



X849/75/11

Modern Studies

WEDNESDAY, 9 MAY

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Candidates should enter their surname, forename(s), date of birth, Scottish candidate number and the name and Level of the subject at the top of their first answer sheet.

Note: For Sections 1, 2 and 3 only one Part is provided in this paper.

Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 28 marks

Part A Democracy in Scotland pages 3 to 4
Question 7 pages 4 to 9

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 26 marks

Part D Crime and the law pages 9 to 10
Question 14 pages 10 to 14

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 marks

Part E World powers pages 15 to 16
Question 21 pages 16 to 19

Write your answers clearly on your answer sheet. On your answer sheet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Sources marked with an asterisk differ in some respects from those in the printed paper.

Marks are shown in square brackets at the end of each question or part question.

An OW in the margin indicates a new question.



SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 28 MARKS

Attempt Part A **AND** question 7

Part A Democracy in Scotland

pages 3 to 4

Question 7

pages 4 to 9

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

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

Question 1

MSPs can represent constituents in many different ways in the Scottish Parliament.

Describe, **in detail**, two ways in which MSPs can represent their constituents in the Scottish Parliament. [4 marks]

Question 2

Groups use various methods to gain influence in a democracy.

Select one of the groups below:

- Pressure groups
- Trade unions.

Describe, **in detail**, two methods used by the group you have selected to gain influence in a democracy. [6 marks]

Attempt **EITHER** question 3(a) **OR** 3(b)

Question 3

(a)

Many people in Scotland choose not to vote in elections.

Explain, **in detail**, why many people in Scotland choose not to vote in elections.

You should give a **maximum of three** reasons in your answer. **[8 marks]**

OR

(b)

The First Minister is very powerful.

Explain, **in detail**, why the First Minister is very powerful.

You should give a **maximum of three** reasons in your answer. **[8 marks]**

Question 7

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

* SOURCE 1

Electoral reform

In May 2011, the British public were asked to vote in a referendum on replacing the current system, first-past-the-post (FPTP), with a form of proportional representation (PR) called the Alternative Vote.

Green MP Caroline Lucas proposed the Electoral Reform Bill as a Private Members' Bill. The Bill received cross-party support from five different political parties. The rise in popularity of reform groups supporting change is evidence that the debate over electoral reform is not going to disappear.

There are two sides to the debate, with opponents of change arguing that the public want to retain the current system as they recognised that it works. Supporters of FPTP argue it is simple to use and provides stable governments as well as bringing other benefits. Furthermore, the desire for change is not fully supported by the current government or the Opposition party in the House of Commons.

* SOURCE 2

UK-wide referendum on the Parliamentary voting system

Final national results

6,152,607 Yes

Total votes 'Yes' 32.10%

13,013,123 No

Total votes 'No' 67.90%

Do you support electoral reform for General Elections?

In the table below, % of sample is followed by 2005, 2011, 2015 and 2017

% of sample	2005	2011	2015	2017
Yes	25%	35%	40%	42%
No	72%	68%	62%	60%

Polling data: 2005-2017 sample size: 3,725

SOURCE 3

Daily Reporter

MPs have today rejected the Private Members' Bill proposed by Green MP Caroline Lucas. If passed, the Bill would have seen a change in the voting system used in the House of Commons to a form of proportional representation. The Bill had originally received cross-party support but it was voted down by 81 to 74 votes. A disappointed Lucas commented that she would continue fighting for reform and argued that "the movement for a fairer voting system is stronger than ever - with support from across the Labour Party, UKIP, the SNP, the Lib Dems, Greens and people across the country".

SOURCE 3 (continued)

Have Your Say

Molly Miller, Pro-reform supporter

There is a growing tide of support for changing the way we elect MPs in the House of Commons.

4 days ago

Electoral Reform Society

Our organisation has supported the idea of changing the system used for voting since 1884; we now need to act. **5 days ago**

Joe Charlton, Opponent of reform

We have already had a referendum that delivered a decisive decision on reform; the government is right not to support any change to the current system. **5 days ago**

Wes Streeting, Labour MP

While my party has not made a collective decision on changing to PR, I believe our electoral system is broken and that is why I support Caroline Lucas' Private Members' Bill. **1 week ago**

Owen Winter, Founder of 'Make Votes Matter'

A change to our voting system is required. We need an electoral system that is suited to the 21st century. **2 weeks ago**

Niamh Armour, Anti-reform supporter

If we move to a system of PR then extremist parties will gain power; our democracy cannot allow this to happen. **2 months ago**

Iain Thorpe, Earth News

Our fight is not over – we will continue to campaign against the use of first-past-the-post in UK elections. We will work with a cross-party group of MPs who support our call for immediate action.

2 months ago

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, give reasons to **support** and **oppose** the view of Archie Murray.

There is widespread support for replacing the current system used to elect MPs with a form of proportional representation (PR) in the House of Commons.

View of Archie Murray

In your answer you **must**:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Archie Murray's view
- and
- give evidence from the sources that opposes Archie Murray's view

Your answer **must** be based on all **three** sources. **[10 marks]**

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 26 MARKS

Attempt Part D AND question 14

Part D Crime and the law pages 9 to 10

Question 14 pages 10 to 14

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

There are many consequences of crime for the perpetrators.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** consequences of crime for the perpetrators. **[4 marks]**

Question 12

Some people commit crime as a result of economic issues.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why some people commit crime as a result of economic issues. **[6 marks]**

Question 13

Prisons are an effective punishment.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why prisons are an effective punishment. **[6 marks]**

Question 14

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

You are an advisor to the Scottish Government. You have been asked to recommend **whether** the Scottish Government should build a prison for elderly prisoners or if they should adapt existing prisons for elderly prisoners.

Option 1

The Scottish Government should build a prison for elderly prisoners.

Option 2

The Scottish Government should adapt existing prisons for elderly prisoners.

* SOURCE 1

Fact file about elderly prisoners

In March 2017 there were 102 prisoners aged over 80 in Scotland. These types of prisoners have needs that are constantly changing and a purpose-built prison would help to meet their needs. Recently there has been increasing evidence that the physical needs of elderly prisoners are not being met in current prisons, as the buildings are not suitable.

There have been some changes made to these buildings to cater for elderly prisoners and this has made life easier for some.

Most prisons are designed for the young and able. In the UK, there is only one prison that has a wing specifically designed for the elderly. Most prison buildings are multi-storey with only stairs and no lifts. Many have narrow doors and corridors. The conditions the prisoners have to live in make for a particularly intimidating and inaccessible environment for elderly prisoners. Prisons now have more elderly inmates with disabilities such as dementia or mobility problems, including some who are in wheelchairs.

One prison has tried to accommodate these prisoners; they have put in a stairlift and adapted 10 of their cells to meet elderly people's needs. This cost the Government £560,000 but has made a massive difference to elderly prisoners' lives.

* SOURCE 2

In the table below, Number of elderly prisoners in Scotland (aged 65 and over) is followed by 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of elderly prisoners in Scotland (aged 65 and over)	660	680	690	700	725	738	750

News headlines

UK Today
94 year old prisoner dies in his cell after falling out of his bed.
Bed guards could have saved his life

DAILY BLOG
Surge in pension-age prisoners: Specially designed cells as part of a new state of the art pensioner prison are desperately needed to cope with elderly crime wave

The Mail Today
Adapting prisons to meet elderly prisoners' needs would cost much less than building a new purpose built prison for the elderly

The Star
Purpose built prisons for the elderly are the only solution: prisoners' human rights are not being met!

The Daily Post
A purpose built prison is the only solution, no matter what the cost.

* SOURCE 3

Scotland's Inspector of Prisons

A purpose-built prison is the only solution to the constantly increasing number of elderly prisoners. This is likely to be more of a challenge in the future as prison numbers are increasing and our prisons are already overcrowded. Frail and ill, older prisoners are being denied their human rights. They often struggle to carry out the most basic daily tasks, such as carrying their meals back to their cells, and washing themselves. Adapting current prisons is not an option as the buildings are not wheelchair friendly and so many structural changes would need to take place. This would be very costly.

Government economic advisor

The Government does not have the funding to build new purpose-built prisons for the elderly. The average cost of building a new prison is £250 million and it would cost even more with the specialist equipment that would be required for a prison to cope with elderly prisoners' needs. Adapting prisons is a much more economical solution to the problem. Even basic building changes, such as installing a stairlift, would solve many of the issues that elderly prisoners have. The average cost of installing a stairlift is £3,475.

You **must** decide which option to recommend, **either** the Scottish Government should build a prison for elderly prisoners (**option 1**) or the Scottish Government should adapt existing prisons for elderly prisoners (**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. [10 marks]

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 MARKS

Attempt Part E **AND** question 21

Part E World powers pages 15 to 16

Question 21 pages 16 to 19

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 an economic influence on other countries.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways the world power you have studied can have an economic influence on other countries.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied. **[4 marks]**

Question 16

Governments try to solve social and economic problems.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways the government tries to solve social and economic problems.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied. **[6 marks]**

Question 17

Some groups are under-represented in politics.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why some groups are under-represented in politics.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied. **[6 marks]**

Question 21

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

* SOURCE 1

Indonesia fact file

Indonesia has a population of 258 million, 87% of whom are Muslim. Jakarta is the capital city with over 10 million people.

Indonesia is a member of several alliances. It is a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN].

It is also a member of the UN and was asked to join the G20 [group of 19 top economies plus the EU] in 2008.

Indonesia's military spending is 116th in the world. The UN officially recognises 193 countries globally.

* SOURCE 2

In the table below, Country is followed by Income generated from Tourism in 2006 (\$ bn) and Income generated from Tourism in 2014 (\$ bn)

Country	Income generated from tourism in 2006 (\$ bn)	Income generated from tourism in 2014 (\$ bn)
Malaysia	17	27
Singapore	8	13
Thailand	14	25
Indonesia	5	10

Indonesia's exports

Billions of dollars

Vehicles	6
Precious metals	6.5
Electronic equipment	8
Fats/Oils	17.5
Fuels	27.5

Military spending as % of GDP	
Country	% of GDP
South Sudan	10.3
Israel	5.7
USA	4.35
Russia	3.5
UK	2.5
France	1.8
Indonesia	0.9

SOURCE 3

Indonesia today

Indonesia has rich biodiversity with lots of natural resources. It currently exports coal, palm oil and rubber to countries such as China, but relies on imports of finished goods such as smartphones and processed chemicals. Indonesia is the world's biggest producer of palm oil, farming over 6 million hectares. It exports 14.4 billion dollars' worth of palm oil while Malaysia exports 9.1 billion dollars' worth.

Indonesia is the only Asian member of the G20, and the G20 is responsible for 85% of the global economy. Indonesia is the world's largest supplier of instant noodles. Two of the world's top 500 companies are based in Indonesia.

In the past, Indonesia has experienced conflict within the country which meant that the government spent more money on policing than on the military. As a result the country had a low international ranking for military spending. This could be a problem in the future as China seeks new territory in the seas near Indonesia, and the country will have to protect itself.

Tourism is currently worth almost 10 billion dollars annually. There are currently 10 million visitors each year which the government hopes to double by 2020. There is now a government department to promote tourism.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the influence of Indonesia?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- The importance of the military to the Indonesian Government.
- The importance of Indonesia's exports.
- Indonesia's influence within alliances.
- The importance of tourism to Indonesia.

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. [10 marks]

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]