



X849/75/11

Modern Studies

Duration — 2 hours 20 minutes

Total marks — 80

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

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

Part A	Democracy in Scotland	<i>page 02</i>
Part B	Democracy in the United Kingdom	<i>page 03</i>
Question 7		<i>pages 04–05</i>

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	<i>page 06</i>
Part D	Crime and the law	<i>page 07</i>
Question 14		<i>pages 08–09</i>

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 28 marks

Attempt **EITHER** Part E **AND** Question 21 **OR** Part F **AND** Question 21

Part E	World powers	<i>pages 10–11</i>
Part F	World issues	<i>pages 12–13</i>
Question 21		<i>pages 14–16</i>

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

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

Part A	Democracy in Scotland	<i>page 02</i>
Part B	Democracy in the United Kingdom	<i>page 03</i>
Question 7		<i>pages 04–05</i>

PART A — DEMOCRACY IN SCOTLAND

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

Question 1

The First Minister has many roles.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** roles of the First Minister.

4

Question 2

Women are underrepresented in the Scottish Parliament.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why women are underrepresented in the Scottish Parliament.

6

Question 3

Some people in Scotland join pressure groups or trade unions.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why some people in Scotland may choose to join a pressure group or a trade union.

6

[Now go to Question 7 starting on page 04]

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

The Prime Minister has many roles.

Describe, **in detail**, two roles of the Prime Minister.

4

Question 5

Women are underrepresented in the UK Parliament.

Explain, **in detail**, two reasons why women are underrepresented in the UK Parliament.

6

Question 6

Some people in the UK join pressure groups or trade unions.

Explain, **in detail**, two reasons why some people in the UK may choose to join a pressure group or a trade union.

6

[Now go to Question 7 starting on page 04]

Question 7

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

You are a UK government advisor. You have been asked to recommend whether or not the voting age should be lowered to 16 in UK general elections.

Option 1

Lower the voting age to 16

Option 2

Do not lower the voting age to 16

SOURCE 1

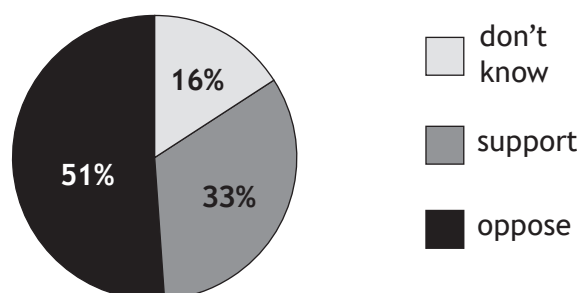
Background

Many people believe that the voting age for UK general elections should be lowered to 16. In Scotland, 16 and 17 year olds can vote in Scottish Parliament elections and local council elections. It is also the case that by 2022, 16 and 17 year olds in Wales will be given the right to vote in Assembly elections. However, others believe that 16 year olds have not yet matured enough and should not be allowed to vote in general elections.

- Some argue that it is important young people have a say in matters that directly affect them, such as tuition fees and health care.
- In 2007, Austria became the first country to successfully lower the voting age to 16 which led to increased political participation by young people.
- It was thought that most 16 year olds would vote the way their parents voted or deliberately vote the other way, however a study of the Scottish independence referendum found that young people were able to make an informed decision on how to vote rather than copy their peers or parents.
- Some suggest that rather than lowering the voting age to 16 to be in line with rights such as joining the army and getting married, the government should explore raising the age of such rights in line with the current voting age.
- In the Scottish independence referendum, 109,593, 16 and 17 year olds registered to vote with 75% of the group voting in the referendum. Furthermore, 97% of those who voted in the referendum said they would continue to vote in future.
- Many modern democracies such as Brazil, Germany and Malta allow 16 and 17 year olds to vote in all or some elections.
- Norway experimented with lowering the voting age but not all teenagers exercised their right to vote.
- At the 2017 UK general election only 54% of the youngest age-group, 18-24 year olds, voted compared to average overall turnout of 69%.

SOURCE 2

Do you support or oppose lowering the voting age to 16 years?



Political parties' views on lowering the voting age to 16 years		Minimum voting age worldwide	
		Voting age	Number of countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Conservatives Liberal Democrats Green Party Labour Party SNP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservative Party UKIP 	16	10
		17	3
		18	165
		19	1
		20	5
		21	8

SOURCE 3

Viewpoints

Lowering the voting age is not a new idea and has proved a great success leading to an excellent turnout by first time voters in recent Scottish elections. This success has also been mirrored in other countries who have taken the decision to include young people in the decision-making process. Furthermore, lowering the voting age for general elections has received cross-party support. Many studies have concluded that voting at a young age is habit forming, which means the younger a person starts voting the more likely they are to continue voting into their adult years. The 2017 UK general election proved that young people are politically active with the highest turnout amongst 18-24 year olds for 25 years.

Clare Connelly, aged 16

There is no public support for allowing 16 year olds to vote in UK general elections. Lowering the voting age would be pointless when 16 year olds lack experience on issues that they would be voting on, such as employment, taxation or pensions. There are very few countries in the world that have a voting age of 16 years demonstrating that this is far too young to be given such an important responsibility. Where countries have lowered the voting age of elections this has not led to improved turnout, once again proving that 16 and 17 year olds are not mature enough to take this privilege seriously. Young people don't have a high turnout in elections with 18-24 year olds having the lowest turnout of any other group in general elections in the UK.

Geoff Crosby, aged 45

You must decide which option to recommend, **either** lower the voting age to 16 (**Option 1**) or do not lower the voting age to 16 (**Option 2**).

- Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, **which option would you choose?**
- Give reasons to **support** your choice.
- Explain** why you did not choose the other option.

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

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	<i>page 06</i>
Part D	Crime and the law	<i>page 07</i>
Question 14		<i>pages 08–09</i>

PART C — SOCIAL INEQUALITY

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

Question 8

Discrimination causes social and economic inequality.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways discrimination causes social and economic inequality.

4

Question 9

There are many consequences of social and economic inequality on wider society.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** consequences of social and economic inequality on wider society.

6

Question 10

Governments are effective in tackling social and economic inequality.

Explain, **in detail**, **two** reasons why governments are effective in tackling social and economic inequality.

6

[Now go to Question 14 starting on *page 08*]

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

Economic factors can cause crime.

Describe, **in detail, two** economic factors that can cause crime.

4

Question 12

There are many consequences of crime on wider society.

Describe, **in detail, two** consequences of crime on wider society.

6

Question 13

The police in Scotland are effective in tackling crime.

Explain, **in detail, two** reasons why the police in Scotland are effective in tackling crime.

6

[Now go to Question 14 starting on *page 08*]

Question 14

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

SOURCE 1

Crime in the UK

This bulletin presents national statistics on crimes and offences recorded by the police in 2019. Crimes recorded do not reveal the total amount of all crime committed since not all crimes are reported to the police. In 1991, over 500,000 crimes were recorded in Scotland, but in 2019 this was under 250,000. However, it would appear that the people of Scotland are becoming much more confident at reporting certain crimes, and therefore recorded crime figures are becoming much more reflective of crime committed in Scotland.

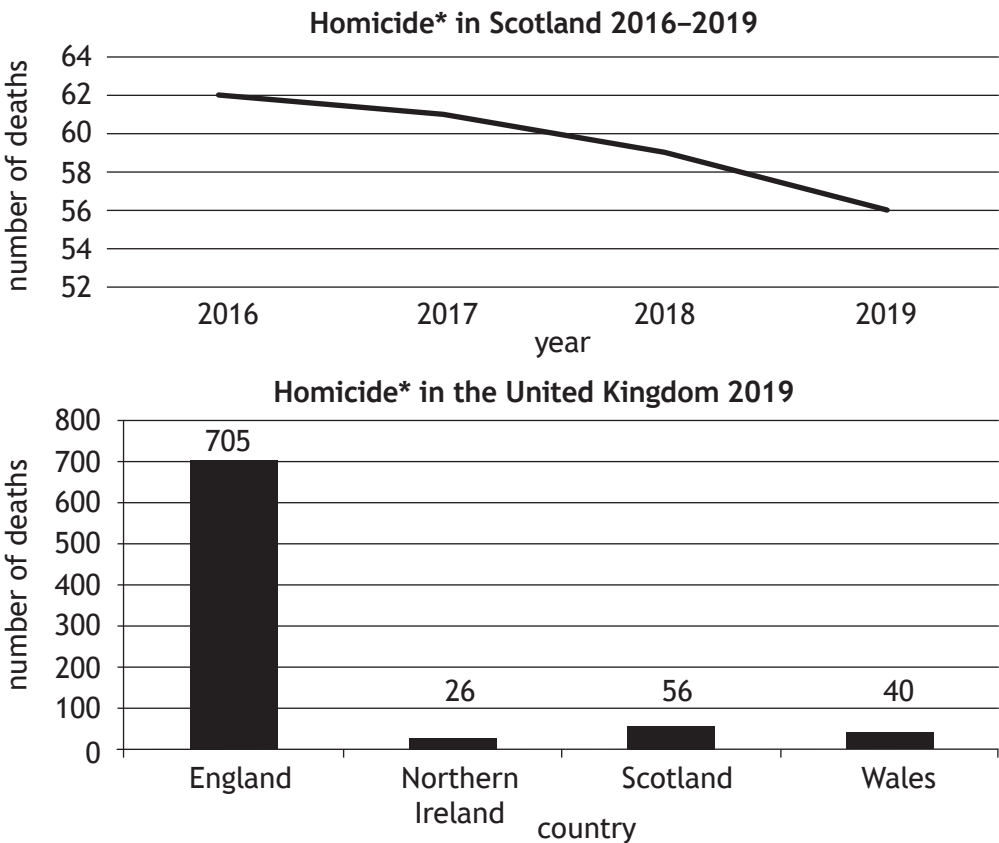
The reporting of sexual crimes in Scotland increased by 10% from 9,796 to 10,822. Part of this increase was due to the introduction of the new crime of disclosing or threatening to disclose an inappropriate image. This led to 417 reported crimes under the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016.

In England and Wales there has also been an increase in sexual crimes in recent years. This is thought to reflect a greater willingness of victims to come forward to report such crimes. However, this is not the case in Northern Ireland where reports of sex crimes have not increased.

Selected crime statistics

	Sex crimes	Robbery	Other crime	Recorded crime
Scotland	10,822	1,543	57,692	238,406
England	138,045	68,986	1,285,455	5,312,006
Wales	3,158	1,976	54,777	219,111
Northern Ireland	2,336	895	18,681	98,076

SOURCE 2



*Homicide = the killing of one human being by another.

Question 14 (continued)

SOURCE 3



DECLINE IN VIOLENCE

Crime figures released yesterday showed that recorded crime in Scotland remains below 250,000, which is a decrease of 35% since 2009. The figures also showed that there were just 56 homicides in 2019, one of the lowest levels since modern records began in the 1970s.

This continues the trend of a decrease in homicide levels, which the Justice Secretary highlighted in a recent speech - 'The focus of the Scottish Government in reducing violent crime in Scotland has made a massive impact and the introduction of the Violence Reduction Unit in Glasgow has been groundbreaking'.

However, the new figures released by the Scottish Government also reveal a dramatic 24% rise in reports of rape, to an all-time high of 2178 - with two out of five such complaints being described as 'historic'.

These statistics underline two generational changes in Scotland: the decline in violence over the last decade and an increase in the confidence of people to report sex crimes for example, the growth of the #metoo campaign on social media.

These changes are not unique to Scotland, as Wales has also seen a dramatic decrease in violent crime and the United Kingdom as a whole is seeing an increase in sex crimes being reported.

Using Sources 1, 2 and 3, what **conclusions** can be drawn about crime in the UK?

You should reach a conclusion about each of the following

- homicide levels in Scotland
- sex crimes in Scotland compared to Northern Ireland
- recorded crime in Scotland
- the country in the UK with crime levels most like Scotland.

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

[Now go to SECTION 3 on page 10]

SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 28 Marks

Attempt **EITHER** Part E **AND** Question 21 **OR** Part F **AND** Question 21

Part E World powers *pages 10–11*

Part F World issues *pages 12–13*

Question 21 *pages 14–16*

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

Individuals can participate in their political system.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which individuals can participate in their political system.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.

4**Question 16**

World powers have attempted to tackle social and economic issues.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** ways in which world powers attempt to tackle **either** social or economic issues.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.

6

[Attempt **EITHER** Question 17(a) **OR** 17(b) on *page 11*]

Attempt EITHER Question 17(a) OR 17(b)

Question 17

- (a) Some groups are less successful than others due to social and economic issues.

Explain, **in detail**, why some groups are less successful than others due to social and economic issues.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.

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

8

OR

- (b) World powers try to gain influence over other countries in a variety of ways.

Explain, **in detail**, why world powers try to gain influence over other countries.

In your answer you must state the world power you have studied.

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

8

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

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 political causes.

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

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

4

Question 19

International organisations have had both success and failure in tackling international conflicts and issues.

Describe, **in detail**, **two** successes or failures of an international organisation in tackling the international conflict or issue you have studied.

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

6

[Attempt EITHER Question 20(a) OR 20(b) on page 13]

Attempt EITHER Question 20(a) OR 20(b)

Question 20

(a)

International conflicts and issues have many consequences.

Explain, **in detail**, why the international conflict or issue you have studied has many consequences.

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

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

8

OR

(b)

International organisations attempt to resolve international conflicts and issues.

Explain, **in detail**, why international organisations attempt to resolve an international conflict or issue you have studied.

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

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

8

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

Question 21

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

SOURCE 1

India factfile

India's growing population of over 1.2 billion people are looking for social, economic and political success. International economists state that if Indian women were equal with men the economy would benefit by over a trillion dollars. India is ranked 139th in the world for female economic equality according to The World Economic Forum. The current gender pay gap in India is 24.8%.

The Indian government has many laws in place to protect its citizens and create an equal society. There is a law ensuring people are given equal pay for equal work and also to prevent any discrimination at work. Women participate in Indian politics with the country ranked 15th out of 144 countries for female participation. More women than men voted in 16 out of India's 29 states.

The government in India was set the Millennium Development Goal of having gender equality in education by 2015 as poor participation in education was seen as a key weakness in India's development. Literacy rates remain a concern however as only 60% of girls are described as literate compared to 81% of boys.

Indians traditionally had a 'son preference' which meant that couples wanted to have a son to maintain family tradition. As a result, there was a higher death rate for baby girls, with many believing that some baby girls were left to die. Many Indian families disputed this fact. However, boys are often still viewed as an asset whilst girls are seen as an expense. Often, a girl's family are still expected to pay a dowry (a sum of money) to her new husband's family on marriage.

SOURCE 2

Health in India

Cause of deaths (%)	Female	Male
Diarrhoeal diseases	6.3	4.2
Heart disease	20.1	25.1
Lung disease	4.2	3.7

Other health data

	Female	Male
Infant mortality (Deaths per 1000 births)	39	36

Education in India (%)

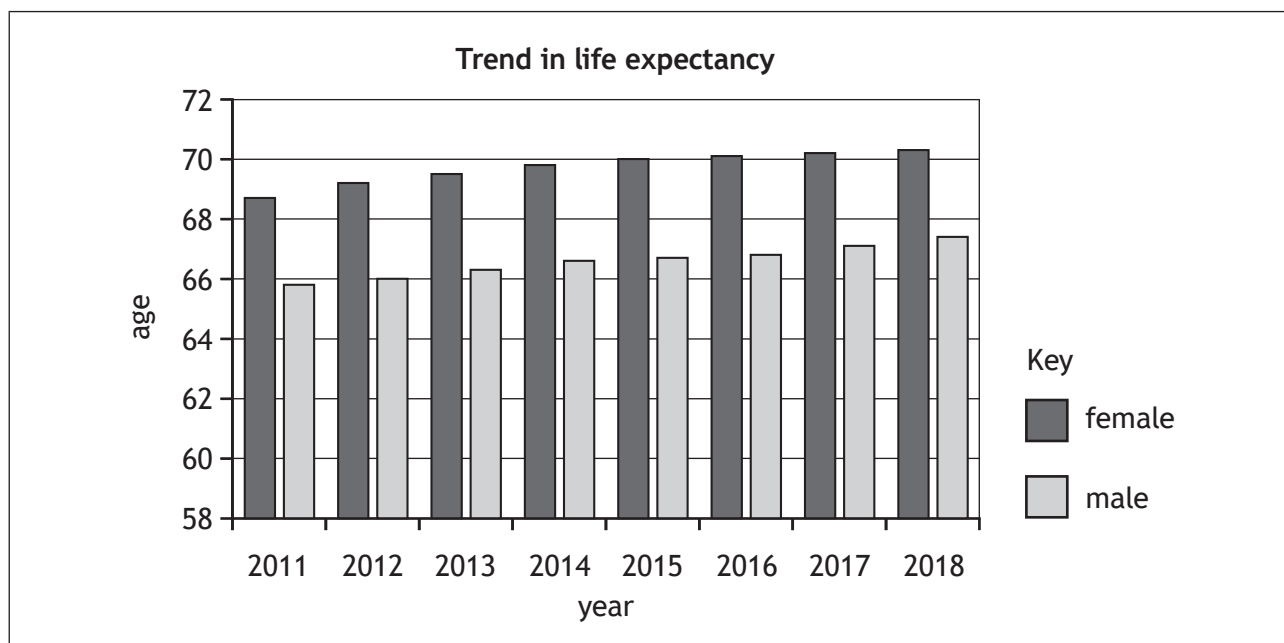
	Female	Male
Primary school	92.9	91.7
Secondary school	62.2	61.4
College or university	26.7	27.0

The economy

	Female	Male
Have bank account	26%	44%
Average hourly pay (rupees)	196	242

Question 21 (continued)

SOURCE 2 (continued)



SOURCE 3

Have your say

	Salman 6 hours ago Despite many laws going back decades women in India are still not equal as these laws are frequently ignored by both the police and communities.
	Rani 12 hours ago We need to have an equal society to make sure that everybody benefits. Where there is equality, societies are richer and happier.
	Vidya yesterday Women are making great political progress and over 260 million of them voted in the most recent election.
	Aamar 3 days ago Women's rights are protected by many laws within India.
	Sonny 6 days ago The gender pay gap in India is one of the highest in the world and this is preventing progress for women at all levels.
	Sherry last week I am delighted that girls are now as likely to be in school as boys.
	Cleo last month Women's overall health still lags behind that of men. There needs to be more money invested to reduce disease. However women's life expectancy continues to improve.

Question 21 (continued)

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

Women now experience equality in India.

View of Minah Chopra

In your answer you **must**

- give evidence from the sources that supports Minah Chopra's view
- and**
- give evidence from the sources that opposes Minah Chopra's view.

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

10

[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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