answers to Questions 1, 2 and 3 you should give recent examples from Scotland.

Question 1

The Scottish Parliament has responsibility for devolved matters.

Describe, in detail, two devolved matters the Scottish Parliament has responsibility for. 4

Question 2

Individuals have rights in a democracy.

Describe, in detail, two rights individuals have in a democracy. 6

Question 3

Political parties use the media during election campaigns in Scotland.

Explain, in detail, two reasons why political parties use the media during election campaigns in Scotland. 6

[Now go to Question 7 starting on page 04]
PART B — DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In your answers to Questions 4, 5 and 6 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 4

The UK Parliament has responsibility for reserved matters.

Describe, in detail, two reserved matters the UK Parliament has responsibility for. 4

Question 5

Individuals have rights in a democracy.

Describe, in detail, two rights individuals have in a democracy. 6

Question 6

Political parties use the media during election campaigns in the UK.

Explain, in detail, two reasons why political parties use the media during election campaigns in the UK. 6

[Now go to Question 7 starting on page 04]
Question 7

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Focus on trade unions in the United Kingdom

A trade union is an organisation which represents the interests of workers or employees. Trade unions find solutions to help workers by working together collectively. Trade union membership was once as high as 13.2 million in the late 1970s. However, currently just under 25% of all workers in the UK belong to a trade union. This is similar to the EU average membership rate of 23%. In Scotland, trade union membership is close to 30%.

Trade unions represent workers in both the private and public sectors of employment, although workers in the public sector are more likely to be a member of a trade union. The biggest public sector trade union is called Unison and it currently has over 1.3 million members, 80% of whom are female. Workers who are over 50 years old and women are far more likely to belong to a trade union than younger workers or men. In 2018, 40% of trade union members were aged over 50.

Professional employees, with degree qualifications, are also more likely to be members of a trade union than those workers employed in unskilled work with no or few qualifications.

Many workers join a trade union because they want the legal protection of the union and the numerous benefits that come along with being a member of a large organised group.

Trade unions are generally accepted as being good for democracy although some employers do not recognise them when negotiating pay and conditions of service.

SOURCE 2

![Graph showing trade union membership in the UK](image)

![Graph showing trade union membership as a proportion of employees](image)
SOURCE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trade union membership as a proportion of employees

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what conclusions can be drawn about trade unions in the UK?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following

- the trends in UK trade union membership
- the rate of UK trade union membership compared to European countries
- gender composition of trade union membership in the UK
- the difference in trade union membership between Scotland and England.

Your conclusions must be supported by evidence from the sources. You should link information within and between the sources in support of your conclusions.

Your answer must be based on all three sources.

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON page 06
PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

In your answers to Questions 8, 9 and 10 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 8

There are several consequences of inequality on communities.
Describe, in detail, two consequences social and economic inequality can have on communities.

Question 9

Inequality is a problem in Scotland and the UK.
Describe, in detail, two ways that highlight that inequality in Scotland and/or the UK is a problem.

Attempt EITHER Question 10(a) OR 10(b) on page 07
Question 10

(a) The private sector has a role to play in tackling social and economic inequality.

Explain, in detail, why the private sector has been successful in tackling social and economic inequality.
You should give a maximum of three reasons in your answer. 8

OR

(b) Discrimination is one cause of social and economic inequality.

Explain, in detail, why discrimination can cause social and economic inequality for a group you have studied.
You should give a maximum of three reasons in your answer. 8

[Now go to Question 14 starting on page 10]
PART D — CRIME AND THE LAW

In your answers to Questions 11, 12 and 13 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 11

Biological factors can cause crime.

Describe, in detail, two biological factors that can cause crime.  

Question 12

Crime is a problem in Scotland and the UK.

Describe, in detail, two ways that highlight that crime in Scotland and/or the UK is a problem.  

Attempt EITHER Question 13(a) OR 13(b) on page 09
Attempt **EITHER** Question 13(a) **OR** 13(b)

**Question 13**

(a) The criminal courts in Scotland are effective in tackling crime.

Explain, in detail, why the criminal courts in Scotland are effective in tackling crime.
You should give a maximum of three reasons in your answer.  

OR

(b) The government’s responses to tackling crime are ineffective.

Explain, in detail, why the government’s responses to tackling crime have been ineffective.
You should give a maximum of three reasons in your answer.

[Now go to Question 14 starting on page 10]
Question 14
Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

SOURCE 1

Extract from newspaper article
Can more be done to reduce reoffending?

Prisoners released in Scotland in 2017 — 678. The reoffending rate is currently 28%.

Are prisoners getting the same support and opportunities on their release?

Prisoners in Scotland are very vulnerable after release. It is often luck that determines whether they can turn their life around or not. Some prisoners on release are receiving limited support and are struggling with problems, such as no accommodation and a lack of skills and resources to start again. Some prisoners have even been handed tents on leaving prison to use as their accommodation. This can then lead to reoffending (committing further offences), in order to survive.

Charities are available to offer support for released prisoners, however they rely on the prisoners contacting them directly. This can be difficult as many prisoners do not have access to mobile phones or the internet on their release.

If used, the charities which offer support for released prisoners have excellent success rates at reducing reoffending. They can provide advice and support as to how to access state benefits and also support ex-prisoners back into education and training, giving them a better chance at staying on the straight and narrow.

However, an issue with these support services provided by charities and the voluntary sector is that they rely on funding from the public.

SOURCE 2

Types of support available

Released prisoners and a keyworker work to an identified and agreed action plan. Prisoners and their families have the opportunity to discuss their plans for release and SACRO staff can provide support with issues such as accommodation, drug/alcohol use, health and benefits. One-to-one mentoring has been shown to turn people away from crime by helping them address practical or personal problems, such as relationship issues, accessing housing or healthcare, or finding training or work. Supporting people to overcome these challenges can stop them offending in the future. 78% of offenders who receive this support successfully stay out of jail. In 2017, 117 released prisoners received help.

Charities which offer support

Turn2Us - includes a benefits calculator for released prisoners and an application form to apply for a support worker/advisor.

Step Together - provides tailored one-to-one support to help individuals into volunteering placements that match their needs and interests, and helps them develop the personal and practical skills required to build a more positive future. Provides advice and support for getting into further education.
Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, give reasons to **support** and **oppose** the view of Ivy Jackson.

**View of Ivy Jackson**

**Enough support is being provided to reduce reoffending.**

In your answer you **must**

- give evidence from the sources that supports Ivy Jackson’s view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Ivy Jackson’s view.

Your answer **must** be based on all **three** sources.
SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 marks

Attempt EITHER Part E AND Question 21 OR Part F AND Question 21

Part E  World powers  page 12
Part F  World issues  page 13
Question 21  pages 14–16

PART E — WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 15, 16 and 17 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 15

World powers can have a military influence on other countries.

Describe, in detail, two ways the world power you have studied can have a military influence on other countries.
In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.  

Question 16

Social and economic issues are experienced by some people.

Explain, in detail, two reasons why some people experience social and economic issues.
In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.  

Question 17

Some groups are more likely to participate in politics than others.

Explain, in detail, two reasons why some groups are more likely to participate in politics than others.
In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.  

[Now go to Question 21 starting on page 14]
PART F — WORLD ISSUES

In your answers to Questions 18, 19 and 20 you should give recent examples from a world issue you have studied.

Question 18

International conflicts and issues have an impact on people directly involved.

Describe, in detail, two ways an international conflict or issue that you have studied has an impact on people directly involved.

In your answer you must state the world issue or conflict you have studied.

Question 19

International organisations have been successful in tackling many international conflicts and issues.

Explain, in detail, two reasons why attempts by international organisations to tackle the conflict or issue you have studied have been successful.

In your answer you must state the world issue or conflict you have studied.

Question 20

There are many political causes of international conflicts or issues.

Explain, in detail, two political causes of an international conflict or issue you have studied.

In your answer you should state the world issue or conflict you have studied.

[Now go to Question 21 starting on page 14]
Question 21

Study Sources 1, 2 and 3 and then answer the question which follows.

International Emergency Relief (IER) is about to elect a new Executive Leader. You are a member of this non-governmental organisation (NGO) and will vote to decide who should be the next leader of IER. There are two candidates, Option 1 or Option 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Peddie</td>
<td>Elizabeth Sharp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE 1**

James Peddie

Age: 48

Former head of Belgium's Department for Foreign Aid and Ambassador for IER in Europe

The IER is a vital international organisation that is in need of an experienced and knowledgeable leader.

As Executive Leader of IER my priorities would be:

**Women's rights:**
Ensuring women have equal access to all areas of life and work across the globe. To ensure countries across the world commit to this and take positive action by 2025.

**Under-development in Africa:**
IER have a responsibility to not just meet short-term issues within these countries but to also ensure the long-term development of these countries.

**Other aims:**
I believe that we need to show where all funding comes from and how the money is spent.

There is also a huge need to modernise the organisation to use modern technology to allow specialist workers to communicate with other countries without the need to travel or take extended periods of time off.

Elizabeth Sharp

Age: 39

Chief Executive of Teck International and Ambassador for IER in Asia

My experience in business will help to ensure the operation of IER is efficient and effective worldwide.

As Executive Leader of IER my priorities would be:

**Emergency relief in conflict zones:**
With increasing need for emergency relief in areas where conflict has had a huge impact on the local population, this should be a priority for IER.

**Climate change:**
We need to work towards a world where all countries are looking to address climate change and we should be actively campaigning to ensure governments across the globe set and meet targets to reduce greenhouse emissions.

**Other aims:**
I also believe that we need to ensure that more workers are sent to crisis areas and use their expertise to improve the situation immediately. IER would employ these specialist workers full-time to avoid clashes with other jobs.
Question 21 (continued)

**SOURCE 2**

What are the main priorities for IER members?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women's rights</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underdevelopment in Africa</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency relief in conflict zones</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE 3**

**Daily News**

*Charities under fire*

A number of international NGOs have been named and shamed for not declaring how they have spent money raised and governments are calling on leaders to change practice or face penalties.

A European leader has called this a challenging time for our partners in combating world poverty.

**News.org**

*Top priorities for world aid revealed*

Our worldwide survey has identified the key areas people across the globe would like to see addressed. Over 50% of participants would like to see action taken to combat climate change and almost 50% believed that taking action on underdevelopment in Africa should be a priority for governments and NGOs.

**International on Sunday**

*A US Senator declares NGO’s as wasteful*

During a recent visit to South America a US Senator criticised NGOs as being wasteful and inefficiently run, claiming that if they were run as businesses they would be more effective in delivering on their promises. This is at a time when the leaders of the G7 are about to meet and discuss this next month.

**Sunday Record**

*The need for specialist workers in crisis zones*

Many areas across the globe need access to specialist workers who have the expertise to give advice on how best to take actions to reduce the impact of man-made or natural events and to help devastated areas recover. These workers are in short supply as it is often dangerous and difficult to get time off their own work.
Question 21 (continued)

You must decide which option to recommend, **either James Peddie (Option 1)** or Elizabeth Sharp (Option 2).

(i) Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, **which option would you choose?**

(ii) Give reasons to **support** your choice.

(iii) **Explain** why you did not choose the other option.

Your answer must be based on all **three** sources.

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]
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Question 14 Source 2  Image of SACRO web page.
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