National Qualifications 2018

X849/75/11 Modern Studies

WEDNESDAY, 9 MAY
1:00 PM – 3:20 PM

Total marks — 80

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

Attempt **EITHER** Part A **AND** question 7 **OR** Part B **AND** question 7

Part A	Democracy in Scotland	pages 02–03
Part B	Democracy in the United Kingdom	pages 04–05
Question 7		pages 06–07

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

Attempt **EITHER** Part C **AND** question 14 **OR** Part D **AND** question 14

Part C	Social inequality	page 08
Part D	Crime and the law	page 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 14–15

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 — 28 MARKS

Attempt **EITHER** Part A **AND** question 7 **OR** Part B **AND** question 7

Part A Democracy in Scotland pages 02–03

Part B Democracy in the United Kingdom pages 04–05

Question 7 pages 06–07

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**

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**

Attempt **EITHER** question 3(a) **OR** 3(b) **on** *page 03*

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**

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**

[Now go to question 7 starting on *page 06*]

MARKS

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

MPs can represent constituents in many different ways in the UK Parliament.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which MPs can represent their constituents in the UK Parliament. **4**

Question 5

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**

Attempt **EITHER** question 6(a) **OR** 6(b) **on** *page 05*

MARKS

Attempt **EITHER** question 6(a) **OR** 6(b)

Question 6

(a)

Many people in the UK choose not to vote in elections.

Explain, **in detail**, why many people in the UK choose not to vote in elections.
You should give a **maximum** of **three** reasons in your answer. **8**

OR

(b)

The Prime Minister is very powerful.

Explain, **in detail**, why the Prime Minister is very powerful.
You should give a **maximum** of **three** reasons in your answer. **8**

[Now go to question 7 starting on *page 06*]

Question 7

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

SOURCE 1

Electoral reform

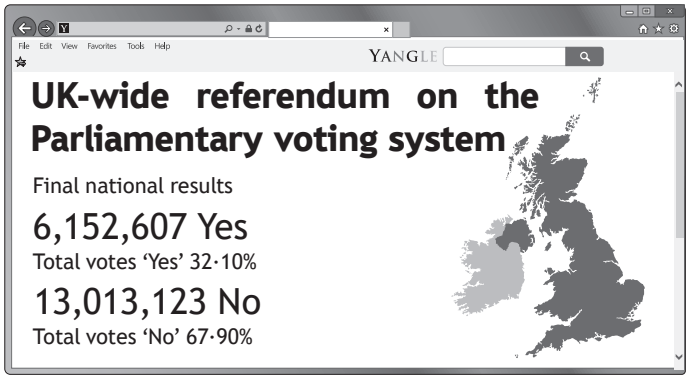
The debate on electoral reform of the House of Commons has been ongoing for a number of years. In May 2011, the British public were asked to vote in a referendum on replacing the current system, first-past-the-post (FPTP), with a form of proportional representation (PR) called the Alternative Vote.

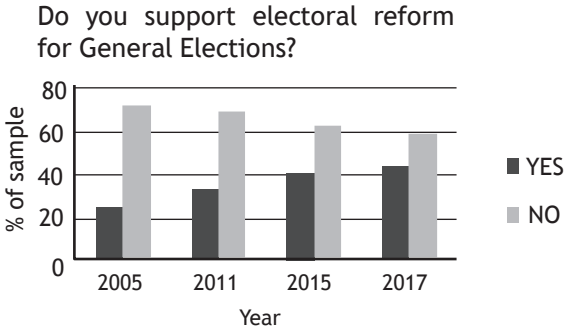
More recently, Green MP Caroline Lucas proposed the Electoral Reform Bill as a Private Members' Bill. The Bill received cross-party support from five different political parties. The rise in popularity of reform groups supporting change is evidence that the debate over electoral reform is not going to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

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.

If the critics of FPTP are to be believed, voters are unhappy with the current system. If this is the case, why did the 2017 General Election see the highest turnout figures for 20 years?

SOURCE 2





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 **4 days ago**

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

Electoral Reform Society **5 days ago**

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

Joe Charlton, Opponent of reform **5 days ago**

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.

Wes Streeting, Labour MP **1 week ago**

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.

Owen Winter, Founder of 'Make Votes Matter' **2 weeks ago**

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

Niamh Armour, Anti-reform supporter **2 months ago**

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

Iain Thorpe, Earth News **2 months ago**

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.

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**

NOW GO TO SECTION 2 ON *page 08*

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

MARKS

Attempt **EITHER** Part C **AND** question 14 **OR** Part D **AND** question 14

Part C Social inequality page 08

Part D Crime and the law page 09

Question 14 pages 10–11

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

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

Question 8

The private and voluntary sectors try to reduce inequalities.

Select **one** of the options below:

- Private sector
- Voluntary sector.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways the option you have selected tries to reduce inequalities. **4**

Question 9

Social and economic inequality continues to exist in Scotland and the UK.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why social and economic inequality continues to exist in Scotland and the UK. **6**

Question 10

Social and economic inequality has a negative consequence on families.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why social and economic inequality has a negative consequence on families. **6**

[Now go to question 14 starting on *page 10*]

MARKS

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**

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**

Question 13

Prisons are an effective punishment.

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

[Now go to question 14 starting on *page 10*]

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	**Option 2**
The Scottish Government should build a prison for elderly prisoners.	The Scottish Government should adapt existing prisons for elderly prisoners.

SOURCE 1

Fact file about elderly prisoners

The prison population is ageing. People over 65 are the fastest growing age group in custody.

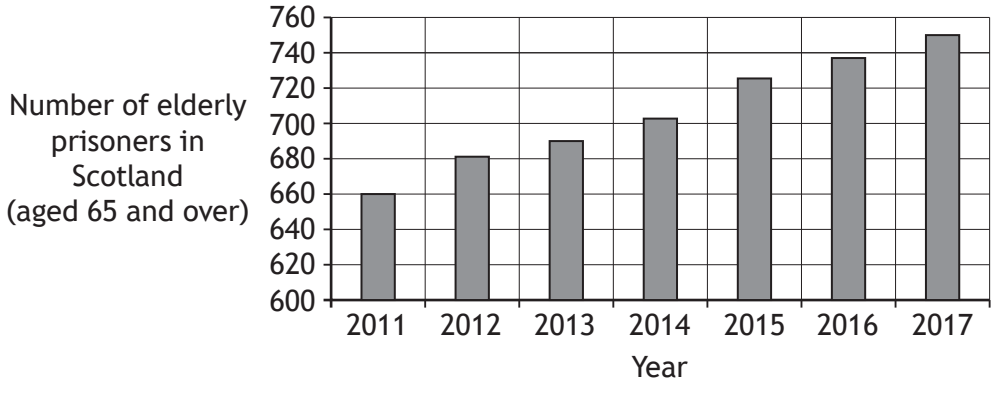
In March 2017 there were 102 prisoners aged over 80 in Scotland, and 5 who were 90 or older. These types of prisoners have needs that are constantly changing and a purpose-built prison would help to meet their needs. Recently there has been increasing evidence that the physical needs of elderly prisoners are not being met in current prisons, as the buildings are not suitable.

The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) has 13 publicly managed prisons and 2 privately run prisons. 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. Other prisoners have incontinence issues.

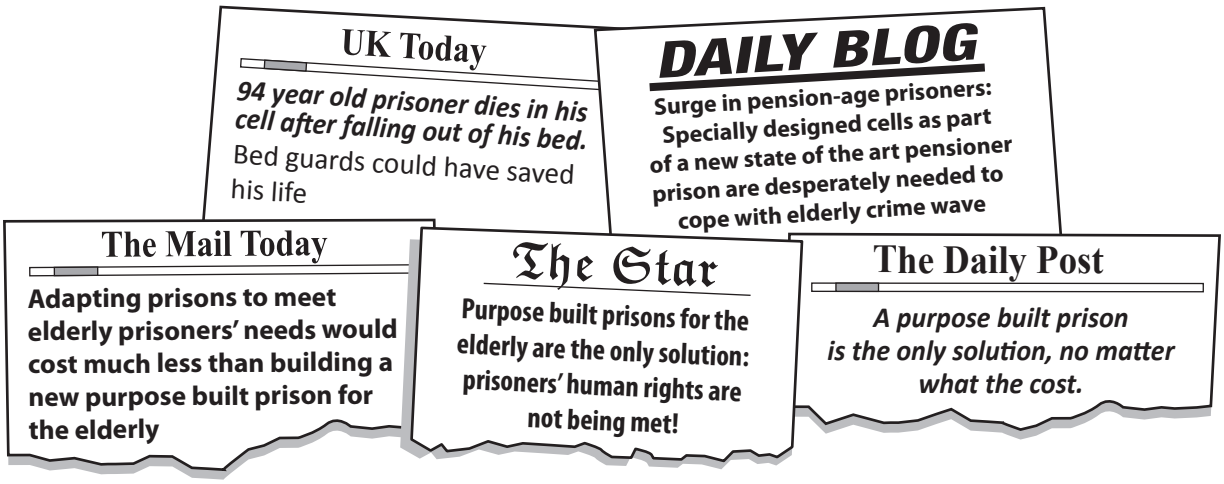
One prison has tried to accommodate these prisoners; they have put in a stairlift and adapted 10 of their cells to meet elderly people's needs. This cost the Government £560,000 but has made a massive difference to elderly prisoners' lives.

SOURCE 2



SOURCE 2 (continued)

News headlines



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. Another option is to provide funding to train and hire more specialised staff to deal with elderly prisoners. Training staff for the 15 prisons in Scotland would only cost £6·5 million.

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**

NOW GO TO SECTION 3 ON *page 12*

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 26 MARKS

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 14–15

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**

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**

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**

[Now go to question 21 starting on *page 14*]

MARKS

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 many causes.

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

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

Question 19

Organisations use many ways to try to resolve conflicts and issues across the world.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which organisations try to resolve a conflict or issue you have studied.

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

Question 20

Countries and their governments are often affected by conflicts and issues in other countries.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why the conflict or issue you have studied has an impact on other countries and their governments.

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

[Now go to question 21 starting on *page 14*]

Question 21

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

SOURCE 1

Indonesia fact file

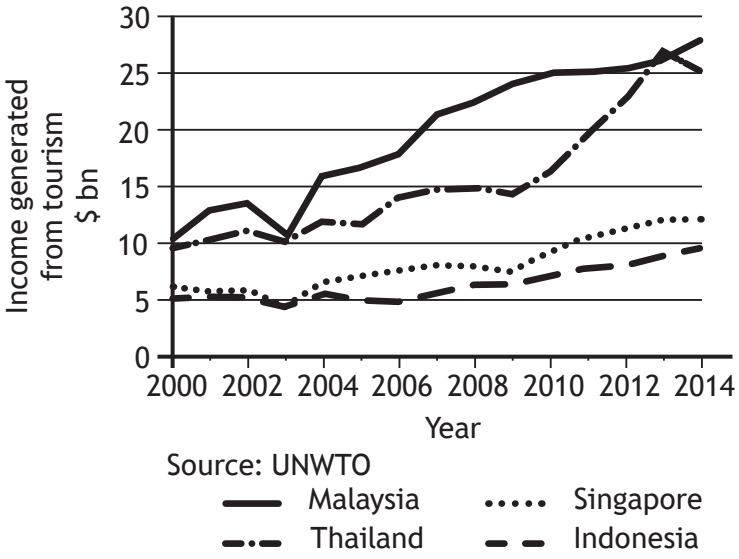
Indonesia has a population of 258 million, 87% of whom are Muslim. It is the largest island nation in the world, made up of thousands of volcanic islands. Java is the largest island with over half the population. Jakarta is the capital city with over 10 million people.

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

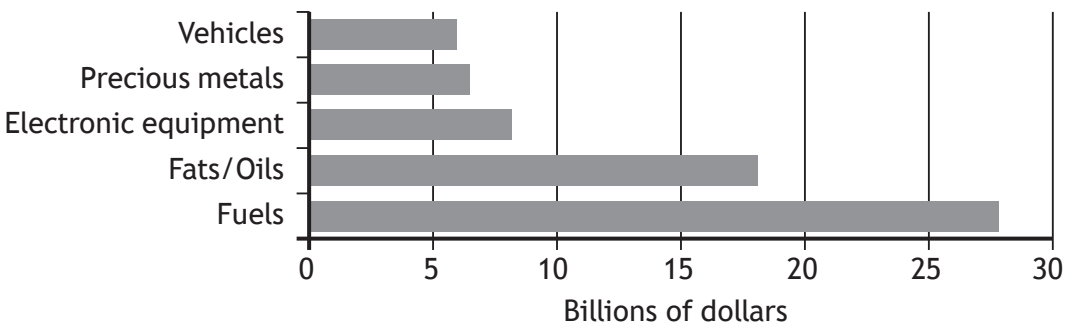
It is also a member of the UN and was asked to join the G20 [group of 19 top economies plus the EU] in 2008.

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

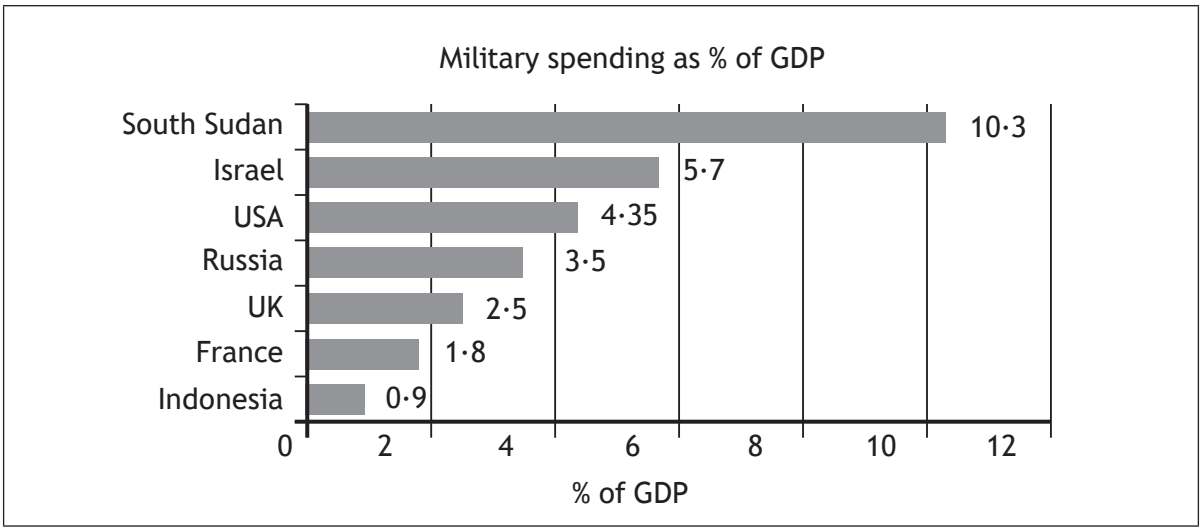
SOURCE 2



Indonesia's exports



SOURCE 2 (continued)



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 ASEAN 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**

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Question 21 Source 2 (Top graph) — Graph is adapted from World Tourism Organization (2016), Compendium of Tourism Statistics, Data 2000-2014, from 2006 to 2016 Edition, data for Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia, UNWTO, Madrid. © UNWTO, 92844/17/18.