National Qualifications 2014

X749/75/01 Modern Studies

TUESDAY, 29 APRIL
9:00 AM – 10:30 AM

Total marks — 60

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part A	Democracy in Scotland	Pages 3–5
OR		
Part B	Democracy in the United Kingdom	Pages 7–9

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part C	Social Inequality	Pages 11–13
OR		
Part D	Crime and the Law	Pages 15–17

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part E	World Powers	Pages 19–21
OR		
Part F	World Issues	Pages 23–25

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.

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MARKS

SECTION 1 — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND AND THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part A — Democracy in Scotland **on pages 3–5**

OR

Part B — Democracy in the United Kingdom **on pages 7–9**

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

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

Question 1

The Scottish Parliament has many devolved powers.

Describe, **in detail**, the devolved powers of the Scottish Parliament. **6**

Question 2

Many people in Scotland choose to vote in elections.

Explain, **in detail**, why many people in Scotland choose to vote in elections. **6**

[Turn over

PART A (continued)

Question 3

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

SOURCE 1

Scottish Parliament Election Factfile

Political parties have to keep detailed accounts of how much money they both receive and spend during elections. Political parties get their funding from a range of sources.

The Labour Party received approximately 36% of its donations at the 2011 election from the trade unions, whilst both the Conservatives and the SNP rely more on wealthy Scottish business people.

During the 2011 Scottish Parliament elections over £6·2 million was spent by the main political parties. This was however a drop from the £9·5 million spent in 2007.

A report on the 2011 Scottish Parliament election showed that most money was spent on campaign leaflets and letters from candidates. In 2007, the parties spent £1·2 million on these. In 2011, they spent £1·4 million.

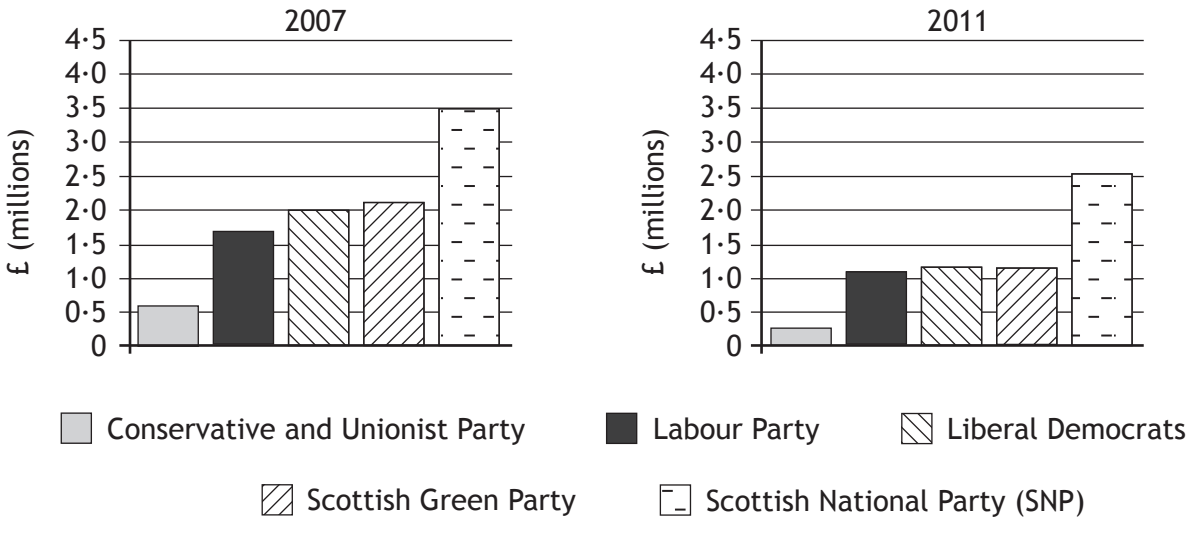
In 2007, spending on advertising—such as billboards—was just over £1 million and £155,000 was spent on rallies and public meetings. In 2011, spending on advertising—such as billboards—was just over £438,600 and £47,000 was spent on rallies and public meetings.

In 2007, 22% of the public felt that there should be a ban on TV election broadcasts during elections. By 2011, this figure had fallen to 18%.

Voter awareness (%) of election campaign methods

Election	Received Leaflets	Noticed Billboard Advert	Attended a political meeting	Watched TV Broadcast
2007	89	62	3	70
2011	93	48	2	72

SOURCE 2



PART A Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

Scottish Parliament Election Results (number of MSPs)

	Conservative	Labour	Liberal Democrats	SNP
2007	17	46	16	47
2011	15	37	5	69

The source of donations to all political parties (2011)

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 what **conclusions** can be drawn about recent Scottish Parliament elections?

You should reach a conclusion about **each** of the following.

- The importance of trade union donations to the party election campaigns.
- The link between a party's election spending and election success.
- The link between election spending and voter awareness of election campaign methods.

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. **8**

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON *PAGE ELEVEN*

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MARKS

PART B — DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

The UK Parliament has many reserved powers in Scotland.

Describe, **in detail**, the reserved powers of the UK Parliament in Scotland. **6**

Question 2

Many people in the UK choose to vote in elections.

Explain, **in detail**, why many people in the UK choose to vote in elections. **6**

[Turn over

PART B (continued)

Question 3

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

SOURCE 1

UK General Election Factfile

Political parties have to keep detailed accounts of how much money they both receive and spend during elections. Political parties get their funding from a range of sources.

During the 2010 UK General Election ten parties reported receiving donations and loans totalling over £14 million. Many small parties however did not receive any money. The Labour Party received approximately 36% of its donations from trade unions in 2009 whilst the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats relied more on donations from rich business individuals.

A report on the 2010 UK General Election showed that most money was spent on campaign leaflets and other materials such as letters from candidates. In 2005, the parties spent £8·9 million on these. In 2010, they spent £12·3 million.

In 2010, spending on advertising — such as billboards — was £9 million and £1·7 million was spent on rallies and public meetings. In 2005, spending on advertising — such as billboards — was £15 million and £4·1 million was spent on rallies and public meetings.

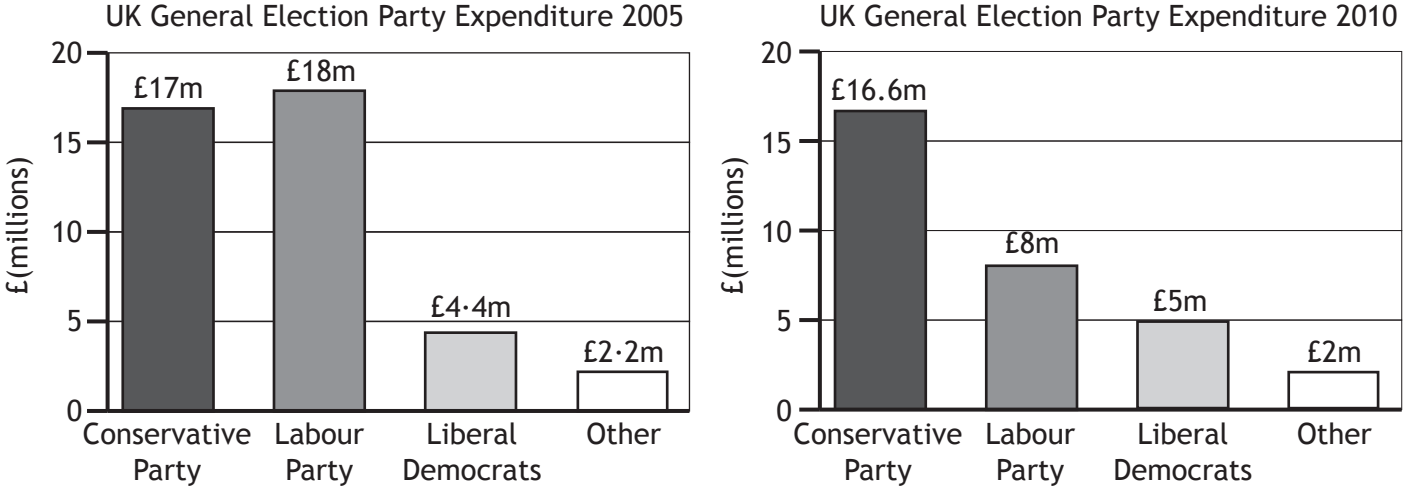
In 2005, 22% of the public felt that there should be a ban on TV election broadcasts during general elections. By 2010, this figure had fallen to 18%.

UK public's awareness (%) of election campaigns

Election	Received Leaflets (%)	Noticed Billboard Advert (%)	Attended a political meeting (%)	Watched TV Broadcast (%)
2005	89	62	4	70
2010	93	48	2	72

SOURCE 2

UK Political Party Spending in 2005 and 2010



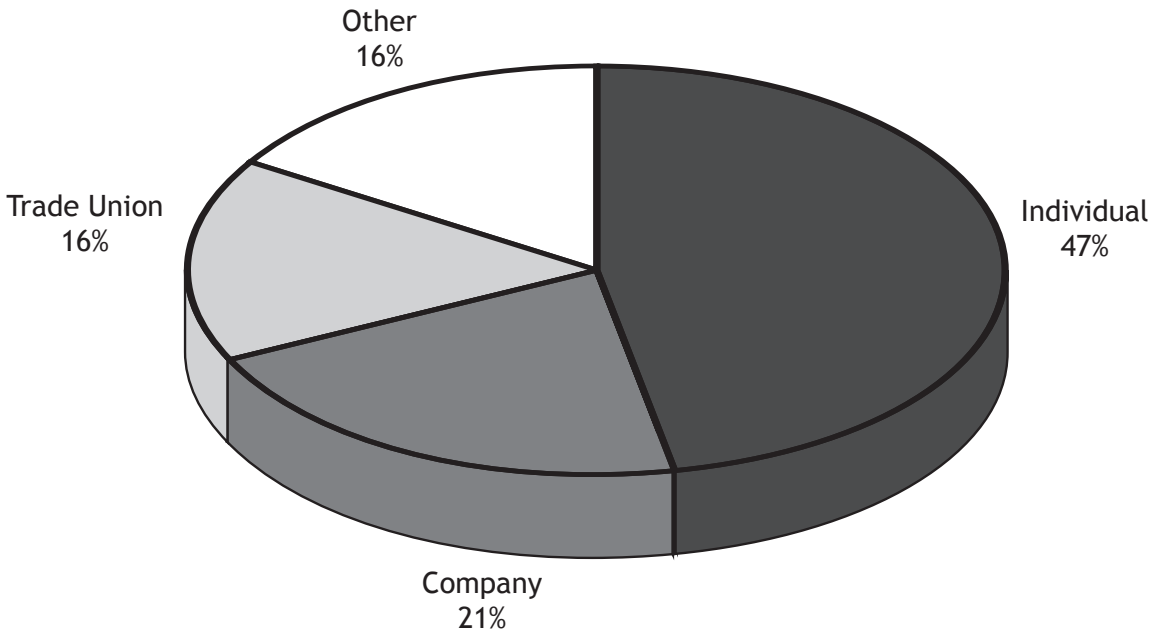
PART B Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

UK General Election Results (number of MPs)

	Conservative	Labour	Liberal Democrats	Others
2010	307	258	57	28
2005	198	356	62	30
2001	166	413	52	28

The source of donations to all political parties (2010)



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 what **conclusions** can be drawn about recent UK general elections?

You should reach a conclusion about **each** of the following.

- The importance of trade union donations to the party election campaigns.
- The link between a party's election spending and election success.
- The link between election spending and voter awareness of election campaign methods.

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. **8**

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON *PAGE ELEVEN*

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MARKS

SECTION 2 — SOCIAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part C — Social Inequality **on pages 11–13**

OR

Part D — Crime and the Law **on pages 15–17**

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

Groups that tackle inequality in the UK			
Government	Individuals	Voluntary sector	Private sector

Choose **one** of the groups above.

Describe, **in detail, two** ways in which the group you have chosen has tried to tackle inequality in the UK. **4**

Question 2

Some people in the UK live in poverty, while others do not.

Explain, **in detail**, why some people in the UK live in poverty. **8**

[Turn over

PART C (continued)

Question 3

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

SOURCE 1

The Daily Times

We May Be Fat But We're Healthier Than Ever

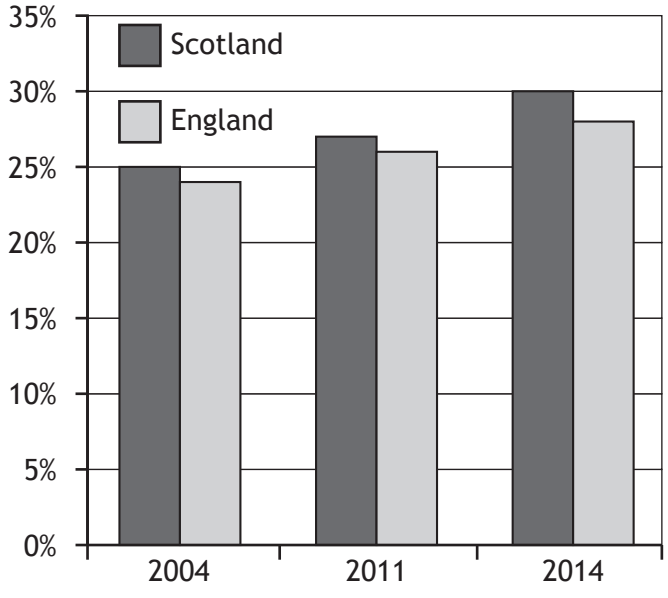
People in the UK are living longer than ever before despite concerns about health problems such as smoking and obesity (being significantly overweight). Average life expectancy in 2003 was 77 years. In 2013, it was 80 years. However the UK's life expectancy still compares poorly with other European countries.

Life expectancy in the UK has increased because we are making better lifestyle choices about our health, such as eating healthier food and exercising more. Life expectancy in the UK has also increased because of the good work of the NHS such as improvements in treating heart disease and cancers and Government policies such as anti-smoking laws. This has helped the UK reduce death rates from heart disease more than any other European country.

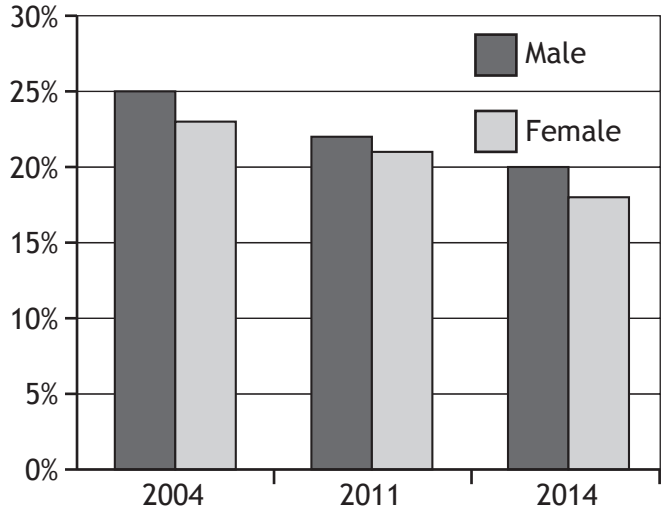
Many doctors warn that more has to be done to tackle the growing problem of childhood obesity and the health problems it causes. Since 2004, the number of obese children suffering from diabetes has doubled. If studies are accurate half of all adults in the UK will be obese by 2030.

SOURCE 2

Obesity Rates for Scotland and England



Cigarette Smoking 2004–2014
% of the UK Population



PART C Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

Government Action to Reduce Smoking

The Government has worked hard to tackle the health problems associated with the issue of smoking. The Scottish Government banned smoking in public places in 2006. Since then the number of adults smoking has fallen, leading to a reduction in smoking related illness. England's smoke free laws came into effect one year later.

One study has found that the number of hospital admissions for children with asthma has gone from 26,969 cases in 2006 to 20,167 cases in 2013. Likewise, the number of hospital admissions for heart attacks linked to smoking has decreased.

Despite these improvements, one in five adults continues to smoke even though they know it is bad for their health. The highest rates of smoking in the UK are in Scotland with 27% of the adult population continuing to smoke. Smoking rates are also much higher within deprived inner city areas where rates have remained at 40% for the last 10 years.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, explain why the view of Sophie Wilson **is selective in the use of facts**.

There have been great improvements in the UK's health in the last 10 years.

View of Sophie Wilson

In your answer you **must**:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Sophie Wilson's view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Sophie Wilson's view.

Your answer **must** be based on all three sources. **8**

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON *PAGE NINETEEN*

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MARKS

PART D — CRIME AND THE LAW

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 1

The Children's Hearing System can help young people in Scotland in different ways.

Describe, **in detail, two** ways that the Children's Hearing System can help young people in Scotland. **4**

Question 2

Other punishments are increasingly being used as alternatives to prison sentences in the UK.

Explain, **in detail**, why other punishments are being used as alternatives to prison sentences in the UK. **8**

[Turn over

PART D (continued)

Question 3

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

SOURCE 1

Facts and Viewpoints

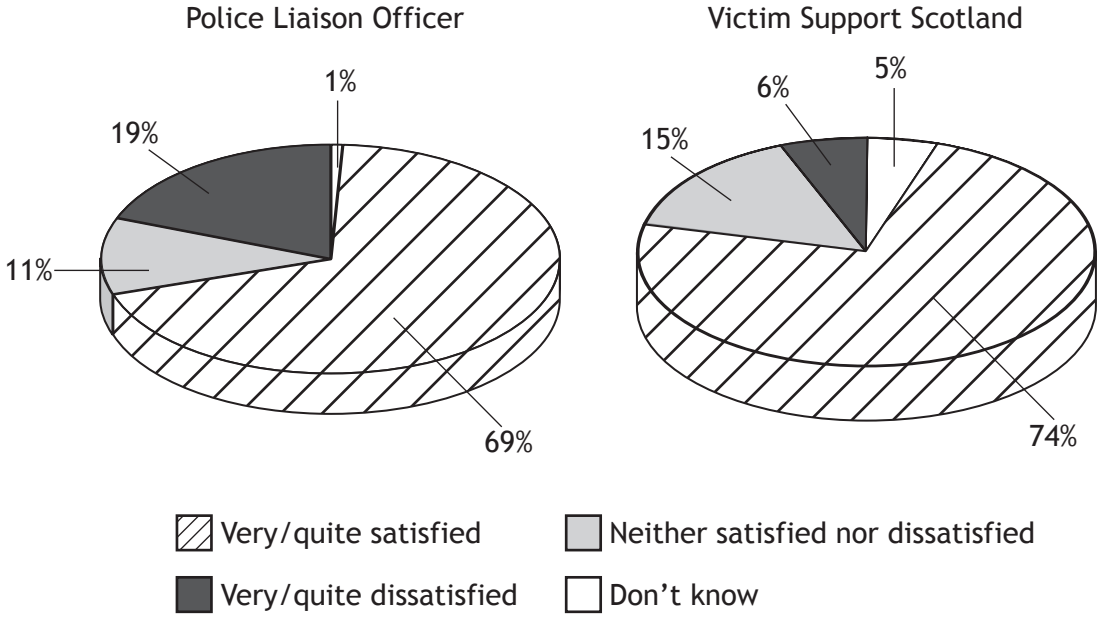
The Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Bill was introduced in 2013 by the Scottish Government and was intended to make sure that all victims and witnesses are guaranteed certain rights by law.

- The Victims and Witnesses Bill, proposes a "victim surcharge", meaning that those who commit crimes will contribute to the cost of providing support to victims eg house alarm systems and travel costs to hospital.
- Victim Support Scotland (VSS) is a voluntary group which provides a listening service for victims. Their volunteers can be easily contacted by phone, email or face to face.
- Victim Support volunteers are not trained counsellors and can only give practical information.
- Over £5 million per year is provided by the Scottish Government to support VSS and it has committed to maintaining that level of funding.
- Surveys show that victims are satisfied with the help and support given to them as victims of crime.
- The VSS run the Scottish Victim Crisis Centre (SVCC) but funding is so low that victims often get an engaged tone or an answering machine.
- The SVCC has a 9 month waiting list for victims who wish to talk about their experiences of crime.
- The Scottish Government give the SVCC £50,000 a year but staff say this is nowhere near enough to meet the demand for their services.

SOURCE 2

Scottish Crime Survey 2012

As a victim of crime, how satisfied were you with the support you received from the following?



PART D Question 3 (continued)

SOURCE 3

Statement by a Victim Support Campaigner

The Scottish Government has made a very positive attempt to support victims of crime in introducing the Victim and Witness Bill. They have clearly listened to what victims want and have introduced the victim surcharge which financially supports victims of crime. Victims on the whole are happy with the support they get from voluntary groups and the police. However, the funding given to some voluntary groups is simply not enough to support the level of demand for services such as counselling and advice. Some voluntary groups are not able to give full training to their staff as they can't afford it.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3 explain why the view of Oliver Thomson **is selective in the use of facts**.

Victims of crime in Scotland receive satisfactory support.

View of Oliver Thomson

In your answer you **must**:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Oliver Thomson's view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Oliver Thomson's view.

Your answer **must** be based on all three sources. **8**

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON *PAGE NINETEEN*

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MARKS

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part E — World Powers **on pages 19–21**

OR

Part F — World Issues **on pages 23–25**

PART E — WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 1

Governments have made many attempts to tackle social and economic inequality.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which the government of the world power you have studied has tried to tackle social and economic inequality. **4**

Question 2

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

Explain, **in detail**, why some groups of people in the world power you have studied are more likely to participate in politics than others. **6**

[Turn over

PART E (continued)

Question 3

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

You are a government adviser. You have been asked to recommend **whether or not** the Government of Australia should abolish compulsory voting.

Option 1 Keep compulsory voting in Australia	**Option 2** Get rid of compulsory voting in Australia

SOURCE 1

Compulsory Voting

Most democratic governments consider voting in elections to be a right for all their citizens.

In Australia the government go further and punish those who do not vote with a fine. Voting in Australian elections is compulsory by law.

Australia has had some form of compulsory voting since the early 1900s and it is widely supported by Australian people. If you do not vote, you are fined $20 as punishment. You can be excused from voting if you provide a "valid and sufficient" reason eg serious illness.

Voter turnout in Australia was 47% prior to the 1924 compulsory voting law. In the decades since 1924, voter turnout has hovered around 95%.

In Australia 84% of people say they take voting seriously. However, 37% think a fine for not voting is fair. 9% of Australians admit to having at some time registered an informal vote (deliberately spoiling their paper).

Some suggest that it is undemocratic to force people to vote as it is against their right to freedom of choice. Opponents of compulsory voting argue that people with little interest in politics are forced to the polls; this increases the number of "informal votes". In addition, millions of dollars are spent on checking up on those who didn't turn out to vote.

SOURCE 2

Recent Election Statistics From Selected G20 Countries

		Turnout (%)	Informal votes (%)
Countries <u>with</u> compulsory voting	Argentina	79·39	4·48
	Australia	93·22	5·6
	Brazil	81·88	8·64
Countries <u>without</u> compulsory voting	Canada	61·41	0·7
	Germany	70·78	1·44
	Russia	60·10	1·57

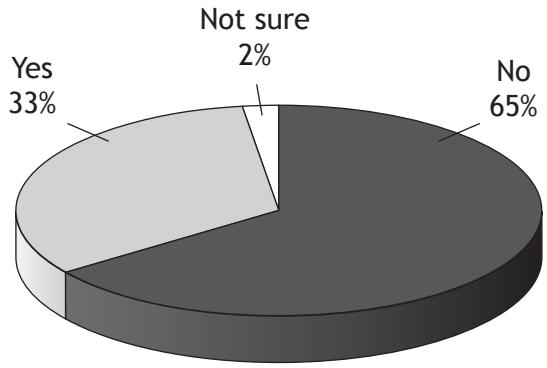
SOURCE 3 **MARKS**

Aussie News online: Compulsory voting could be scrapped

There is a possibility that nearly a century of compulsory voting will come to an end. Some politicians have recommended that it should be abolished. The Prime Minister of Australia wants to keep compulsory voting, despite calls to reform the election rules.

In the state of Queensland alone, about 250,000 people — roughly 8% of the roll — failed to vote in the last state election. Almost $1 million in state funds has been allocated to chase up those who failed to vote.

Australian opinion poll: Should we get rid of compulsory voting?



Have Your Say

Nic-C from Wilsonton **4 days ago**
Forcing Australian citizens to vote is wrong. Everyone should have the right not to vote.

Ray Sunshine from Camp Hill **5 days ago**
It's a privilege to vote. Compared to other countries, turnout here is much better so the results are more accurate.

Bruce T from Toowoomba South **5 days ago**
People need to vote and not be lazy, but poor people don't have a way to get to their voting place unlike rich people who have cars.

Eileen Smith from Darling Heights **1 week ago**
Forcing the population to vote means they will just deliberately spoil their ballot papers to avoid a fine.

Eddie from Ipswich **2 weeks ago**
People who aren't interested should not be required to vote — bad decisions in the voting booth contribute to bad government.

Iain Thorpe from Mentone **2 months ago**
When the turnout is low it means that a minority of society decide who the government is. I agree with most Australians who think we should keep compulsory voting.

You **must** decide which option to recommend, **either** keep compulsory voting in Australia (Option 1) **or** get rid of compulsory voting in Australia (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**

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MARKS

PART F — WORLD ISSUES

In your answers to Questions 1 and 2 you should give recent examples from a world issue you have studied.

Question 1

International organisations often try to resolve conflicts or issues without using military force.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which international organisations have tried to resolve a conflict **or** issue without using military force. **4**

Question 2

There are many factors which cause international conflicts and issues.

Explain, **in detail**, the factors which caused an international conflict **or** issue you have studied. **6**

[Turn over

PART F (continued)

Question 3

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

You are a military adviser working for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) which is a military alliance. This is made up of the USA, UK and twenty six other Western countries.

You have been asked to recommend **whether or not** NATO should send in troops to stop the civil war in Country A.

Option 1: Send NATO troops to Country A	**Option 2:** Do not send NATO troops to Country A

SOURCE 1

Country A — Conflict in the Middle East

The conflict in Country A began as a series of huge anti-government demonstrations in early 2011. These protests became increasingly violent. Many hundreds of protestors were arrested, beaten, tortured and killed.

Country A's President had never tolerated any criticism of his Government by the people and free elections were never held. The media was also completely controlled by the President. Most of the people believe that democratic reform, fair elections and a free media are needed in Country A.

Protests soon escalated into a full-scale civil war. The rebel army announced its formation in July 2011 and mounted attacks on government targets. The United Nations estimate that so far, 140 000 people have been killed and that many of them were civilians, killed by the President's troops.

The rebel army had some success against the President's troops. Many Western governments gave the rebels weapons, equipment and money. The UK and the USA especially wanted to replace the President with a much friendlier government.

Many in the rebel army have been calling for the West to send in troops to help them defeat the "tyrant" President. Feelings are running high after reports that his Government troops used chemical weapons to kill over 600 civilians in an area controlled by the rebel army. However, many observers think that more armed troops would only make matters worse.

SOURCE 2

Public opinion poll
(Conducted in all 28 NATO countries — 10 000 citizens)

How strongly do you **agree or disagree** with the following statements?

	Strongly disagree (%)	Disagree (%)	Agree (%)	Strongly agree (%)
NATO should send troops to Country A	54	18	16	12
NATO cannot afford to send troops to Country A	12	19	27	42
More armed foreigners will make things worse	8	21	29	42
NATO troops wouldn't help the refugees	6	11	30	53
NATO must do everything to stop chemical weapons	6	9	35	50
NATO needs friendly Middle Eastern governments	15	26	20	39

SOURCE 3

NATO News online: Troops in Country A?

NATO members are considering sending almost 100,000 troops to try to stop the fighting in Country A. This would be a huge step for NATO. Although NATO did use air power to help overthrow Gaddafi in Libya in 2011, this would be the first time NATO ground troops have ever been used outside Europe. The loss of life among NATO forces could be extremely high. Many NATO governments are very worried about the massive cost of such an operation.

Have Your Say

George-M from London **6 hours ago**

The intervention in Libya cost the UK and USA 21·5 billion dollars and that didn't involve ground troops!

David-W from New York **12 hours ago**

We cannot stand by and watch this President kill his own people with chemical weapons. NATO got rid of Gaddafi in Libya.

Katriona-N from Berlin **yesterday**

Sending more foreigners with guns into Country A will just make things worse. There are enough men with guns already.

Karen-F from Madrid **3 days ago**

Almost two million refugees have fled the country and are living in terrible conditions in stinking refugee camps. Neighbouring countries cannot cope any longer.

Andy-N from Rome **last week**

The people of Country A have been lied to for too long by the President. Democracy is what they need.

Vikki-D from Liverpool **last month**

Refugees desperately need help, not guns and bombs. Our governments mustn't sacrifice any more of our young soldiers.

You **must** decide which option to recommend, **either** send NATO troops to Country A (Option 1) **or** do not send NATO troops to Country A (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**

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