N5 National Qualifications 2017

X749/75/11 Modern Studies

FRIDAY, 19 MAY
1:00 PM – 2:45 PM

Total marks — 60

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

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part A	Democracy in Scotland	Pages 02–05
OR		
Part B	Democracy in the United Kingdom	Pages 06–09

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

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part C	Social Inequality	Pages 10–13
OR		
Part D	Crime and the Law	Pages 14–17

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, EITHER

Part E	World Powers	Pages 18–21
OR		
Part F	World Issues	Pages 22–25

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 02–05**

OR

Part B — Democracy in the United Kingdom **on pages 06–09**

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

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

Question 1

People in Scotland have many political rights.

Describe, **in detail, two** political rights that people in Scotland have. **4**

Question 2

Some political parties' election campaigns are successful during Scottish Parliament elections.

Explain, **in detail**, the reasons why some political parties' election campaigns are successful during Scottish Parliament elections.

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

[Turn over for next question

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PART A (continued)

Question 3

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

SOURCE 1

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YANGLE

NORTH CLYDEBURGH COUNCIL

Home | News | Pay It | Request It | Contact Us

NORTH CLYDEBURGH COUNCIL PRESS RELEASE

North Clydeburgh Council covers a diverse area with a mixture of rural areas and urban towns. It is a popular place for families to live because of the wide range of services available and quality of life. It is a popular tourist area because of its excellent beaches and attractive family play parks. However, due to the current financial climate, North Clydeburgh Council must make savings in a number of areas. At a recent meeting of North Clydeburgh Council, the following savings proposals were discussed:

- Savings Proposal 1 - Close 4 village Primary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools.
- Savings Proposal 2 - Reduce spending on care for the elderly.
- Savings Proposal 3 - Reduce refuse collection along the beach areas.
- Savings Proposal 4 - Reduce spending on the family play parks.
- Savings Proposal 5 - Stop plans to improve local roads.

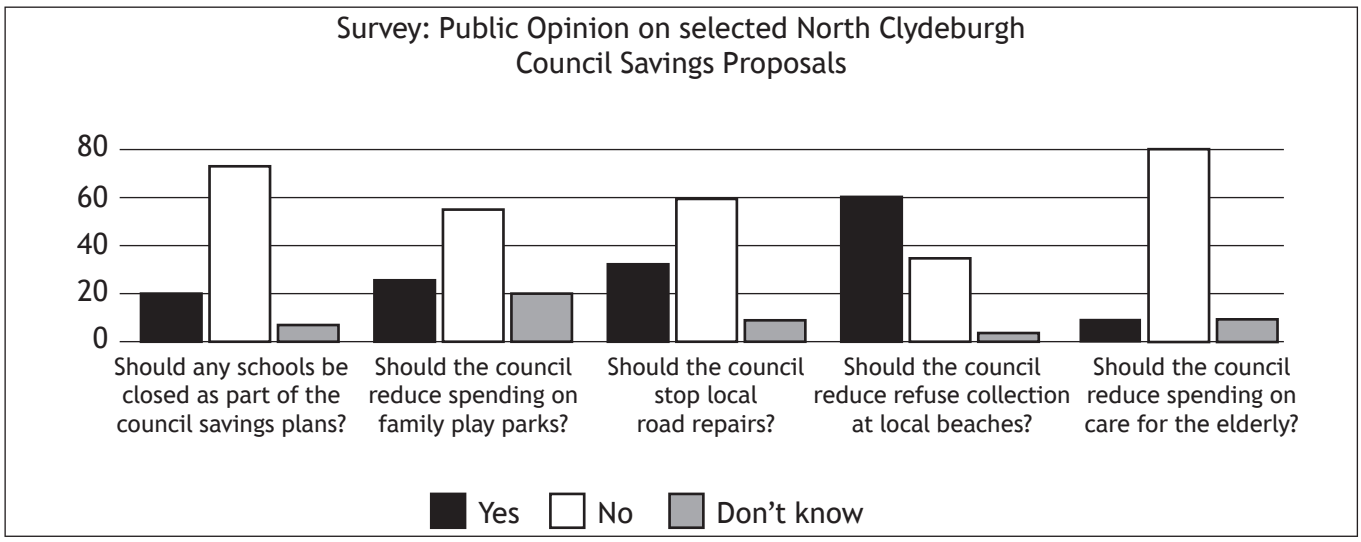
Whilst North Clydeburgh Council is aware that these savings proposals may cause concern to residents and businesses in the area, it is the intention to make savings only where necessary and it will make every effort to minimise the impact on local residents.

Consultation on these savings proposals has begun – if you would like to provide feedback on these, please follow the link provided below.

Give Us Your Feedback

Submit

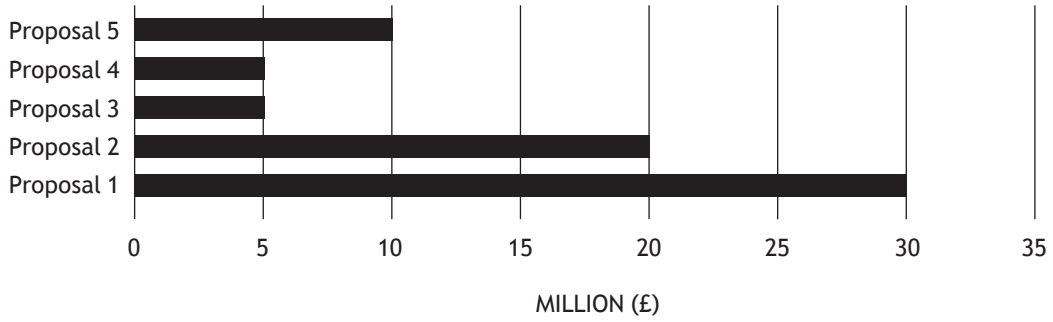
SOURCE 2



SOURCE 2 (continued)

NORTH CLYDEBURGH COUNCIL: SAVINGS FROM EACH PROPOSAL (total=£70 million)

MARKS



SOURCE 3

CLYDEBURGH HERALD

COUNCIL MUST MAKE HARD CHOICES TO SAVE CASH

Local Councillors must agree on a plan to save money from their budget. The council has a savings target of £75 million.

North Clydeburgh is a local authority with a population of approximately 150,000. Schools in the area are considered to be excellent and education has always been a high priority for the council.

It also has many important leisure and tourist attractions including award winning beaches. The tourist industry is an important employer in the area. If the standard of the beaches were to fall tourists may choose to go elsewhere. This would lead to many job losses.

A significant number of North Clydeburgh's population are elderly and rely on the services provided by the council. Recently the leader of North Clydeburgh Council said, "elderly care is a very important part of the services the council provides. It is essential that North Clydeburgh Council spends an extra £10 million this year on meeting the growing demands of care for the elderly. We must find this extra money to improve council services for our elderly population."

A local pressure group has said that at least £5 million must be spent on improving the transport system in North Clydeburgh. The pressure group believes this money must be spent on repairing pot holes and poor road surfaces.

Clearly North Clydeburgh Council has some very tough decisions to make in the next few weeks.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn about North Clydeburgh Council's savings proposals?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- The public support in North Clydeburgh for Savings Proposal 3.
- The impact of Savings Proposal 2 on council services.
- The success of North Clydeburgh Council in achieving its savings target.

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 10

MARKS

PART B — DEMOCRACY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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

Question 4

People in the UK have many political rights.

Describe, **in detail, two** political rights that people in the UK have. **4**

Question 5

Some political parties' election campaigns are successful during General Elections.

Explain, **in detail**, the reasons why some political parties' election campaigns are successful during General Elections.

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

[Turn over for next question

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PART B (continued)

Question 6

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

SOURCE 1

2015 General Election Results Analysis

At 10pm on election night, based on exit polls, political analysts correctly predicted that the Conservatives were way out in front and would in fact be the single biggest party in the House of Commons. So unexpected were the exit poll results that some commentators claimed that they could not possibly be correct.

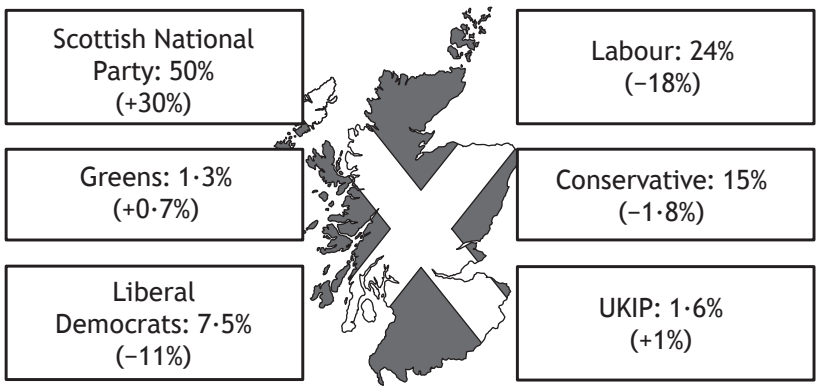
The performance of some smaller political parties also demonstrated that the UK electoral map is changing. The Green Party, while only managing to secure one MP to the Commons, significantly increased their percentage share of the vote from the 2010 election. The popularity of UKIP was also evident with the party securing over 3·8 million votes, returning one MP to the House of Commons. On the other hand the Liberal Democrats did not fare as well with a significant drop in both their UK share of the vote and the number of MPs returned to the House of Commons.

In Scotland the political landscape changed. The "Red-Lands" of Labour were crushed by the Scottish National Party under the leadership of Nicola Sturgeon. The Scotsman newspaper ran with the headline that the SNP result would be "A night that will change Britain forever". The election of 56 SNP Members of Parliament also saw the election of the youngest MP to the House of Commons. Mhairi Black won the constituency of Paisley and Renfrewshire South with a comfortable majority.

SOURCE 2

2015 General Election: Scottish Results

% Votes Share
(% change from 2010)



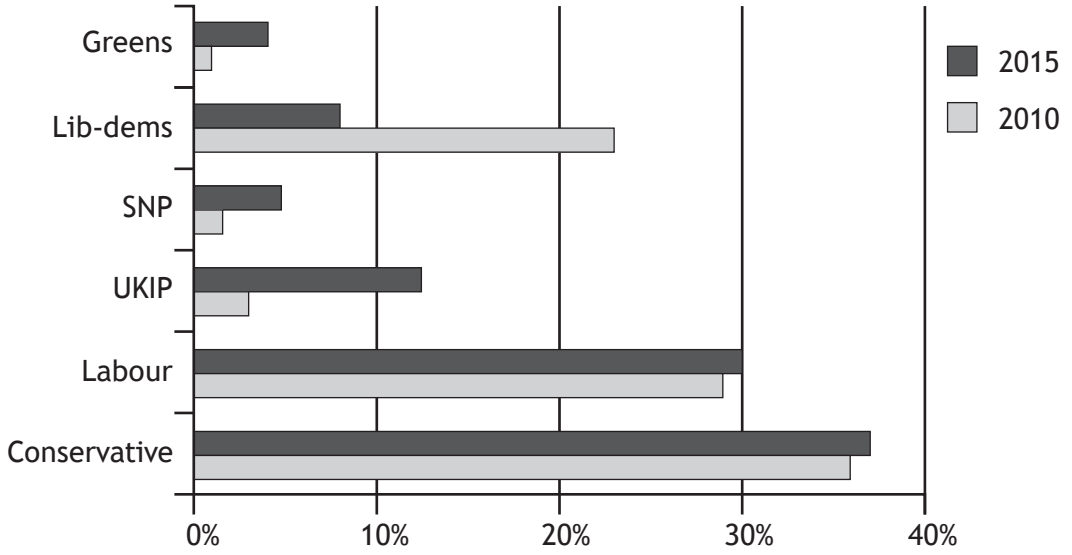
Distribution of Scottish MPs by Political Party	
Scottish National Party	56
Labour	1
Conservative	1
Liberal Democrats	1

PART B Question 6 (continued)

SOURCE 3

2015 General Election Results by Seats			
Party	No of Seats	% of Seats	Change since 2010
Conservative	331	51%	+24 Seats
Labour	232	35%	−26 Seats
UKIP	1	<1%	No Change
SNP	56	9%	+50 Seats
Liberal Democrats	8	2%	−49 Seats
Greens	1	<1%	No change

% Share of the UK Vote for Selected General Elections



Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn about the 2015 General Election?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following:

- The UK electoral performance of the Conservative Party compared to 2010.
- The UK electoral performance of the Liberal Democrats compared to 2010.
- The dominant political party in Scotland after the General Election.

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 10

MARKS

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

Attempt ONE part, either

Part C — Social Inequality **on pages 10–13**

OR

Part D — Crime and the Law **on pages 14–17**

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

In your answers to Questions 7 and 8 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 7

There are many consequences of social inequalities on communities.

Describe, **in detail, two** consequences of social inequalities on communities. **6**

Question 8

Some people are more likely to suffer social inequalities than others.

Explain, **in detail, two** reasons why some people are more likely to suffer social inequalities than others. **6**

[Turn over for next question

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PART C (continued)

Question 9

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

SOURCE 1

the**Feedstore** FOOD FOR THOSE IN NEED!

PLEASE DONATE TO YOUR LOCAL FEEDSTORE

Home | How it works | Get involved | News and Events | Contact us

UK Foodbanks

Our foodbank is part of a UK-wide foodbank network run by Emergency Assistance Trust (EAT).The Trust was launched in 2005 and we provide help for those in severe need. The Trust partners with community organisations to open new foodbanks across the UK. Each foodbank is run as an independent charity but the EAT provides training and support. With over 400 foodbanks currently launched, and three new ones opening every week, the EAT's goal is for every town to have one.

Why do people need emergency food?

There has been a doubling of food poverty over the last four years and now it is estimated that 4.7 million Brits are living in food poverty. Wages haven't kept up with the rising cost of food - it is predicted that the average household food bill will rise by £357 by 2017. Today people across the UK will struggle to feed themselves and their families for a number of different reasons and foodbanks help to prevent crime, housing loss, family breakdown and mental health problems. A simple box of food makes a big difference. ***Read client stories***

What do foodbanks do?

- Last year the EAT foodbank network fed over 1 million people who would have been hungry without this essential service.
- All food is donated by the public and sorted by volunteers.
- To get a foodbox, applicants must first be referred by a recognised agency, for example their GP or social worker, who issue food vouchers.
- Clients receive three days of nutritionally balanced, non perishable food in exchange for their food voucher. Foodbanks also make time to chat and direct clients to other helpful services such as debt advice and career guidance.

Each foodbox contains a minimum of three days' nutritionally balanced non-perishable food. Foodbanks rely on the support of local communities. **Click here** to help your nearest foodbank in your area.

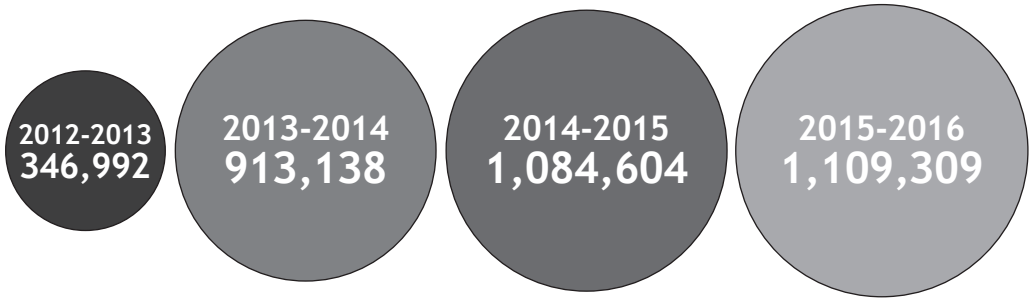
If there's no foodbank near you why not find out more about **starting a foodbank**.

What's in a foodbox?

Milk (UHT or powdered)
Sugar (500g)
Fruit juice (carton)
Soup
Pasta sauces
Sponge pudding (tinned)
Tomatoes (tinned)
Cereals
Rice pudding (tinned)
Tea bags/instant coffee
Instant mash potato
Rice/pasta
Tinned meat/fish
Tinned vegetables
Tinned fruit
Jam
Biscuits or snack bar

DONATE

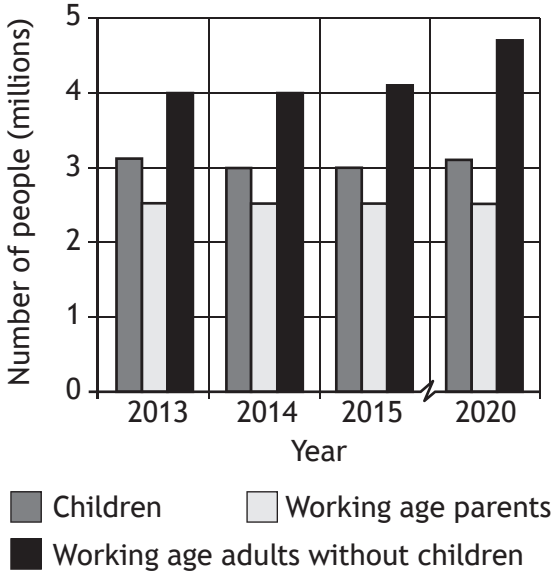
How many people use Foodbanks?



SOURCE 2: Food poverty in the UK **MARKS**

Monthly Bill	2013	2016	% change
Rent	£577	£594·31	3%
Council Tax	£92	£97·52	6%
Food	£256	£294·40	15%
Gas	£67	£81·74	22%
Electricity	£45	£54	20%
Phone line rental	£15	£13·50	–10%
Broadband	£17	£10·20	–40%
Total monthly spend	£1,069	£1,145·67	16%

Numbers in absolute poverty forecast to grow



SOURCE 3

Opinions about Foodbanks

Foodbank volunteer

Foodbanks are a useful emergency stopgap: the aim is that people should collect no more than three food parcels and after that there is support to figure out the real reason why they can't afford food. There is an increasing number of people who do not have enough to live on and many people rely on foodbanks when they are waiting for their benefit claims to be processed. People have been driven to desperate measures to get food.

Local police were criticised for giving foodbank vouchers to shoplifters but some people are so poor they had no choice but to turn to crime. It's true that some people abuse the system, spending their money on alcohol and tobacco, but these instances are few and far between.

Community representative

The growing availability of foodbanks causes their increase: if you provide a service, people will use it. Food from a foodbank is by definition free and there will be almost infinite demand. A local council spent over £240,000 on foodbanks but it would have been better spent on addiction clinics. It is essential that the government address the reasons why people rely on foodbanks whether it's addiction, alcoholism or mental illness.

In the longer term, we should be looking at improving the economy: we need to get people back to work, pay people better wages and improve the quality of apprenticeships. Schools have a role to play in making sure children are properly fed. There should be universal free school meals. Real help does not come in a food parcel.

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

Foodbanks are an effective solution to food poverty.

View of Greg Orr

In your answer you **must:**

- give evidence from the sources that supports Greg Orr's view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Greg Orr's view.

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

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON PAGE 18

MARKS

PART D — CRIME AND THE LAW

In your answers to Questions 10 and 11 you should give recent examples from the United Kingdom.

Question 10

There are many consequences of crime on communities.

Describe, i**n detail, two** consequences of crime on communities. **6**

Question 11

Some people are more likely to commit crimes than others.

Explain, **in detail, two** reasons why some people are more likely to commit crime than others. **6**

[Turn over for next question

DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

PART D (continued)

Question 12

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

SOURCE 1

Press Release — March 2016

Serious organised crime affects us all and we each have a part to play in reducing the harm it causes. It costs the Scottish economy and society billions of pounds each year and includes drugs, counterfeit goods, human trafficking and fraud.

Key Findings

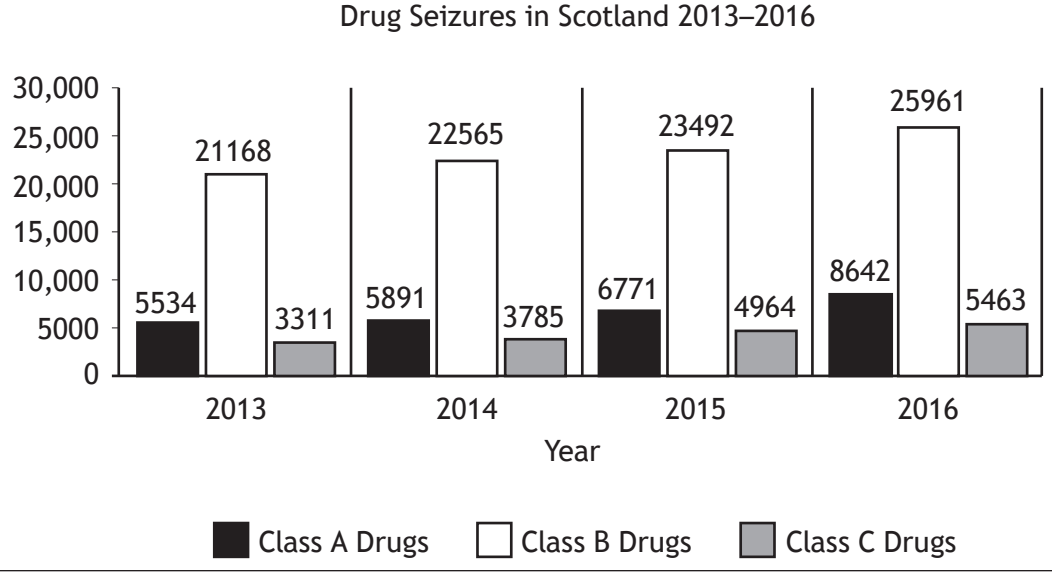
- The Police find it very difficult to investigate and monitor communications. It is currently too easy for the key figures in organised crime to carry out their illegal activities online.
- Police Scotland has built partnerships with the public to tackle drugs crime and reduce the sale of counterfeit goods. Thousands of counterfeit CDs and DVDs have been seized during an intelligence led operation in Glasgow.
- The budget for Police Scotland needs to be increased from £1·1 billion to £1·3 billion to address the issues that have been raised concerning investigating organised crime.
- To improve performance, a government committee needs to be set up in order to investigate how Police Scotland can work with communication companies in their fight against organised crime.
- New offences have been introduced which has led to the conviction of those involved in organised crime. Police Scotland is cooperating much more with European organisations such as Europol to increase the exchange of intelligence to and from Scotland.

Number of Arrests for Organised Crime

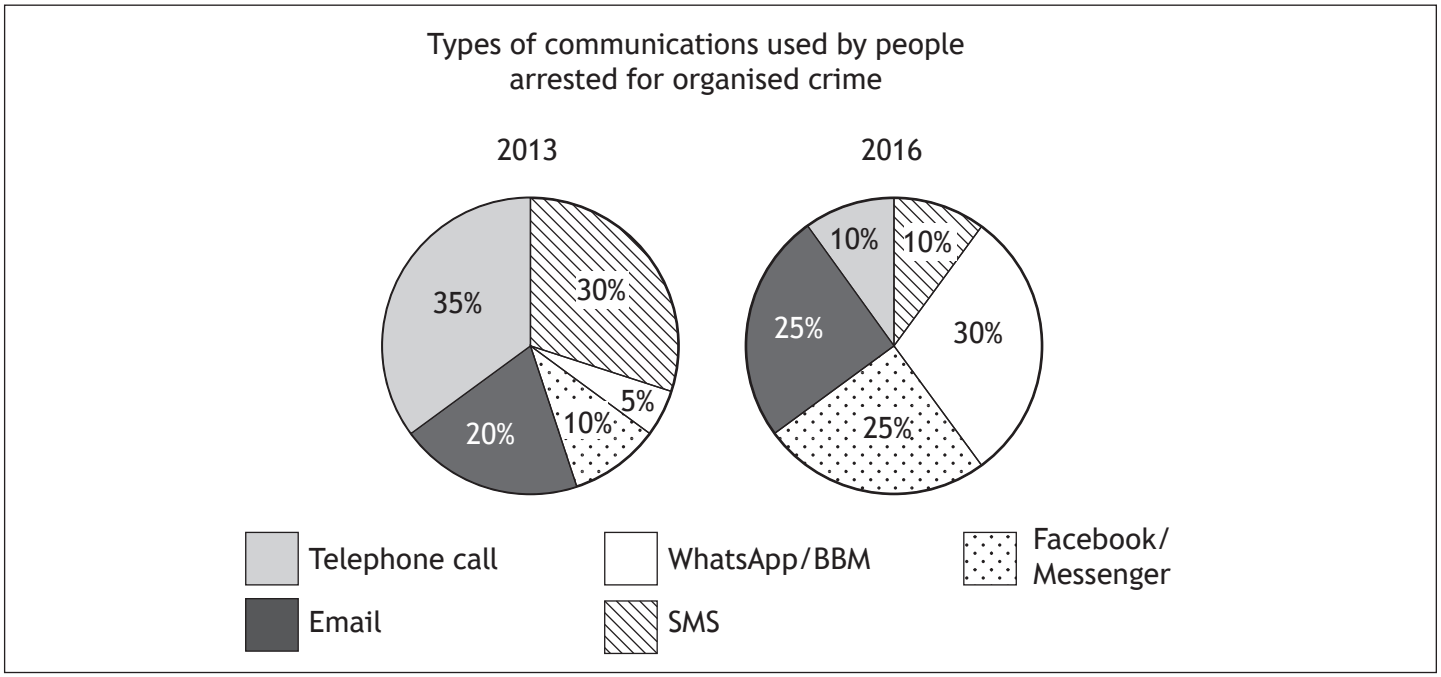
Year	2013	2014	2015	2016
Arrests for organised crime	2078	2159	2342	2737

SOURCE 2

Selected Scottish Crime Statistics — (2013–2016)



SOURCE 2



SOURCE 3

Organised gangs using technology to evade police — News online

Organised criminals are using apps and encrypted messaging to avoid police, senior officers believe.

Criminals are now using apps, such as WhatsApp and BBM, which are based on their smart phones to contact each other. This means that they do not have itemised bills and it is much more difficult to trace and investigate them. Police Scotland has stated that even with these difficulties, they have increased the number of arrests in relation to organised crime.

Police Scotland is hindered by the strict guidelines imposed which limit the types of communication methods they have access to in an investigation. Senior officers believe most gangs are still profiting from "traditional" crimes but are using online resources to do deals and avoid detection, which makes organised crime so difficult to control.

The Scottish Government however has tried to help by tightening the laws surrounding what people can be prosecuted for in relation to organised crime. Police Scotland is also now working closely with HM Revenue and Customs and other European agencies to monitor and share information, in the fight against organised crime.

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

Police Scotland is successfully tackling serious organised crime.

View of Samara Ezra

In your answer you must:

- give evidence from the sources that supports Samara Ezra's view

and

- give evidence from the sources that opposes Samara Ezra's view.

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

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON PAGE 18

MARKS

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks

Attempt ONE part, either

Part E — World Powers **on pages 18–21**

OR

Part F — World Issues **on pages 22–25**

PART E — WORLD POWERS

In your answers to Questions 13 and 14 you should give recent examples from a world power you have studied.

Question 13

There are many causes of socio-economic issues.

Describe, **in detail, two** causes of socio-economic issues in the world power you have studied.

In your answer you should state the world power you have studied. **4**

Question 14

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

Explain, i**n detail, two** reasons why some groups of people are less likely to participate in politics than others in the world power you have studied.

In your answer you should state the world power you have studied. **6**

[Turn over for next question

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PART E (continued)

Question 15

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

You are an advisor at the European Union. You have been asked to recommend **whether or not** Serbia should be allowed to join the European Union.

Option 1	**Option 2**
Serbia should be allowed to join the European Union.	Serbia should not be allowed to join the European Union.

SOURCE 1

Becoming a member — The Copenhagen Criteria — a summary

Any European country can apply to be a member of the European Union (EU), if it respects the democratic values of the EU and is committed to promoting them. They also have to meet the EU's standards and rules, have the permission of the current EU members and finally they must have the approval of their citizens — shown in either their national parliament or by referendum.

The first step for any country that wishes to become a member, is meeting the Copenhagen Criteria.

The Copenhagen Criteria state that countries wishing to join the EU need to have:

- a stable democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities;
- a stable economy and low unemployment;
- the ability to meet the conditions of membership effectively, both politically and financially.

Serbia's Progress to Date:
Serbia applied for full membership: December 2009 Confirmed as candidate: March 2012

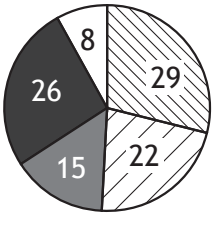
Serbia's progress towards becoming a member of the EU was initially very slow, but EU leaders granted Serbia "candidate status" at a Brussels summit in March 2012. Serbia has since made significant progress in meeting the "Copenhagen Criteria". The EU is currently Serbia's biggest trading and investment partner. The government in Serbia is working well with the European Parliament to ensure all negotiating is running smoothly. Serbia has also recently become a member of the Western Balkan group and is forming relationships in their own region.

The European Council has however postponed negotiations with Serbia on two chapters of EU legislation after a complaint from the Croatian government, demanding better treatment of Croats in Serbia and more action on war crimes. Also human rights are still not as protected as they should be, with freedom of the media still a concern. In early July, a newspaper editor was severely beaten by three men who demanded money and were not happy about the newspaper's political views.

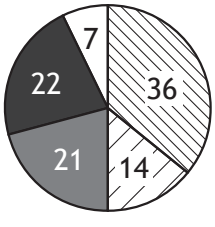
SOURCE 2

Media Coverage
Opinion Polls — Serbian Newspaper

Should Serbia be allowed to join the European Union?



Should Serbia form an alliance with Russia instead of the EU?



Strongly Agree Strongly Disagree Agree Disagree Undecided

PART E Question 15 Source 2 (continued)

MARKS

SOURCE 2

UK Today

Serbia-Germany cooperation important for Serbia on the road to EU membership

The Star

CROATIA SUPPORTS EU ENLARGEMENT TO INCLUDE SERBIA, HAVING IN THE PAST BLOCKED IT

DAILY BLOG

Uncertainty for countries wishing to join the EU due to Brexit

The Mail Today

Greece, Bulgaria and Serbia meet to discuss the migrant crisis

SOURCE 3

Country profile — Serbia

There are currently over 7000 displaced refugees in Serbia from Syria. Serbia is finding it hard to cooperate with other members to help tackle the migrant crisis.

Many people in Serbia feel an alliance with Russia would be better for their economy rather than joining the EU.

Crime rates in Serbia are at an all-time low. There has been a large scale police crackdown on drugs this year and they have arrested 30 drug smugglers in a joint operation with Germany.

Floods in Serbia in 2014, had a negative impact on their economy. However, there was 3% growth of the Serbian economy in 2016.

EU profile

The European Union is currently made up of 28 countries. Great Britain has recently held a referendum to leave the European Union.

Many countries in the EU are getting worried about EU enlargement and do not want other countries to join.

The current members of the EU are worried about increasing political tension with Russia.

The EU has recently led peace talks between Kosovo and Serbia.

Migrants fleeing Syria are putting pressure on lots of members of the EU. This is causing conflict between members.

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** recommend Serbia should be allowed to join the European Union **(Option 1)** or recommend that Serbia should not be allowed to join the European Union **(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

PART F — WORLD ISSUES

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

Question 16

International issues and conflicts have many consequences.

Describe, **in detail, two** consequences of an international conflict or issue you have studied.

In your answer you should state the world issue or conflict you have studied. **4**

Question 17

International organisations have many reasons for attempting to resolve international issues and conflicts.

Selected International Organisations		
United Nations	NATO	European Union
Charities	African Union	NGOs

Select an International Organisation you have studied.

Explain, **in detail, two** reasons why it has attempted to resolve an international issue **or** conflict.

In your answer you should state the world issue or conflict you have studied. **6**

[Turn over for next question

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PART F (continued)

Question 18

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

You are a government adviser. You have been asked to recommend **whether** or **not** Country Y should increase their minimum wage.

Option 1	**Option 2**
Increase minimum wage	Do not increase minimum wage

SOURCE 1

Country Y Factfile

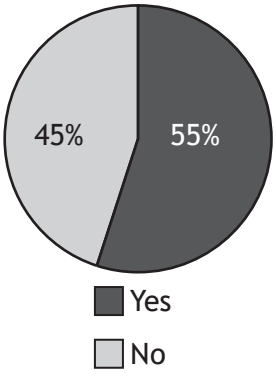
Country Y is a country in Eastern Africa, with almost half the land used for farming. The average monthly wage in the country is twelve thousand shillings ($120), with the average hourly minimum wage currently 100 shillings ($1). However the average monthly wage for a farm worker is six thousand shillings ($60). The government of Country Y is currently considering increasing the hourly minimum wage by a further 10%.

- The population of Country Y is 43 million, with ethnic diversity providing a vibrant culture.
- Country Y has an unemployment rate of 40%. Many argue that this is a direct result of previous increases in the hourly minimum wage.
- The agricultural sector employs a large number of workers.
- Previous increases in minimum hourly wages have been viewed negatively by businesses as well as agricultural workers.
- 43% of the population of Country Y live below the poverty line, with more than 3 million people requiring food aid.
- Tourism played a significant role in bringing money into the country, however the country suffered a series of terrorist attacks during recent years which caused a huge decline in the number of foreign visitors.
- The risk of infectious disease in the country is high with 10% of the population living with HIV/AIDS.
- Television is the main news source in cities and towns. The spread of viewing in rural areas has been slower, hampered by limited access to mains electricity.
- The President of the country stated that an increase in pay should not simply be related to the cost of living but should be linked to the productivity of the workforce.
- Housing costs in Country Y are extremely high in relation to wages — on average, rents are seven thousand shillings ($70) per month and houses are often not equipped with proper sanitation facilities, which can lead to an increased risk of poor health.

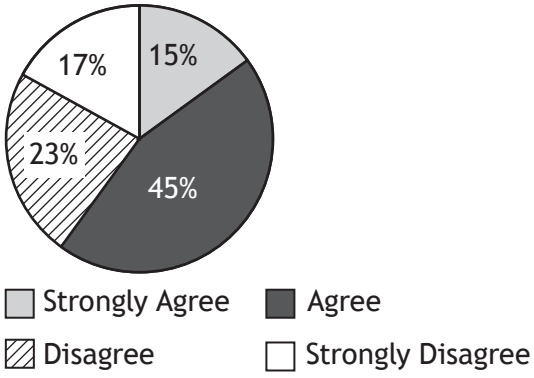
SOURCE 2

Survey of working age population

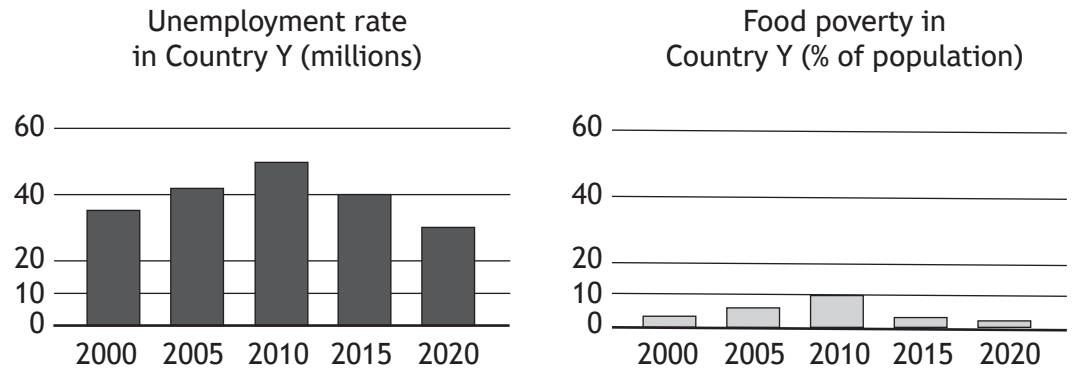
Should the government increase the minimum wage?



Should the government introduce income support rather than minimum wage?



SOURCE 2



SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

Our members have campaigned tirelessly for an increase of 20% on the hourly minimum wage as we feel 10% is not enough. Members continually highlight how many workers have little money left after paying housing costs for the month. This affects how much money families have to spend on food and education for their children.

Current low wages also restrict accessing medical treatment when required as it is simply unaffordable. Many families report that they cannot afford to pay for vaccinations for their children or access the correct medication to treat illnesses such as HIV and AIDS. It is vital that the government acts quickly.

Local Trade Union Member

The government, 3 years ago, increased the minimum hourly wage by 14%. This had a major impact on businesses as well as agricultural workers. We often suffer droughts, as well as flooding during the rainy season, and with little produce to sell we can barely afford to survive ourselves never mind pay our workers more money.

A further increase in the minimum wage will result in greater unemployment, which will be a bigger issue for the government to deal with. The government must hold discussions with employers as well as the trade unions to negotiate a deal that will benefit everyone.

Local Farmer

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** increase minimum wage **(Option 1)** or do not increase minimum wage **(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**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Part D Question 12 Source 3 – Headline and information are adapted from BBC News, 29 December 2015. Reproduced by kind permission of BBC News.