



X849/75/11

Modern Studies

WEDNESDAY, 1 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: Only the Parts required are printed in this paper.

Total marks — 80

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 26 marks

Attempt Part A AND Question 7

Part A Democracy in Scotland *pages 3 to 4*

Question 7 *pages 4 to 7*

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 28 marks

Attempt Part D AND Question 14

Part D Crime and the law *pages 8 to 9*

Question 14 *pages 9 to 14*

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 marks

Attempt Part E AND Question 21

Part E World powers *pages 14 to 15*

Question 21 *pages 15 to 20*

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

Questions 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 — 26 marks

Attempt Part A AND Question 7

Part A Democracy in Scotland

page 03

Question 7

pages 04 to 07

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 marks]

Question 2

Individuals have rights in a democracy.

Describe, in **detail**, two rights individuals have in a democracy. [6 marks]

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 marks]

[Now go to Question 7 starting on page 4]

*** 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.

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**

Trade union membership in the UK

Year	Millions
2008	7.25
2010	7.2
2012	7.1
2014	7
2016	6.9
2018	6.1

Trade union membership as a proportion of employees

In the table below, Year is followed by: Percentage male (%); Percentage female (%).

Year	Percentage male (%)	Percentage female (%)
2008	26.5	30
2010	24.5	29
2012	24	28
2015	22	26.5
2018	20	25

*** SOURCE 3**

Proportion of employees in a trade union in selected countries (%)			
Cyprus	55%	Italy	35%
Estonia	10%	Lithuania	8%
Finland	74%	Netherlands	20%
France	8%	Poland	12%
Germany	18%	Sweden	70%

Trade union membership as a proportion of employees

Northern Ireland	>30%
Wales	25% to 30%
England	<25%

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. **[10 marks]**

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON *page 7*

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 28 marks

Attempt Part D AND Question 14

Part D Crime and the law

pages 8 to 9

Question 14

pages 9 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

Biological factors can cause crime.

Describe, in **detail**, two biological factors that can cause crime. **[4 marks]**

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. **[6 marks]**

Attempt **EITHER** Question 13(a) **OR** 13(b) on *pages 8 to 9*

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. **[8 marks]**

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. **[8 marks]**

[Now go to Question 14 starting on page 9]

*** 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%.

Prisoners in Scotland are very vulnerable after release. 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**

Safeguarding Communities: Reducing Reoffending (SACRO)

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. 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.

SACRO funding (£ millions) 2013 to 2017

Year	Funding (£ millions)
2013	8.6
2014	9.2
2015	10.7
2016	9.7
2017	8.4

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. Provides advice and support for getting into further education.

SOURCE 3

Released prisoner profiles

Lauren Hutt

Lauren was put in prison for three years for serious assault after getting into a fight when she was 21 years old as a result of too much alcohol. She did not get into any trouble in prison and served her full sentence. On release she was initially living with her parents until she was placed in a one-bedroom flat by her local council. Lauren contacted a charity for some support on her release. *Turn2Us* is a charity which helps prisoners turn away from crime after release. They arranged a local advisor to meet with Lauren and create an action plan for her first few months after release. This ensured she knew what she was entitled to financially and supported her on her return to a local college. Lauren has had a successful return to society and has not reoffended in the first five years since her release. This is due to her success at accessing available support.

Hamish Sinclair

Hamish was heavily involved in gangs and drugs throughout his teenage years. His relationship with his foster family broke down as a result of this and he ended up living on the streets. He was sentenced to four years in prison at the age of 17 for attempting to rob a local petrol station with a knife. While in prison Hamish battled with mental health issues and struggled to interact with other prisoners. On his release Hamish was placed in a temporary bed and breakfast for the first two weeks and was advised to contact *Step Together*, however he had no access to the internet to do so. He has since had no support for his mental health issues and is back in contact with some of the members of his old gang. He has started taking drugs again. In order to feed his habit, he began shoplifting and was arrested.

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

Enough support is being provided to reduce reoffending.

View of Ivy Jackson

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. [10 marks]

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON page 14

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 marks

Attempt Part E AND Question 21

Part E World powers *pages 14 to 15*

Question 21 *pages 15 to 20*

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. **[4 marks]**

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. **[6 marks]**

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. **[6 marks]**

[Now go to Question 21 starting on page 15]

*** 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.

Option 1 James Peddie

Option 2 Elizabeth Sharp

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.

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.

*** SOURCE 2**

What are the main priorities for IER members?

In the table below, Priorities is followed by: Strongly disagree (%); Disagree (%); Agree (%); Strongly agree (%)

Priorities	Strongly disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly agree (%)
Women's rights	10	50	30	10
Climate change	5	10	30	55
Underdevelopment in Africa	5	15	55	25
Emergency relief in conflict zones	10	30	25	35

What are the main concerns for IER members?

Misuse of funds	40%
Efficiency/effectiveness	35%
Leadership	15%
Image	10%

*** 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.

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.

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. Workers are in short supply as it is often difficult to get time off their own work.

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. **[10 marks]**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]