



National
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2016

2016 Modern Studies

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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General Marking Principles for Advanced Higher Modern Studies

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the detailed marking instructions, which identify the key features required in candidate responses.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these General Marking Principles and the Detailed Marking Instructions for this assessment.
- (b) Marking should always be positive. This means that, for each candidate response, marks are accumulated for the demonstration of relevant skills, knowledge and understanding: they are not deducted from a maximum on the basis of errors or omissions.
- (c) If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader.
- (d) Where the candidate violates the rubric of the paper and answers three 30-mark questions in one section, all responses should be marked and the better mark recorded.
- (e) Use the full range of marks available for each question.
- (f) The Detailed Marking Instructions are not exhaustive. Other relevant points should be credited.
- (g) For credit to be given, points must relate to the question asked.

Marking principles for each question type

For each of the question types the following provides an overview of marking principles.

The types of questions used in this paper are:

- (Statement) Discuss ... [30-mark extended response]
- (Research method) To what extent ... [15-mark extended response]
- (Source Stimulus) To what extent ... [15-mark extended response]

Questions which ask candidates to “Discuss” (Questions 1-3, 6-8 and 11-13)

These questions require candidates to explore ideas about a contemporary* issue. Candidates will analyse, synthesis and evaluate views and evidence to support a line of argument, leading to a conclusion.

Candidates will support their line of argument by drawing on their knowledge and understanding of the issue. They will include comparison of the issue in the UK and Scotland with relevant international examples.

Questions which ask “To what extent” - Research Methods questions (Questions 4, 9 and 14)

Candidates will draw on their knowledge and understanding of social science research to make an overall judgement on the suitability of given research methods.

Candidates can be credited in a number of ways; however, they would be expected to include the following:

- analysis of the key ethical/practical aspects of using the research method in a given scenario
- evaluation of the relative suitability of research methods for researching a given scenario, supported with contemporary/relevant evidence

- supporting knowledge about Social Science research methods
- a line of argument leading to an overall judgement on the suitability of a research method

Questions which ask “To what extent” - Source Stimulus questions (Questions 5, 10 and 15)

Candidates will draw on their knowledge and understanding of social science research to make an overall judgement on the potential trustworthiness of a source.

Candidates can be credited in a number of ways; however, they would be expected to include the following:

- analysis of the source to identify key aspects* which affect validity/reliability
- evaluation of the reliability/validity of the source in the context of Social Science research, supported with contemporary/relevant evidence
- supporting knowledge about conducting Social Science research
- a line of argument leading to an overall judgement.

*Key aspects can be, for example:

- provenance
- source evidence
- source errors
- omissions from the source
- bias
- specific issues relating to the source
- any other relevant point

**Contemporary’ refers to the extent to which something is up-to-date.

With regards to viewpoints or arguments, this represents the most relevant, or currently accepted, thinking. Therefore, while viewpoints on Scottish independence are likely to change very quickly, contemporary thinking about the effects of inequality may include theorists who wrote decades ago.

With regard to evidence, it should also be up-to-date. For example, referring to HM Chief Inspector of Prisons’ Annual Report for 2007/08 may be considered out-of-date unless there is a specific, relevant point to be made from that year; or a trend/pattern/comparison is being established.

Criterion Marking Grids for each question type

The following tables show how marks will be awarded against criteria. Where mark ranges are specified, a response which fully meets the descriptor will be awarded the higher mark. A response which only partially meets the descriptor will be awarded the lower mark.

30 mark questions (Questions 1-3, 6-8 and 11-13)

Analysis				
<p>Analysis involves identifying parts, the relationship between them, and their relationships with the whole. It can also involve drawing out and relating implications. An analysis mark should be awarded where a candidate uses their knowledge and understanding/a source, to identify relevant parts (eg of an idea, theory, argument) and clearly show at least one of the following links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • links between different parts • links between part(s) and the whole • links between part(s) and related concepts • similarities and contradictions • consistency and inconsistency • different views/interpretations • possible consequences/implications • understanding of underlying order or structure 				
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks	7-8 marks
<p>No evidence of analysis - purely descriptive response <i>or</i> Analysis is not at all relevant to the question</p> <p>For analytical comments to be relevant they must directly address either the question; or issues, arguments or evidence which the question addresses.</p>	<p>Candidates will make relevant analytical comments but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the context of a candidate's answer these may be key or most relevant aspects 	<p>Candidates will make relevant analytical comments and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the context of a candidate's answer these are key or most relevant aspects • includes accurate, relevant and contemporary supporting evidence 	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical comments are linked to evaluative comments • includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence from an international comparator country <p>Overall, analysis shows understanding of the question and its implications, by inclusion of sufficient key or most relevant aspects</p>	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirement for 6 marks and in additions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical comments are integrated in-depth with international comparison • analytical comments clearly integrate the ideas/arguments of others with the candidate's own <p>Overall, analysis shows an in-depth understanding of the question and supports a convincing line of argument.</p>

Comparison Comparison involves making a judgement between two (or more) entities in order to show similarity or difference. Candidates must draw out key similarities/differences and show the extent of these.			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
No evidence of relevant international comparison	Candidate's comparison: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explains a key, relevant difference or similarity between the issue in the UK/Scotland and in another country/ countries explains the extent of the difference/ similarity 	Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 2 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> points of comparison, including the extent of the similarity or difference, are made throughout the candidate response and are supported by accurate, relevant and contemporary evidence 	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> points of comparison are integrated into and form a key part of the candidate's line of argument

Evaluation

Evaluation involves making a judgement(s) based on criteria. Candidates should make reasoned evaluative comments on factors such as evidence which supports their line of argument, and also evaluative arguments.

Evaluative comments will relate to, for example:

- validity and reliability of evidence
- the extent to which a viewpoint/argument is valid
- the extent to which a viewpoint/argument is supported by evidence
- the relative importance of factors in relation to the issue
- the impact/significance of the factors when taken together
- the relative value of alternative arguments

0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks	7-8 marks
No evidence of evaluation/ purely a descriptive response <i>or</i> Evaluation is not relevant to the question	Candidate makes points of evaluation which are relevant to the question: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• but are not reasoned <i>or</i>• only one reasoned relevant point of evaluation is made	Candidate makes reasoned points of evaluation which: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• address the relevance/ importance/ significance of factors• are used to make an overall judgement(s) on the question• relate to the candidate's line of argument	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks. In addition, there is reasoned evaluation of at least one alternative factor.	Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 6 marks and in addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• points of evaluation are integrated throughout the candidate's line of argument• the overall judgement includes reasons for discounting or accepting alternatives: these reasons are used to clearly support the overall conclusion

Synthesising information to structure and sustain lines of argument

Synthesis involves drawing two or more pieces of information/viewpoints/evidence together to support a structured line of argument.

A line of argument involves bringing together/linking points in a coherent manner, building towards a conclusion. The candidate's conclusion will go beyond a summary of key issues, making a relevant overall judgement which addresses the specific question or issue. Conclusions may be found throughout an extended response or within one separate concluding section.

A well-reasoned conclusion will include:

- clear evidence that a conclusion has been reached
- detailed reasons to justify the conclusion

0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks	7-8 marks
<p>No evidence of any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attempt to draw together information • line of argument 	<p>Pieces of information are drawn together to summarise the key elements or main points but there is no clear conclusion on the question <i>or</i> There is a clear conclusion but this may not follow from a clear line of argument</p>	<p>Pieces of information are drawn together into an overall conclusion which provides an overall judgement on the question</p> <p>The conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by accurate, detailed reasons/evidence (candidate reasoning and evidence builds to the conclusion)</p>	<p>Requirements for 4 marks are met and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall conclusion results from a sustained line of argument developed by organising, linking or sequencing ideas throughout the response • overall conclusion includes a response to at least one relevant counter-argument 	<p>Requirements for 6 marks are met and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement • the overall judgement is based on a range of analysis or evaluation

Research Methods questions (Total 15 marks) (Questions 4, 9 and 14)

Analysis - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<p>No evidence of analysis - purely descriptive response <i>or</i> Analysis is not at all relevant to the question</p>	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies two aspects of a research method which are relevant to the question but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not identify most relevant aspects <i>or</i> • does not show relevant links <p>Alternatively: 2 marks can be given where analysis identifies only one key aspect and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • links the aspect with the issue in the scenario • includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence 	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies two key aspects of the research method(s) which are relevant to the question and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies relevant links • includes relevant and contemporary supporting evidence 	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical comments on the aspects are linked to evaluative comments <p>Overall, for full marks, analysis will show understanding of the question and its implications, by the linking of sufficient, key or most relevant aspects, with knowledge of Social Science research methods.</p>

Evaluation (research methods) - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no evidence of evaluation (purely descriptive response) <i>or</i> evaluative points are not relevant to the question <i>or</i> evaluative comments lack reasoning 	<p>Candidate makes points of evaluation about the suitability of a research method in question but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supporting evidence doesn't back up the evaluation lack of development in reasoning <i>or</i> only one developed*, relevant point of evaluation is made which has supporting evidence <p>*Developed points may include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence reasons background information, support or reinforcement <p>Candidates will be awarded a maximum of one mark where the reasoning is not developed or they make only one evaluative point.</p>	<p>Candidate makes developed, relevant points of evaluation about the suitability of the research method(s) in question and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> addresses the potential effectiveness of the key stated research method(s) in relation to the specified scenario <i>or</i> addresses ethical issues in relation to the key stated research method(s) 	<p>Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluative comments will clearly address both stated research methods in relation to the specified scenario <i>or</i> candidate will evaluate their own alternative method, or combination of methods, of researching the issue

Conclusion - marks awarded up to an overall maximum of 3

0 marks	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no evidence of concluding remarks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> concluding remarks simply summarise the key elements or main points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by reasons/evidence it is clear which research method is preferred in relation to the specified scenario 	<p>The requirements for 2 marks are met and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the line or argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement reasons for preferring/rejecting the research methods are clear

Source Stimulus Questions (Total 15 marks) (Questions 5, 10 and 15)

Analysis of a source - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<p>No evidence of analysis - purely descriptive response <i>or</i> Analysis is not relevant to the question</p>	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies aspects which are relevant to the question but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not identify most relevant aspects <i>or</i> • does not show relevant links <p>Alternatively:</p> <p>Analysis identifies only one key aspect and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • links the aspect with the trustworthiness of the source • includes supporting evidence 	<p>Candidate's analysis identifies at least two key aspects which affect trustworthiness of the source and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifies relevant links • includes relevant supporting evidence 	<p>Candidate's analysis meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical comments on the aspects are linked to evaluative comments <p>Overall, candidate's analysis shows understanding of the question and its implications, by the linking of sufficient, key or most relevant aspects with knowledge of Social Science research.</p>

Evaluation of trustworthiness - marks awarded up to a maximum of 6 marks			
0 marks	1-2 marks	3-4 marks	5-6 marks
<p>No evidence of evaluation (purely descriptive response) <i>or</i> Evaluative points are not relevant (do not refer to the source) <i>or</i> Evaluative comments lack reasoning</p>	<p>Candidate makes reasoned points of evaluation about the trustworthiness of the source but:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is lack of development in reasoning only one developed*, relevant point of evaluation about the source is made which has supporting evidence <p>*Developed points may include, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> evidence from the source evidence from other Social Science research reasons background information about conducting Social Science research 	<p>Candidate makes at least two developed* points of evaluation which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> address the strengths and weaknesses of the source are used to support a reasoned overall judgement(s) are supported by knowledge about conducting Social Science research 	<p>Candidate's evaluation meets the requirements for 4 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> judgements on strengths and weaknesses are supported by reference to relevant additional research/sources (this may include candidate's own research) judgement will include consideration of alternative approaches which may increase the trustworthiness of the source
Conclusion - marks awarded up to an overall maximum of 3			
0 marks	1 mark	2 marks	3 marks
<p>No evidence of concluding remarks</p>	<p>Concluding remarks simply summarise the key elements or main points</p>	<p>There is a clear overall judgement about the trustworthiness of the source</p> <p>The conclusion follows from a line of argument and is supported by reasons/ evidence</p>	<p>Candidate's conclusion meets the requirements for 2 marks and in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the line of argument integrates points of analysis and evaluation, using these to support the overall judgement expressed within the conclusion

Detailed Marking Instructions for each question

SECTION 1: POLITICAL ISSUES AND RESEARCH METHODS

Question		Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
1		30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <p>The media does play a key role in strengthening and enhancing democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutinises the work of governments • Educates the electorate • Improves transparency at all levels of government • Launches campaigns on behalf of interest groups • Endorses political parties to reflect its readership • Brings corruption and law breaking to light • Broadcasts democratic ideals • Fosters engagement and participation in politics • Identifies human rights abuses, constitutional infringements, etc. • Ensures elections are free and fair <p>The media arguably weakens and undermines democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Horseshoe coverage” during election time • Increased usage of “sound-bytes” • The manipulation of the press by some who set the agenda • Decline of party influence • Media now “king makers” • Image and ability to be telegenic • Campaigns are centred around maximising media coverage • Social media can exert considerable and constant influence • Factionalism of ideology and political parties can cause problems

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The media play a crucial role in holding governments to account both in the UK/Scotland and internationally. The Freedom of Information Act (2000) and Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act (2002) mean that the media are legally entitled to much of the information that is kept by public authorities. Journalists make approximately 12,000 requests for information from the UK Government each year. Around the world media coverage has sometimes lead to mass demonstrations (Egypt), increased pressure on powerful leaders such as President Putin (Russia) or early elections being called (Kazakhstan). • Television remains a key source of information for voters in the UK/Scotland and internationally. The Pew Research Centre (2010) found that television was the main source of political information for 54% of voters. <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidate should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question may focus on aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The media, or more specifically investigative journalism, has long had a “watchdog” role of bringing political corruption and the abuse of power by public officials to light, eg the impeachment of Philippine President Joseph Estrada (2000) and the UK Parliamentary expenses scandal (2009) are two examples. Some political scientists claim that the media act as “guardian of the people” ensuring that political officials exercise their elected mandate while others such as Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky suggest that journalists have not always acted independently and are too often part of the establishment. George Monbiot from the Guardian recently wrote about the established media’s resistance to change in his article <i>How the media shafted the people of Scotland</i>. • New media (websites, on-line newspapers and forums, blogs, etc) have allowed voters in the UK/Scotland and internationally to engage in politics like never before. Towner (2013) found, in his survey of college students in the USA, that new media has increased offline <i>and</i> online political participation particularly for young people. Halpern and Gibbs (2013), note that on-line forums and blogs may not provide in-depth political discourse, but they do provide space for political discussion in ways that have not existed in the past. Other research is more sceptical of the effect of new media in engaging voters. Nam (2012) notes that participation of voters in political discourse via social media tends to simply reinforce existing off-line political behaviour. It is an echo chamber of people with fixed views talking to others with the same fixed views.

Question			Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Media has launched campaigns on behalf of groups thereby enriching public discussion around an issue important to residents or a constituency. The Scotsman launched a campaign for a quick decision regarding a replacement crossing for the Forth Road Bridge in 2007. The newspaper thought the issue too important to face delays thereby “setting the agenda” for the public and Scottish Parliament. • The 2012 Obama campaign used Facebook to register more than a million voters online and \$690 million was raised for the campaign on-line in 2011 and 2012. More than 1 million supporters downloaded the Obama campaign’s Facebook application, suggesting that new media is engaging with young first-time voters. • <i>Reporters Without Borders</i>, founded in France in 1985, releases its World Press Freedom Index to undermine regimes around the world that do not respect a free press. WPF “spotlights the negative impact of conflicts on freedom of information and its protagonists.” Out of 180 countries, Finland, Netherlands and Norway were top 3; Turkmenistan, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Eritrea are bottom.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In <i>The Sound Bite Society</i>, Jeffrey Scheuer argues that the sound bite is the product of television’s increased power over other mediums of communication. He posits that the trend toward short, catchy snippets of information has a negative impact on politics and often oversimplifies or misrepresents complex issues. • Louw (2010) points out, in <i>The Media and the Political Process</i>, that when former US President Bill Clinton first ran for the White House he developed a “rapid response strategy” which included researching the opposition and anticipating “bad news” before it broke to the media. All press conferences were negotiated with producers of the major media outlets so the Clinton team could better dictate which topics were allowed to be discussed. • The repackaging of Nicola Sturgeon is considered by some to be a key factor in the increased popularity of the Scottish National Party. This repackaging was even dubbed “Project Nicola” by the <i>Scotsman</i> and proves just how important “image” is in politics. The <i>Telegraph</i> reported that this repackaging involved voice coaching from Sir Sean Connery, a Weightwatchers regime, highlights in her hair, and additional make-up. Designer clothes, such as the Edinburgh-based fashion label Totty Rocks, have now become a staple of Sturgeon’s wardrobe. This suggests that a relentless focus on image, at the expense of a deep awareness of the issues, is what voters are responding too. • Some suggest the influence of the media is on the decline. For example, the <i>Daily Mail</i> tried to claim that Ralph Miliband, the father of former Labour Party leader Ed Miliband, was a dangerous Communist who ‘hated Britain’. The attack did little to tarnish Miliband’s image and had little effect in changing the attitudes of Labour voters. • The media has become more important than the influence of the political parties themselves. 13.5 million people read the Sun and 12 million read The Mail, either in print or online, each week. Whereas, just over 1% of the UK population belongs to a political party. There are more members of the Caravan Club and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds than all of Britain’s political parties put together. • According to Anthony Loewenstein, author of <i>Democracy and Blogging</i>, blogs have democratised the political process, and allowed “average” citizens the chance to engage. • The media has sensationalised political campaigns and places them in a context where the focus is more on who is winning rather than the issues. Larry Sabato stated, in <i>Encyclopaedia of American Political Parties and Elections</i>, this style of journalism now fits in neatly with the media’s trend towards focusing on a come from behind winner and “penchant for using sports analogies to describe presidential politics”. • Beasley and Prat (2001) suggest that voters are rational thinkers and receive all of their information about political parties and politicians from the media. Voters can use the media to monitor the actions of politicians. • In Africa and India, for example, a free press and strong media have played a role in ensuring the government takes action in times of famine. Governments know that in-action can result

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>in a loss at the next election (Sen, 1984 from <i>Mass Media and Accountability</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peter Henley (BBC) notes that social media is fomenting a digital democracy. “When they write the history of the fall of Arab rulers in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya there will be a big chapter on the role of Facebook and Twitter.” The Arab youth have found social media to be a powerful weapon in overthrowing powerful despots across the Middle East. • In <i>Breaking the News: How the Media Undermine American Democracy</i>, James M. Fallows explains why many Americans are distrustful of the news media. He states increasingly that journalists “treat issues as complex as health-care reform and foreign policy as exercises in political gamesmanship.” • In <i>Digital Nation</i>, Katz includes reasons why and how the internet enhances, and will continue to strengthen, democracy. Spreading democracy, increasing voter participation and the fact that the internet cannot be sufficiently controlled by government are three such reasons. • “The Internet puts a premium on resources of mobilisation, favouring money and organisation. It favours sensationalised issues over “boring” ones. Almost by definition, it limits the ability to make unpopular decisions.” (Noam, 1981) <p>An example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks</p> <p>The media does play a key role in strengthening democracy, as voters are much more aware of the issues prior to elections. An educated and engaged electorate does constitute a stronger democracy with more meaningful representation. A more educated electorate is also more likely to hold a UK government to account to ensure that its manifesto is carried out. Clearly, many social scientists suggest that the media has a strong influence in determining the outcomes of elections, as social media has grown and become particularly helpful in getting first time voters to the polls. Research found that the creation of an additional private television station in Sweden, which had extensive political coverage, caused voter participation to rise slightly. However, others suggest that the press has too much influence on how people vote. They also suggest that there is so much negative coverage of politics in the print media that it ends up discouraging voters from voting at all. With newspapers in the UK backing different parties and some newspapers claiming to be “kingmakers” it is not surprising that the media is accused of being an obstacle to democracy in the UK.</p> <p>In examining media ownership in the UK, many claim that the situation is simply not democratic as too few owners control the major media outlets. Newspapers in Britain are privately owned and a small number of corporations own too much of the newspaper market. Rupert Murdoch’s <i>News International</i> is such an example because prior to the <i>News of the World</i> phone hacking scandal, <i>News International</i> controlled a third of the print media market. The <i>Sun</i> and <i>Sunday Times</i> are just some of the newspapers that Murdoch owned. Social scientists suggest that this gives owners too much influence as they can promote their</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>own political beliefs but also criticise politicians or political parties they disagree with.</p> <p>Such control then suggests that the print media, at least in the UK, is neither strengthened nor enhanced as a result of the patterns of ownership within the press.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains accurate knowledge, a developed and balanced point and a straightforward analysis and evaluation]</i></p> <p>An example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality</p> <p>One crucial factor in explaining the media’s role in strengthening and enhancing democracy is that it helps to prevent corruption within government. Evidence from Adera, Boix and Payne suggests that increased newspaper readership leads to increased political accountability and lower corruption when looking at data from approximately 100 different countries. Schulhofer-Wohl and Garrido found that in the USA, a year after Cincinnati’s largest daily newspaper closed, incumbents running for local office became more likely to win re-election and voters were less likely to vote. In addition to the influence of print media, “new media” now allows citizen journalists to release publicly embarrassing information on the World Wide Web. <i>GlobaLeaks</i> and <i>WikiLeaks</i> are two websites which have gained popularity through the release of information that governments would rather have kept secret. While the US government condemned Edward Snowden, many have suggested that the information he released about the National Security Agency’s massive surveillance programme has increased transparency and generated debate questioning the legality of the programme. This is clear indication of media strengthening, rather than detracting from democracy. Several legal scholars and, more recently, Senator Rand Paul have called the PRISM programme, which collects information about foreign nationals from major internet companies, unconstitutional. Paul has even introduced new legislation, in the form of the Fourth Amendment Restoration Act of 2013, to prevent the NSA from continuing the programme. Should the legislation become law, society can thank the Internet for making the work of government more transparent. Research from James Warycha concludes that the Internet, when made as available and free as possible, acts as a positive and constructive influence on civil society.</p> <p>However, some claim that the Internet does not strengthen or enhance democracy. Many cite the impact the Internet has had on traditional news media outlets, forcing many newspapers and traditional television news outlets to close or shrink. All of the major daily newspapers in the UK have seen their circulations shrink and three of the largest and oldest newspapers in the United States, the <i>Boston Globe</i>, <i>LA Times</i> and <i>Chicago Tribune</i>, were all recently up for sale. The Internet and 24/7 cable television news cycles have disrupted traditional sources of funding, and new forms of Internet journalism, which rely on crowdsourcing and bundling, have forced many daily newspapers in Europe and North America to cut costs. Journalists have been made redundant and bureau chiefs for many of the traditional</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>daily newspapers have shrunk operations. Social scientists studying the media suggest that newspapers are faced with considerable financial pressure to bring in advertising revenue. With quality broadsheet newspapers chasing smaller and smaller advertising revenues, many have had to change content to broaden their market appeal. This, according to some, has impacted the content of reporting. Those in journalism now claim that changes in the “old media” brought about by “new media” has weakened the quality of news reported. Thus, democracy is certainly not enhanced or strengthened as a result.</p> <p>Having said that, the technology community has always advocated that the Internet allows for new types of communities to connect and for individuals themselves to be empowered by the ability to post and express a point of a view in blogs, forums and political chat rooms. The internet can even make communicating with your local MSP or MP easier. However, access to others does not necessarily strengthen democracy. Research by Noam shows that on-line communities tend to be narrow minded and/or single issue driven. On-line communities are more stratified, which can stifle thoughtful political discussion or debate where a variety of viewpoints can be shared. On-line groups tend to also be more extreme as like-minded individuals reinforce each other’s viewpoints, suggesting that a town hall meeting-style of discussion is not likely to occur. In addition, many on-line communities are influenced by interest groups or owned by business, suggesting that a degree of bias exists in many on-line portal-hosting forums. Therefore, democracy is neither strengthened nor enhanced in this respect either.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains detailed and accurate knowledge, up-to-date exemplification, a range of relevant material, insightful analysis and provides context in relation to the information presented.]</i></p>

Question		Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
2.		30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <p>Political Ideology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberalism • Conservatism • Socialism/Marxism • Nationalism • Neo-liberalism • Classical liberalism • Thatcherism • The “Third Way” • Social democracy • “New” versus “Old” Labour <p>Government and political party policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment (renewable energy, road tax) • Economic policy (budget, taxation) • Health (privatisation, standard of care) • Education (reduce state control, tuition fees) • Home affairs (sentencing, immigration) • Foreign policy and security (Trident, military cuts) • Constitutional reform (reduce the number of MPs, voting age) • Other social policy (welfare reform, pensions) <p>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An in-depth examination of the extent to which governments and political parties in the UK/Scotland and internationally are motivated by ideology should be evident. Specific examples may come from political party manifestos, legislation, media coverage, PMQT/FMQ, ministerial or congressional debates, government publications, etc. • Candidates may include political ideas such as liberty, equality and the obligations and rights of citizens in the UK/Scotland and that of another country or countries. • Candidates could explain and exemplify the term “ideology” or understanding should be clearly illustrated. An ideology is a coherent set of beliefs or values that guide one’s actions. While political parties in the UK were founded along ideological lines many suggest that the importance of ideology to parties today has diminished considerably with many political pundits claiming the “end of ideology” among the main political parties.

Question			Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher quality responses would be expected to include a range of “ideologies” such as conservatism, socialism, liberalism, neo-liberalism, Classical Liberalism, Thatcherism, social democracy or the “Third Way” • Candidates that examine ideology in the USA could demonstrate a recognition that the two main political parties have always been regarded as “big tents”, incorporating more than one ideology. Both the Democrats and Republicans could be classed as “right of centre” on the political spectrum.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Republicans and Democrats reflect state differences, suggesting that there may be more ideological differences <i>within</i> the parties than <i>between</i> them. Southern Democrats in the “Bible belt” for example are motivated by conservative ideology to a much greater extent than more liberal Democrats from north eastern states. • In the UK there has been ideological merging in recent years with political commentators suggesting that “catch-all parties” have emerged in order to appeal to a broad range of voters. In the USA, parties have retained more of their ideological identity. Across Europe some claim that centrist parties are losing ground to new populist-extremist parties. Political scientist Paul Collier cites Greece, France, Spain, Italy, Sweden, and the Netherlands, among other countries, where this has happened. <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question may choose to focus on aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1990s, UK-based parties began to move away from ideology in order to win elections. The Conservative Party, for example, up to this point had always supported policies that clearly reflected their conservative ideas and this also held true for the Labour Party (socialism) and the Liberal Party (liberalism). • Candidates should examine and evaluate the reasons why ideology does not motivate political parties as it once did. • Candidates may refer to <i>The End of Ideology: On the Exhaustion of Political Ideas in the Fifties</i> by Daniel Bell. He suggests that the older, and grander, ideologies could no longer inspire and mobilise the masses. His belief was that there was a new consensus around the social democratic model and that radical change to reorder society was no longer viable for parties. Smaller and more incremental political policy changes would become the norm. Old ideology was no longer relevant to “sensible” voters. • A policy is a proposed or actual strategy targeting an issue or area of government provision. To determine the extent to which governments today are motivated by ideology, candidates should include fully developed examples to support their points. • Conservatism is an ideology which supports practical approaches to dealing with problems while seeking to maintain the status quo. Conservatism largely builds on existing policies and programmes as opposed to starting with a new or different idea. • Neo-liberalism is an ideology related to classical liberalism. Individual rights, small government and a free market are emphasised.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thatcherism was popular in the UK in the 1980s and 1990s and was closely associated with right-wing think-tanks such as the Adam Smith Institute. This approach combines neo-liberal economic policy stressing the importance of a free-market, with more orthodox social policies in areas such as crime and family. Elements of Thatcherism still resonate with many in the Conservative party today. • Socialism is an ideology which supports greater equality among social classes and a redistribution of wealth. Socialists support government intervention in the economy and in social policy to bring this about. Socialists believe that capitalism is to blame for the inequality that exists in society today. Revisionist socialists, or social democrats, accept capitalism, but believe that government has a responsibility to ensure that all social classes can access and share in the wealth of a country. More fundamentalist socialists suggest that true equality in society can only come through abolishing capitalism and establishing common ownership of land, resources and capital. • The UK Conservative-led coalition government ushered in austerity soon after taking office in 2010. Cutting the budget deficit to reduce national debt was a key priority for Cameron. The speed and extent of government cuts would suggest that government actions were in keeping with Conservative ideology. There were £6 billion in public spending cuts in the first year. Defence cuts included the number of regular Army Soldiers being slashed from 102,000 in 2010 to 82,000 by 2017. 16,000 police officers have been made redundant since 2010. There was a 52% cut in capital spending for education across the UK between 2009/10 and 2013/14. The National Audit Office revealed that spending on the maintenance of flood defences has fallen by 6% in real terms since 2010. The Royal Mail has now been sold and is fully privatised. Money spent on schools, hospitals, roads and energy projects has fallen by over £15 billion since 2010. The Foreign Office budget has shrunk from £2.4bn in 2009/10 to £1.7bn in 2013-14 prices. Since 2010, 13 consulates or consular offices have been closed. In 2013, the Department for Work and Pensions cut the Jobcentre Plus budget leading to 9,300 job redundancies. • The Conservative-led government was elected with a mandate to cut the number of migrants entering the UK. A cap was imposed on non-EU migrants in 2010. The Conservatives pledged to cut the number of skilled migrants from outside the EU to 20,700. Total net migration was to be cut to “tens of thousands each year” according to David Cameron in 2011. Such rhetoric and the Government’s policy aimed at substantially cutting migrant numbers suggests that government is motivated by conservative ideology in the UK. • In 1997, New Labour began to distance itself from trade unions. This move away from organised labour strongly suggests that the Labour Party was actively shedding its image of protecting the rights of the working class at the expense of employers. This move away from Socialist ideology continued during the Blair and Brown governments. Indeed, in May 2015, the UK’s largest trade union, Unite, threatened to cut links with the Labour Party and deprive the party of £millions in funding. This suggests that governments are not motivated by ideology.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 2015, after the election, Tony Blair urged Labour to return to the approach of New Labour that he had overseen, but which Ed Miliband had abandoned. He said that Miliband had alienated the business community with a more traditional left-of-centre agenda and failed to appeal to the upwardly mobile middle classes. “The route to the summit lies through the centre ground”. • In the USA, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) or Obamacare would suggest that Government policy in the United States is still motivated by ideology. Obamacare represents Government intervention in what was previously a privatised health care system. This government intervention is in keeping with the ideals of the Democratic Party. Political commentators would suggest that Obama and his policies are considerably left of centre in comparison to the last Democrat in the White House, the more centrist Bill Clinton. Therefore, healthcare is one example where the government is motivated by ideology. • In Germany, the SPD is a centre-left party, whose roots are in the labour movements of the 19th century. It suffered decline in the early 2000s, after unpopular welfare cuts and the formation of the Left Party in 2007. As a result, Frank Walter-Steinmeier has pledged to introduce a minimum wage and to decommission nuclear power stations by 2020. This suggested they moved away from their traditional ideology, but are now returning to it to re-gain their support. • German Green Party has abandoned the strict pacifist principles upon which it was founded. While it retains its ideology of ‘environmental activism’, the scope of the party has broadened to include introducing legislation while in coalition on same-sex marriage etc. • Sweden’s Liberal People’s Party has become more conservative and is now clearly a party of the right. • Regional parties in Belgium that reflect “identity” have recently made gains especially in Flanders • In Brazil where party loyalty is weak the Brazilian Socialist Party and the Communist Party of Brazil have long had influence in politics <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</p> <p>A recent example of a party that has “detoxified” itself to move away from its traditional conservative ideology in order to broaden its appeal is David Cameron’s Conservative party. While many European countries such as France have long had a history of centrist politics, the move to the centre in the UK has been a more recent trend. Elected to lead the Conservative Party in 2006 because he had appeal beyond the party faithful, Cameron has slowly moved the Party and government away from being run on “ideology”. Early on, Cameron recognised that too many voters saw the image of the Conservative Party as “nasty” and he sought to rebrand the party to appeal to those who normally might not vote Conservative. The Conservative Party’s logo was changed</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>with the adoption of the new green tree logo in order to court the “green vote”. Cameron was quick to distance himself from Thatcherite policies and even asserted that Thatcher was wrong when she stated that “there was no such thing as society”. Many government policies today do not reflect what British voters would consider policies shaped by traditional conservative ideology. The Conservative Party which emerged from the Tory Party in the 1830s might not recognise the Conservative government’s policies on the environment and social welfare, for example. In the run-up to the 2010 General Election, Cameron was accused of “playing to the galleries” with speeches that simply sought to capture votes from the centre rather than uphold traditional conservative ideology. Clearly, the Conservative government today is not motivated by ideology as it once was.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, relevant supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</i></p> <p>Example of an extract that would be considered high quality:</p> <p>To suggest that governments and political parties today are no longer motivated by political ideology would be mistaken. In Greece, Sweden and Spain gains have been made in recent elections by political parties that continue to accentuate ideology. Greece provides the clearest example as austerity has steered many voters to not only the nationalist Golden Dawn party but also anti-austerity parties such as the Communist Party of Greece (KKE) and the Coalition of the Radical Left (SYRIZA). However, perhaps one of the best examples in Europe of a party in power that is very much motivated by ideology is the Scottish National Party (SNP). It is a party that has advanced its left of centre policies in keeping with its social democratic roots. Many of its policies, ranging from supporting same-sex marriage to unilateral nuclear disarmament to the building of affordable social housing, are consistent with other social democratic parties in Europe such as the Social Democrat Party in Finland and the Social Democrats in Denmark. The SNP supports policies which aim to redistribute wealth gradually while respecting capitalism and a free market economy. Progressive personal taxation and free tuition for higher education are social policies that are “populist” as well as social democratic in scope. Therefore, one could argue that the SNP have not wavered from an ideological standpoint; indeed, far from it, they actually very much uphold the ideology upon which they were founded.</p> <p>However, the SNP are a party who are pragmatic and, while they have held to their traditional social democratic values in many respects, they have recently broadened their appeal to be a party that offers more than just independence. It is perhaps fair to argue, then that “nationalist” ideology has motivated the SNP a great deal less since losing the referendum. They are a party that is growing on a “Scotland first” platform, but their growth in popularity in the recent General Election is in part down to Scots who are voting SNP for reasons other than to gain independence.</p>

Question			Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
				<p>The Scottish Government, led by a repackaged and softer First Minister Nicola Sturgeon, have developed a range of policies which appeal to a wide range of voters, not simply traditional nationalist, nor simply traditional Labour voters. An end to unfair policies like the so-called Bedroom Tax, a higher minimum wage and opposition to any further privatisation of the NHS are all “social democratic” in scope rather than “nationalist”. This seems to be as clear an indication as any that parties of government are no longer so concerned with ideology, as they perhaps are with winning votes.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains reference to several key aspects related to the question, detailed evidence, analysis leading to synthesis and comparison of similarity and differences between key factors.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
3.	30	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 30 marks.</i></p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addressing the question throughout • having a coherent structure and analysis • up-to-date exemplification • secondary analysis, eg newspaper articles and documentaries • implicit conclusions throughout the essay • alternative viewpoints/arguments • analysis in the context of the United Kingdom/Scotland and at least one other country • international comparator country/countries do not have to be fully democratic with free and fair elections or have directly elected representatives <p>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers of Executives • Powers of Judiciaries • Powers of Legislatures • Balance of powers • Systems of checks and balances • Constitutional arrangements and protocols • Examples of checks/blocks by other branches of government on Executive • Elements which allow Executives to override/veto/block checks and balances • Political party influence on Executive power <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p><i>Candidates should make reference to any relevant international comparator(s).</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question may focus on aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicameral legislatures (USA, Australia, Argentina, Russia) allow for greater scrutiny and can effectively reduce the power of leaders in comparison to unicameral legislatures (China, Bulgaria, Croatia). • Nations with new and/or weak constitutional government allow for a greater degree of presidential/prime ministerial/leader abuse.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial independence is a prerequisite in curbing potential abuse of power among presidents/prime ministers/leaders. <p><i>The United Kingdom/Scotland</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The personality of a Prime Minister/First Minister can increase his or her influence. • Recent examples, however, suggest Prime Ministerial/First Ministerial power may not be increasing. • Gordon Brown’s personality was thought to reduce his influence in Government. • Select Committees at Westminster have gained influence in recent years. • The Freedom of Information Act has allowed the media to hold the Prime Minister to account. • Many political scientists and pundits suggest that prime ministerial power in the UK has gradually increased since 1997 when Tony Blair took office. • Prime Minister’s Question Time (PMQT) and First Minister’s Questions (FMQ) can alter a party leader’s image and popularity. Question Time is perhaps best known to the public as a visible mechanism for the legislature checking the power of the executive. • Most would suggest that PMQT/FMQ does little to magnify or reign in the power of the Prime Minister/First Minister and is instead used by them to highlight the success of their government or the weaknesses of the opposition. • The UK does not have a written constitution so relies on precedence embodied in written documents, within statutes, court judgments, works of authority and treaties. The constitution has other unwritten sources, including parliamentary constitutional conventions. • The Legislature holding the Executive to account. The House of Commons held the Executive to account over military intervention in Syria. Prime Minister Cameron had advocated for British military involvement but sought a vote in the House of Commons. The government motion was defeated 285-272 in August 2013 suggesting that the Legislature can indeed limit the power of the Executive. • The House of Commons alone has the power to pass a motion of no confidence in the Government. Should this occur it requires the Government either to resign or seek fresh elections. The Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011 turned this principle in to law suggesting that the legislature can check the power of the Executive. • While parliament has the power to remove individual members of the Government through impeachment proceedings this has not happened for over a century. • In the UK, and other common law jurisdictions, the executive and legislature are closely entwined. The Prime Minister and a majority of his or her ministers are Members of Parliament and sit in the House of Commons. The executive is, therefore, present at the heart of Parliament.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By contrast, in the USA, the President may not be a member of the legislature (Congress), and is elected separately from congressional elections. This may result in the President being a member of a different political party from the majority of members of Congress. • The UK's close relationship between the executive and legislature is thought to provide stability and efficiency in the running of government. It has been described as "a system that intentionally promotes efficiency over abstract concerns about tyranny" (Krotoszynski). • The Prime Minister is usually both head of the executive branch and leader of the majority party in the legislature, which gives the executive branch much more freedom of action than a President usually enjoys in a presidential system of government (Benwall and Gay). In fact, as the PM is the leader of the dominant part in parliament, party discipline and the whip system routinely dictate that the Executive exerts control over the Legislative, rather than the latter acting as a check on the former. • Former Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, set out some of the arguments for the efficiency of the mixed UK system in comparison to the American system of separation of powers. The Executive were able to persuade Parliament to put banking reforms straight through during the 2008 banking crisis. In comparison, the Americans took weeks and months to get those provisions through their legislature as a result of the issues that arise from the separation of powers. These issues often include division and deadlock. • The convention of ministerial responsibility establishes the accountability of government to Parliament. Thus, the legislature has a check on government power. • The Parliamentary Voting System and Constituencies Act 2011 will cut the number of MPs from 650 to 600. This is likely to be introduced for the 2020 election. This will increase the influence of the Executive within the House of Commons as the number of paid ministers who vote with the Government (or resign) is likely to remain the same. This will increase the power of the Executive relative to the Legislature. <p><i>International Comparator - United States of America</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many candidates will likely include an examination of the three branches of government in the United States and the system of "checks and balances" there, as detailed in the US Constitution. • The USA has seen an "imperial" president emerge since the end of the Cold War. 9/11 has furthered the influence of the Commander-in-Chief. • The Supreme Court can declare the acts of both Congress and the President to be unconstitutional. • The President does not sit in the Legislature, in contrast to the UK where the Prime Minister sits in the House of Commons and represents a constituency.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States has a written and codified Constitution which adheres closely to the doctrine of separation of powers. Article I grants powers to the legislature; article II gives executive power to the President; article III creates an independent judiciary. A US president can issue an executive order, which has the full effect of law and is directed to federal agencies that are charged with carrying out the order. Obama has signed over 200 Executive Orders, but this ranks him behind all of his modern predecessors except George H.W. Bush, who only served one term. George W. Bush (291), Bill Clinton (364), Ronald Reagan (381) and even Jimmy Carter (320), who served just four years, all issued more orders. An Executive Order does not need legislative approval. The Constitution provides for an Executive Order to be overridden by Congress, but this is extremely rare. The Supreme Court can overturn an Executive Order. President Clinton had two Executive Orders invalidated by the Supreme Court. • Constitutional checks and balances give Congressmen and Congresswomen real power to battle the President - particularly when the president does not have majority loyalty in both the House and Senate. The 114th Congress has a Republican majority in the House of Representatives and Senate. This is the largest Republican majority since 1931. • James Thurber, political science professor from American University, refers to party splitting between the White House and Congress as “the new normal” and notes that since 1980 the two main parties have also split Congress with one having a majority in one chamber and the other party having a majority in the other chamber. • Commander-in-chief, perhaps one of the American President’s greatest powers, is the ability to use military power quickly. While only Congress can declare war (War Powers Act), American presidents have used military power in Panama, Kosovo, Lebanon and Egypt without congressional approval. <p>Other International Comparators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In France the president has considerable power and is the only official allowed to declare war and sign treaties. The French president can also dissolve the National Assembly. The president cannot introduce legislation in to the National Assembly under normal circumstances which is an important check on the President’s power. • In Hungary there are four independent branches (the parliament, the government, the court system, and the Office of the Public Accuser). The Office of the Public Accuser is a direct link to the people and is there to allow citizens to come forward with concerns about government corruption. • Switzerland has a non-Presidential separation of powers and is run by a seven-member executive branch, the Federal Council. The Federal Council is appointed by parliament with a judiciary that does not have the power of review. The judiciary is however separate from the other branches.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would receive half marks</p> <p>The House of Commons does have the power to scrutinise the work of the government in several ways. Select Committees are one such way for the House of Commons to investigate and call to account the executive. Department select committees were established in 1979 to more closely examine government policy and departments. Made up of backbenchers to reflect party balance in the Commons and elected by secret ballot, select committees have been involved in many high profile cases. For example, the Health Select Committee investigated concerns about the coalition government’s proposals for NHS reform in 2011. This resulted in the Health and Social Care Bill being changed. Select Committees write reports and make recommendations, but governments are not required to accept their recommendations. According to a report by the Constitution Unit in 2011 these recommendations are acted upon only about 40% of the time. Thus, in the UK the legislature can check the power of the executive through the work of Select Committees, but most of the time this does not result in the government changing policy.</p> <p>Another check that the House of Commons (Legislature) has on sitting governments is that the second largest party, who are not included in the government, forms Her Majesty’s official opposition. During the Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government this was the Labour Party led by Ed Miliband. This opposition allowed for public scrutiny during Prime Minister’s Question Time (PMQT) and would present themselves as a government-in-waiting. If the government’s majority is small the official opposition can influence government policy by cutting deals and compromising. However, with the government controlling the parliamentary timetable the opposition has few opportunities to choose topics for debate. For example, opposition parties are only permitted to set the debate for 20 days each parliamentary year which makes defeating the government on an opposition motion rare. Thus, the ability of the House of Commons (Legislature) to check the power of the government (Executive) exists, but many would suggest that it is indeed limited.</p> <p>In Asia, the region’s quickest growing power China does also have checks in place to limit Presidential power. The constitution limits the President to ten year terms and offers the potential for a more independent executive, legislative, and judicial branches but in reality the executive has a lot of control, with limited checks from the legislature. The Standing Committee of the Politburo makes most of the decisions, with the National People’s Congress acting as more of a ‘rubber stamp’ to these, than a check. It only meets once a year for a fortnight so it could be argued that party elders act as a more substantial check on the executive than either the legislative or judicial branches.</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality</p> <p>Many journalists covering the US presidency suggest that President Obama has exercised unprecedented power since assuming office in 2008. He has bypassed Congress and acted unilaterally in many areas, signing Executive Orders and appointing dozens to newly created posts to meet the modern demands of the Executive. Although he has signed fewer Executive Orders in comparison to other recent US presidents, it is the nature of those Orders which brings in to question the ability of the legislative and judicial branches to check the power of the Executive. “I’ve got a pen and I’ve got a phone,” Obama was quoted as saying in response to the inability of Congress to pass legislation in 2014 (Washington Post). His willingness to sign more Executive Orders and exercise his constitutional authority to appoint czars for the environment and Middle East affairs suggests that the power of the American presidency is growing. Obama’s “czar appointments” have power similar to cabinet officers, but Senate confirmation is not required. In addition, on foreign affairs and national security issues Obama has used his power as Commander-in-Chief to intervene in Libya without Congressional approval and has launched 8 times more drone strikes than his predecessor, George Bush. According to the Journal of Investigative Reporting, the Obama administration has launched over 390 drone strikes, some against American citizens. In addition, to overcome Congressional deadlock the Obama administration halted the deportation of approximately five million illegal immigrants by Executive Order. He has signed 23 Executive Orders on gun control alone. Clearly, the reach of the modern American president is greater now than ever which suggests that the ability of Congress or the Supreme Court to check the power of the Executive is waning.</p> <p>However, some political commentators dispute the notion that the American presidency is left unchecked. In June 2014, the Obama administration sought to avoid Senate confirmation of three National Labor Relations Board member appointments. By appointing the three members over a three day Congressional break Obama invited controversy. In a 9-0 ruling the Supreme Court ruled that Obama’s actions were unconstitutional as the Senate was not truly in recess. Additionally, in 2012, the Supreme Court again ruled against the Obama administration in two notable cases. The court ruled against allowing the police to track cars by GPS and the Court also struck down an Environmental Protection Agency wetlands case brought forward by the Obama administration. Therefore, to suggest that the judicial branch has no influence on the Executive is misguided as some Executive actions have been declared unconstitutional in keeping with the spirit of the Founding Fathers.</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
4.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of online surveys compared to face-to-face interviews:</p> <p><i>Online surveys may be appropriate because:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information can be obtained quickly using this method. Respondents can email information back across wide geographical areas, en masse and instantly. • Ease of access allows for on-line surveys to be accessed on laptops, PCs, smartphones, tablets, etc. thus increasing response and completion rates. • The information obtained should be easy to quantify providing closed questions are used. This will make data easy to analysis as open-ended, detailed responses are not given. This social science methodology results in more reliable data. • Respondent anonymity means respondents are more likely to provide open and honest answers in comparison to face-to-face interviews resulting in higher response and completion rates. Validity and reliability improves as a result. • It is inexpensive in terms of both time and cost. This is due to the fact that electronic surveys can be quickly processed, sent and received with relatively low financial costs (public libraries can provide access to PCs free of charge) • Participants can pick a time that is convenient to take the survey and on-line surveys are generally quick and easy to complete thus increasing reliability. • Images, audio, or video to the questions in the survey can also be used to enrich questions or provide clarity to instructions, thus increasing the validity and reliability of results. • The order of the questions in an online survey can be changed and “skip navigation” allows respondents to jump over questions they do not have an opinion on or for questions that are not relevant. This way, a survey can be tailored to each participant as he or she proceeds. • Surveys can be tailored to the individual participant and changed as the participant proceeds. Depending on participant answers, questions can be reordered or skipped thereby adding to the validity of results. • The researcher will probably not be present when the respondent completes the survey online (unless web cams/video conferencing techniques are used). Therefore, the opportunity to influence responses is not provided and objectivity is more likely. • If web cams are used, researchers could ask supplementary, more in depth, probing questions and clarify any miscomprehension. • Web cams also allow validity to be confirmed as respondents demeanour can be ascertained eg voice tone, body language, and facial expression.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Online surveys may be less appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web-based surveys may have cost implications as technology which can be expensive to purchase, maintain, repair and upgrade. • Respondents may not have Internet access (eg, elderly voters) inhibiting response and completion rates. • Sampling methods can be compromised when using email addresses or website visitation data. Sampling bias occurs. • On-line surveys assume a basic of level of literacy which could pose problems if trying to obtain information. Respondents to on-line surveys are also known to be more technologically competent thus skewing results. • Lack of a trained supervisor present may mean that questions which arise during the on-line survey may go unanswered or questions may be answered incorrectly. • On-line surveys may lead to cooperation problems as intended respondents may consider email notification as spam and delete. • Requires a certain level of technical expertise by the researcher and technical problems could occur. For example, some pop-up boxes in online surveys using Javascript have been known to not open. • If web cams/web conferencing are used, the researcher could influence subject responses. Voice tone, facial expression, body language and leading questions could be used to influence and invalidate responses. • It is difficult to maintain the same conditions eg voice tone, demeanour of interviewer. Therefore, this may elicit divergent/ different responses from subjects sampled especially of supplementary/follow up questions are posed. • It can be expensive in terms of time to quantify data especially if oral responses are given. This will be particularly onerous if web cams are used if all responses are not emailed back. • Sampling may be unrepresentative. Lack of control over sample who may respond multiple times. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Monkey, Survey Gizmo and Smart Survey. Useful for surveying public opinion. • Polling organisations routinely use online surveys, eg Ipsos MORI, Panelbase, to sample public opinion at local, national and European elections. <p>Face to face interviews may be appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The researcher is able to see the respondent first hand. This means that the facial expression, body language, and emotional state of this respondent can be gauged. This is advantageous because you can detect whether the respondent is being honest and thus providing valid data. Information obtained using this method may be more qualitatively superior to other methods. This is because the researcher will be on hand to clarify any confusion on the part of the respondent, if for example they do not understand a question or need questions to be rephrased. Also, quality of data gained can be enhanced because follow up or supplementary questions can be asked.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The researcher is guaranteed a higher response rate. This is because they have probably made arrangements with the respondent(s), mutual consent; prior agreement has been made to conduct the interview. • More in-depth info can be sought. The researcher may be able to obtain info they hadn't previously considered, been aware of; they only got this information because they spoke directly to the person and the information was volunteered by them. This is because the researcher may develop a close relationship with respondents given you meet them in person; respondent may be more willing to divulge information. <p>Face to face interviews may be less appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an expensive way to extract data both in terms of time and money. It will be time consuming to make arrangements with suitable respondents. Questions will have to be pre-prepared. The responses will have to be written up/collated afterwards (Info from a video-link/dictaphone transcribed into written format). As most questions will probably be open-ended. • In financial terms, paying for training or to get a trained interviewer is expensive. Finally, it takes longer to extract data using this technique, therefore, even more money will be necessary. • The information extracted may not be qualitatively sound. This is because it may be difficult for the researcher to be objective. This arises as the researcher may ask leading questions. This may result if the respondent gives an answer which he/she thinks the researcher wants and not the correct response. Therefore, results are invalid. • It is difficult to test whether results are reliable. This is because the wording or way in which questions are asked may alter; subjectivity (bias) may be used. Hence, the interviewees/respondents may be influenced to give different responses depending upon the approach/ demeanour of the interviewer, ie the way he/she asks questions. • Gaining access to some respondents may be difficult (eg Prime Minister) thus impacting the validity of data gained. • Sample size can be limited depending on the number of people to interview. Distance of some interviewees may make a face-to-face interview costly and impractical. <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with elected representatives, candidates, academics and voters <p><i>Credit can be given for any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principals for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</p> <p>Online surveys would be appropriate for gathering information about voting behaviour for General Elections as it would allow the researcher to sample a wide range of people, quickly and relatively inexpensively. If surveys were kept brief and contained mainly closed questions, it would also be easy for the researcher to analyse data gathered.</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>However, the researcher has no way of verifying whether a representative, cross section of people were sampled. The researcher would also be unable to contact particular residents to ask follow up or supplementary questions unless specific contact details were provided. If surveys were not anonymous respondents may feel compromised by their responses and submit invalid information.</p> <p>Face to face interviews allow researchers to validate information as facial expression, voice tone and body language of respondents can be gauged. Researchers will also be able to verify that the actual respondents are taking part in the research from the targeted individuals he/she has selected to sample. However, given people cast their vote as a secret ballot, voting behaviour is an issue which a significant number of people may be reluctant to disclose as how they cast their vote is an issue of personal choice.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two points of balanced analysis with straightforward supporting evidence. The points lack syntheses across each research method discussed.]</i></p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</p> <p>Online surveys eg Survey Gizmo and Survey Monkey are effective for collating evidence into voting behaviour during General Elections. On election day on-air seats prediction (simultaneously on BBC, ITV and Sky) based on exit polls was Conservative 316, Labour, 239, SNP 58, Liberal Democrat 10, others 27). The actual result of the election was Conservative 331, Labour 232, SNP 56, Liberal Democrat 8, others 23.</p> <p>The 2015 exit-poll prediction was thus inaccurate as it had been in 2005 and 2010. Many commentators had warned beforehand that the 2015 election would be an especially difficult one to predict. The exit-poll prediction was startlingly different from what had been indicated by commercial pre-election voting-intention polls. (The Observer, 2015). The exit poll strongly indicated the Conservatives as largest party, and the ultimate outcome of a small Conservative majority was clearly not ruled out. This was in stark contrast to predictions from pre-election polls, which had consistently shown Conservative and Labour neck-and-neck with neither party close to an overall majority.</p> <p>The outcome of the 2015 General Election could have been more accurately predicted using online surveys as responses could have been targeted to citizens in a national scale. Online surveys can be created quickly and answered from respondents all over the world. Many of those sampled could also participate in an online conference in order to form a focus group to test the findings. Validity could be strengthened by conducting a pilot survey prior to commissioning the main survey eg by revising the questions posed in the survey. Face to face interviews would be more time consuming and could be relatively impractical to distances between respondents to collate data.</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>It would be difficult to ensure that actual targeted respondents take part in the research if the researcher is not present when results are electronically submitted. Ethically respondents may lie or provide invalid information due to confusion regarding the context and/or wording of questions given the researcher is not present as in face to face interviews. Online surveys would have to be structured with closed questions which can limit scope for respondents to elaborate on given responses albeit they are easier for respondents to answer and therefore may ensure higher response rates are obtained. An obvious strength of face-to-face interviews is the scope to engage unstructured approaches in order to facilitate more probing and/or supplementary data to be extracted. Anonymity may guarantee higher response rates particularly given the context of the study; voting behaviour. This was identified as problematic by Humphreys (1965) research at Washington University when it unethically invaded the privacy and threatened the social standing of the subjects he surveyed when their identities were exposed in his studies.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two points of synthesised, balanced evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods with detailed analysis and referencing to relevant exemplification.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
5.	15	<p>Candidates can be credited in number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</p> <p>Credit reference to the following in critical evaluation of the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality newspaper • Name of author: employee of newspaper is given • Opportunity to correspond further with author by subscribing to newspaper, communicate through social network websites • Can access additional information/gauge opinions of others through comments link • Provision to use web links to obtain further information. • Can access additional information/gauge opinions of others through online social networks eg, Twitter. • Current and up-to-date information • Possibility of subjective content evidenced by headline, implying lack of balance in content • International comparative countries specified • Left-wing newspaper, possible bias against government • Specific issues about the source which support or detract from its validity <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Arguments that the source is trustworthy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The author has been recruited by the Guardian, a well-respected newspaper, with an international reputation for quality investigative journalism, to commission the report • The website address is published to verify the validity of the article and there are web links which can be opened to further verify validity and reliability • Date of publication shows that it is a contemporary source • Reference is made to a range of organisations who conduct opinion polls, eg ICM, Ipsos Mori, YouGov, ComRes, OPINIUM, Populus, Survation, TNS and Lord Ashcroft. • Reputable private and official organisations are cited London School of Economics, Office of National Statistics (ONS) • Further information can be sought through online discussion • Further information can be sought through online social networks eg, Twitter. Personal twitter handle of author is also given. • Source provides detail of sample used by cited data and references organisations responsible for collating this data (ONS/ National Readership Survey) • Additional information can be sought through the links at the bottom of the article.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Arguments that the source's trustworthiness is questionable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guardian is partisan. Information will be subjective given it opposes Conservative Party policies. Information is therefore likely to be biased when making reference to the Conservative/ Liberal Democratic Coalition led Government. • Author's name and title is unspecified. • Headline and content of articles uses some emotive, pejorative language synonymous with prejudicial views influenced by political slant of newspaper. • Information as to the authors' role/academic background is unspecified. • Reference to citations is narrative in tone and unsubstantiated in parts and therefore validity is questionable. • Extracts are adapted from original sources so key content maybe filtered out. • The research is qualitative and may be subjective particularly where lack of exemplification is given to substantiate points. Article was inaccurate in respect of 2015 General Election outcome. <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks.</p> <p>The authors of each article have been recruited by the Guardian newspaper which is a quality publication of international acclaim. Information can be validated by searching for other articles using the online search engine. Online discussion from others can also be drawn upon to check the reliability of data published in each article through various social networking routes, eg Facebook and Twitter.</p> <p>However, like most newspapers, the Guardian also contains editorial bias. It is notorious for taking a left-wing, liberal perspective on contemporary events and issues. In order to engage on-line discussion confidentiality may be compromised in respect of voting intention which ostensibly is a confidential process ('secret ballot). This limits the researcher's ability to engage video conferencing and follow up research unless participants are willing to divulge personal contact details.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains basic analysis and evaluation of both methods; compares, contrasts and synthesises relevant limited exemplification.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality.</p> <p>Given the fact that the source is a published daily in paper format and updated online 24/7, the information is highly contemporary. The publication is widely read and internationally renowned for its quality reporting. It also references a wide range of well-respected organisations eg London School of Economics, ICM, Ipsos Mori, YouGov and ComRes. These organisations use academically accepted methodologies and have a reputation for accuracy. The online version source also allows for any errors and or omissions to be inserted to further enhance validity of content reported. The option to browse stated related topics also allows the researcher to verify reliability and validity of the source. Details of how each organisation collates data is also given to account for sampling error and there is also reference to previous General Elections (2005 and 2010). This further tests the reliability of the report and allows for reliability to be verified by drawing on empirical data collated by different organisations using discrete sampling sets. Aggregate analysis of voting outcome is drawn using evidence across an extensive range of these organisations.</p> <p>However, some information impacts negatively on the validity and reliability of the source. This is because the role, title and academic background of each author is unspecified. This makes it impossible to contact the author to seek supplementary information and/or clarification about the source content eg retrospectively why many of the polls forecast the result inaccurately. Although there is scope for online discussion through comments section and additional links there may also be no way to authenticate who the authors are and how valid their information is unless they are willing to disclose personal correspondence details. The extra analysis links do however help to counter-this as an alternative vehicle to elicit information. The editorial bias of the publication, left-wing and liberal in orientation, means that some of the content, both analysis and exemplification will inevitably be selective, eg ‘The Pollsters Predict: Milliband Nudging Ahead’.</p> <p>Finally newspapers as the Guardian itself acknowledged have seen a decline in circulation. This decline in the Guardian’s case is offset by an increase in online readership. However, as the online readership gets free access to the articles, there is a greater requirement for advertising, this may have an influence on the content of the article which could make the source less trustworthy.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the validity and reliability of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and knowledge of the methodology.]</i></p>

SECTION 2: SOCIAL ISSUES, LAW AND ORDER, AND RESEARCH METHODS

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
6.	30	<p>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways <i>up to a maximum of 30 marks</i>.</p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Terrorism measures • Schedule 7 Anti-Terrorism Act • Freedom of Speech/guarantees and limitations • Treatment of detainees • ID Cards/Surveillance/Body Scanners other new technologies • DNA Data Base • Intrusion/Investigation into personal files/phones • Human Rights Act <p>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaknesses and strengths of government legislation • Human rights legislation and the difficulties and protections they produce • Recent intrusions into individual privacy and liberties • Extent and nature of recent terrorist activity • Government punitive strategies to deter and intercept planned terrorist attacks <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual liberties and the Governments duty of protection for the public would help to support this answer. • Communications Data Bill - ruled a violation of our Basic rights by the EU court of Justice • DRIP - Data Retention and Investigatory Powers Act 2014 was put through Parliament as an emergency on last day of Parliament. Dubbed 'Snoopers Charter'.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID Cards - The coalition government scrapped the ID card scheme calling it Labours 'erosion of civil liberties'. The practicality of ID cards were redundant on two main issues: terrorism and illegal immigration. Asylum seekers already had a system of carrying identifying documents in place and therefore carrying ID cards was a replication of information for these individuals. Terrorists, generally want to hide their 'intent not their identity'. Countries where the carrying of ID cards is currently enforced (France and Spain) have recently suffered terrorist attacks on their streets. The 2005 Madrid train bombers were carrying ID cards at the time of the attack, and this did not deter them. Former Home Secretary Charles Clarke admitted that ID cards would not have stopped the London bombings in 2005. The National Identity Register (NIR) was vulnerable to cyber-attack. London School of Economics states the cost of the scheme was between £10-20 billion in total before it was scrapped in 2011. • Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 allows an individual to be questioned for up to 9 hours without the right to remain silent or have legal representation. In 2012/13, 61,145 people were stopped and examined under schedule 7, down by 30% on three years earlier. Of those who were stopped last year, only 2,277 were held for more than one hour. From April 2009 to March 2012, only 1.2% of those stopped were held for more than three hours. (David Anderson QC, Annual Terrorism Legislation Report) • Full body scanners have been introduced to airports. The EU raised these scanners as a potential breach of our rights to privacy and legislated for an opt-out clause for passengers. This is despite the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) warning that airport body scanners are breaching privacy rights. Campaigners cite the scanners ability to show private medical conditions such as mastectomies, prosthetic limbs and catheters. • Indefinite detention for foreign nationals awaiting release or deportation in detention centres such as Yarl's Wood, many of whom have suffered lack of basic human rights in their home countries. • Stop and search powers are to be investigated in Scotland after it was found that the Scottish Police Services use of these common law powers were found to be greater than anywhere else in the UK. (HMICS - Audit and Assurance Review of Stop and Search) • In May 2012, the highly criticised section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 relating to stop and search without evidence of suspicion was repealed and replaced in the Protection of Freedoms Act. Presently a senior police officer must authorise an area to be designated for stop and search where there is reason to believe an act of terrorism may occur. However this still allows for stop and searches across most of London. (289,187 in 2013/14) • Russia has used National Security for occupation of neighbouring sovereign states. In contravention of international law. • Organisations like the Brennan Centre (USA) seek effective national security polices whilst protecting the people. Recent research relates to the Cyber Security Bill and Counter Violent Extremism Act.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would receive approximately half marks.</p> <p>The Government has had to take steps against those who would wish to do the public harm. Those steps have improved our safety. However they will also have impacted on our individual liberties. Schedule 7 of the Anti-Terrorism Act 2000 allows travellers to the UK to be detained and questioned for up to 9 hours without suspicion of wrongdoing to see if they are involved in terrorist activity. This allows the authorities to vet those arriving in the U.K to protect our national security. However in 2013 David Miranda - partner of Guardian Journalist Glen Greenwald was held for nine hours under the power after Greenwald published Edward Snowden's findings of the American's National Security Agencies security breaches. Scotland Yard has been threatened with legal action after it emerged thousands of individuals had been stopped using Schedule 7 powers for non-terrorism related offences. This shows very clearly that powers intended for use to protect National Security have impacted badly on our civil liberties.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</i></p> <p>Example of an extract that would be considered high quality:</p> <p>“People talk about national security versus civil liberties, but you can only enjoy your liberty if you have security” - Former Home Secretary Theresa May</p> <p>In protecting our National Security the Government has had to take decisive steps against those who would wish to do the public harm. Those steps have undoubtedly prevented some infringement on our everyday safety; however they will also have impinged on our individual liberties. Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 allows travellers to the UK to be detained and questioned for up to 9 hours without suspicion of wrongdoing in order to ascertain if they have committed terrorist related activities or intend to do so. This power allows the authorities to properly vet those arriving in the UK to ensure our national security. The powers which Theresa May recommended be cut back, allow no access to a lawyer and renege on the right to remain silent for the suspect - a breach of basic human rights and a debasement of civil liberties in the UK. In August 2013 David Miranda - partner of Guardian Journalist Glen Greenwald had his belongings seized and was held for nine hours under the power after Greenwald published Edward Snowden's National Security Agencies security breaches in the Guardian Newspaper. Scotland Yard has come under mounting pressure and threats of legal action after it emerged thousands of individuals had been stopped using Schedule 7 powers for non-terrorism related offences. This shows very clearly that powers intended for use to protect National Security have had a detrimental effect on individual liberties within the UK. However according to the Governments Public Consultation Briefing paper - “The number of terrorist-related arrests that result directly from a Schedule 7 stop each year is not large - about 20 annually between 2004-2009, leading to approximately 7 convictions each year.”</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>With a proportion of those seeking to commit terror offenses wishing to do so in the skies above our nation, it could be argued that those seven convictions are vital, and the powers may well act as a deterrent for many wishing to enter our country by air. Therefore it can be said that although the actions sanctioned in our airports by Transport Secretary Justine Greening have a detrimental effect on individual liberties the Alan Bennet quote ‘The loss of liberties is the price we pay for freedom’ is apt in this circumstance.</p> <p>Recent government actions by the USA to protect national security represent a threat to human rights, individual privacy and liberty has also attracted considerable controversy. President Barack Obama’s 2014 executive action on immigration protects millions of families in the US but leaves major rights concerns unaddressed.</p> <p>Concerns have been voiced that presidential action still leaves millions of people subject to unfair and harsh immigration laws and practices that cry out for reform (Antonio Ginatta, US advocacy director at Human Rights Watch). Recent polices have been condemned “The arrival of a new Congress in Washington after the mid-term election creates opportunities for policymakers to advance immigration reform that respects the rights of all.” (Human Rights Watch, May 2015).</p> <p><i>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a detailed judgement.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
7.	30	<p>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways <i>up to a maximum of 30 marks</i>.</p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theories of crime relating to disadvantaged groups • Disadvantaged groups as perpetrators of crime • Disadvantaged groups as victims of crime • Disparities in policing involving disadvantaged groups • Anomalies in sentencing disadvantaged groups for criminal behaviour • Stigmatisation of disadvantaged groups by the media in relation to crime <p>Credit references to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some groups are less likely to be in employment • Some groups are more likely to live in higher-crime areas • Some groups are more likely to be stopped by the police • Some groups are more likely in all stages of the criminal justice system to be treated more harshly than their white counterparts. <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Possible approaches to answering the question may focus on aspects of the following:</p> <p>Theories of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates could discuss many theories in relation to why those in ethnic minority groups could commit crime including sociological, physiological and biological theories. • Ethnic minorities put more of an emphasis on the importance of education than their white counterparts, with the Chinese, Indian and Black African groups significantly more likely to have degree level qualifications than their white counterparts. The traveller community were the most likely (60%) to have no qualifications (JRF- Dynamics of Diversity) • Unemployment - Education statistics however do not translate into employment as members of the Black minority group are 2.5 times as likely to be unemployed as members of the White ethnic group - 15% and 6% respectively (parliament.uk report- Unemployment by ethnic background 2015)

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parenting - The demarcation between public and private concerns seems to be in evidence in different ethnic groups (JRF.com) with ethnic minority parents more comfortable speaking to authorities about issues such as housing complaints, than mental health or behavioural issues with their children. • Young men (27%) are as likely to commit crime as young women (26%) refuting Labelling rhetoric (Office for National Statistics, 2015) • Feminist Criminology Smart (1976) Campbell (1981) Heindensohn (1985) criticises the fact that sociological theories do not acknowledge that women can be responsible for committing crime. Such theories are invalid as they pursue, “An exclusive interest in male criminality in a comfortable world of academic machismo” (Heindensohn, 1985) • 37.5% of 16/17 year olds were unemployed, and these are the most likely to commit crime. Suggests poverty is linked to crime and thus supports Marxist theory. <p>Perpetrators of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of the UK prison population are black in comparison with blacks comprising 2.8% of the general population (Prison Reform trust) • According to the Governments report ‘Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System’ (2013) Black people made up 8.3% of all arrests in England and Wales - meaning their minority group was overrepresented by almost 300%. • Per 1000 of population, a black person is nearly three times as likely to be arrested/arrest as a white person, while a person from a mixed ethnicity group is twice as likely. Asian and White people were slightly under-represented in the likelihood of arrest. Since arrests are evidence based this could show a higher likelihood in ethnic minority groups committing crime. • The number of women in prison nearly trebled between 1993 and 2005. This has started to slowly reverse, but there are still over 2,000 more women in prison today than there were twenty years ago. On 15 May 2015 there were 3,889 women in prison in England and Wales (Ministry of Justice,2015) • Middle class people may perpetrate substantial amounts of crime but white collar crime tends to be unrecorded eg MPs fraudulently claiming expenses and high ranking police officers taking cash settlements for disclosing information to journalists. • Official government data supports Marxist thesis which claim that poorer people are likely to commit crime against other poor people. This figure is similar to that of those belonging to the 25-43 (23%) and 45-54 age range also 23% (Office For National Statistics, 2015) • The numbers for males convicted or cautioned for theft was 123,700 while for women it was only 45,200 men which supports Labelling and Delinquent Sub Culture theories. (Office for National Statistics, 2015)

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Victims of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethnic minority groups are consistently more likely to be victims of personal crime than the white ethnic group, with those of mixed ethnicity more than twice as likely as whites to be victims of crime at around 11% and 5% respectively. • 11% of homicide victims were black in 2012/13, in comparison to 3% of population, this compares negatively with 77% of victims belonging to the white ethnic group compared with 86% of the population. Asian and mixed ethnicity groups were comparable with their respective populations. (ONS: Focus on Violent Crime) • 16-24 year olds were most likely (26%) to be victims of crime and not as Delinquent Sub-Culture theorists claim the perpetrators (Office for National Statistics, 2014) • Marxist theory is undermined by the fact that unemployed people (23%) as likely to be victims of crime as those in jobs (21%) (Office for National Statistics, 2015) <p>Victims of possible discrimination in the criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Equality and Human Rights Commission, there is now greater disproportionality in the number of black people in prisons in the UK than in the United States. • According to EHRC (Race Disproportionality in Stops and Searches, 2011-12) Black people in some areas are 29 times more likely to be stopped and searched than members of other ethnic groups, showing possible evidence of racial profiling on behalf of the police - 90% of Stop and Searches lead to no arrest for blacks and 93% for Asians. • Again in sentencing Black offenders are seen to be given more and longer custodial sentences. The most common sentence for white and mixed ethnic groups was a community sentence whilst for blacks and Asians it was immediate custody. Robbery was the only offence where whites were seen to be given the same length of sentence as their black and Asian counterparts. • According to Frances Done - Youth Justice Board there are cultural disparities of whites entering early guilty pleas and therefore receiving more lenient sentencing than ethnic minority groups who are more likely to plead not guilty (guardian.com) • Men represent 95% of the prison population in England and Wales (Prison Reform Trust, 2015). Similarly, in Scotland, as of August 2015, women comprise only 381 of the entire 8002 prison population (Scottish Prison Service, 2015). The same pattern can be seen in a range of countries, eg in Finland 90%, USA 91% and China 94% of the prison population are men. • Most women entering prison under sentence (82%) have committed a non-violent offence. In 2014, 41% of women entering custody under sentence for theft and handling stolen goods (Ministry of Justice, 2015) • Most women entering prison under sentence (82%) have been found guilty of committing a non-violent offence. In 2014, 41% of women entering custody under sentence for theft and handling stolen goods illustrating that females appear more likely to be prosecuted for particular types of crimes involving loss eg shoplifting and handling stolen goods(Ministry of Justice, 2015)

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most women entering prison serve very short sentences. In 2014, 58% of sentenced women entering prison were serving six months or less. In 1993 only a third of women entering custody were sentenced to six months or less (Criminal Justice Alliance, 2015) People aged 50 and over currently make up only 14% of the prison population. There are 11,720 people aged 50 and over in prison in England and Wales - 3,984 are aged 60 and over. However, individuals aged 60 and over are the fastest growing age group in the prison estate. The number of sentenced prisoners aged 60 and over rose by 164% between 2002 and 2015 (Ministry of Justice, 2015) • Members of some disadvantages groups in every western country are disproportionately likely to be arrested, convicted and imprisoned for violent, property and drug crimes, eg Afro Caribbeans in England, Canada and the USA, North Africans Arabs in the Netherlands and France, Aborigines in Australia. <p>Stigmatisation in society due to world events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the military conflict in the middle east and again since the murder of Lee Rigby there has been marked incidents of islamophobia in the UK with 40-60% of Mosques being attacked since 9/11(Anti-Muslim Hate Crime and the Far Right: Prof. Nigel Copsey) • Again since the unrest in Gaza in July 2014 there have been a marked 25% increase between 2011-2014 in anti-Semitic events in the UK with Theresa May calling the figures “ deeply concerning” (Cst.org.uk Anti-Semitic Incident Report 2014) <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks.</p> <p>“One of the ways that disadvantaged groups are affected by crime more than other groups in society is because of racism in the police force. Studies of police officers in France show they stop people on the basis of ethnicity and dress more than on the basis of suspicious behaviour. People from the black community in France are more than ten times more likely to be stopped and searched than whites which is a similar situation to that faced by black minority groups in the UK where blacks make up 14% of all stop and searches even though they only make up 3% of the population. This evidence suggests racial profiling of disadvantaged groups is an issue. Racial profiling by French police of black, north-African males has also increased since the Charlie Hebdo terrorist attacks in 2015. According to Becker’s Labelling theory once a group is labelled as deviant, society will enforce the label. In this case the media in France have labelled black, Muslim, north-Africans as a threat and the police have reinforced that label by selecting individuals from that group to be stopped and searched on a much more frequent basis than their white counterparts. The arrests made following these stop and searches perpetuates the ‘criminal’ label. This suggests disadvantaged groups are more negatively affected by crime than other groups.”</p> <p><i>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, supporting evidence drawing on a similarity between the UK and another country which leads to synthesis and a judgement based on the evidence presented]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract that would be considered high quality</p> <p>Middle class people may perpetrate/commit substantial amounts of crime but white collar crime can lack accountability relative to crimes perpetrated by the working classes eg Sir Philip Green, Head of Arcadia retail group, failed to pay in excess of £350 million in tax due to transferring the money to his wife’s account who is of Moroccan citizenship. By contrast, 38% of unemployed 16/17 year olds were officially convicted on an indictable offence in 2014.</p> <p>Therefore this infers that crime can impact upon disadvantaged groups such as those from lower social classes when penal decisions are made within the judicial system. This supports Marxist Theory which laments that there is an unequal distribution of power within the judiciary to the detriment of poorer sections of society.</p> <p>Moreover, working class people are over represented in prison. 13% of people in prison have never had a job; only 4% of the general population have never worked (Prison Reform Trust, 2015). Working class people, like ethnic minorities are more likely to experience unemployment and poverty. Labelling rhetoric discrimination by the judiciary combined with the preconception that the acquisition of status and wealth can only be met through illegitimate means given the unequal distribution of wealth and power in capitalist society as exhorted by Marxist advocates. Becker (1963) claims, “The deviant (or criminal) is one to whom that label has been successfully applied. Deviant (criminal) behaviour is behaviour that people so label.”</p> <p>In France it could soon be illegal to discriminate against people in poverty. Under proposed legislation - already approved by the Senate and likely to be passed by the Chamber of Deputies - it would be an offence in France to “insult the poor” or to refuse them jobs, healthcare or housing (Guardian 2015).</p> <p>One study reported by The Times found that 9% of GPs, 32% of dentists and 33% of opticians in Paris refused to treat benefit claimants who lacked private medical insurance. Doctors say they are “reluctant to take on such patients for fear that they will not get paid”. This evidence is reflective of the success of the demonisation of people on low incomes or benefits that discrimination against these people could be seen as less damning than when it happens to other groups. Equally, to believe do not deserve protection from such prejudice buys into the myth favoured by our own government: poverty is a personal choice that the individual deserves to be punished for.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains reference to this extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, detailed supporting evidence whose origin is well referenced, synthesis and a conclusion based on a sustained line of argument]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
8.	30	<p>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways <i>up to a maximum of 30 marks</i>.</p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Societies ‘need’ for punishment • Benefits of punishment - public protection, deterrence, perception of justice for victims. • Benefits of rehabilitation - reduced recidivism, victim closure, reduced costs, lower crime levels • Government policy regarding punishment and rehabilitation • High reoffending rate across UK/Scotland under current system • Cost and impact of custodial vs non-custodial sentences • Effect of imprisonment on families • Addiction issues • Effects of social exclusion • Other countries use of rehabilitation or retribution <p>Credit responses to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for punishment is at odds with a rehabilitative approach • The ‘held in security’ aspect of prison renders it redundant as a punishment for those living with chaotic or abusive home lives • Offenders are less likely to be literate and numerate than the general population • Offenders are less likely to be employed than the general population • Offenders are more likely to live in poverty (post release) than the general population • Offenders are more likely to suffer from substance abuse, addiction and have poorer mental health than the general population • The cost of repeatedly holding an offender as punishment could be better spent elsewhere in society ie education or health • Alternatives to prison and their rehabilitative and punitive effectiveness <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Possible approaches to answering the question and examples of extracts from responses.</p> <p>Societies ‘need’ for punishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidates could discuss differing theories of retribution • Ideologically, many people see a prisoner not serving a custodial sentence as ‘getting away’ with the crime they have committed, this is often fuelled by sensationalist media headlines (The role of the media in shaping penal sentiment: prisoncommission.org) ‘Retribution’ is purely punishment for a crime, looking backwards at what the individual has done and imposing a sanction on them for doing so. Rehabilitation is a utilitarian response, looking forward to the future and so designed to bring benefits for society- in that the offender will not re- inflict their past criminal behaviour on society. • 65% of the public believe that a custodial sentence would prevent crime and disorder (Prison Reform Trust (2011) Public want offenders to make amends briefing paper) <p>Benefits of punishment - public protection, deterrence, perception of justice for victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an ICM public opinion survey commissioned by the Prison Reform Trust conducted one month after the riots in August 2011 the overwhelming majority of those surveyed (94%) supported opportunities for offenders who have committed offences such as theft or vandalism to do unpaid work in the community, as part of their sentence, to pay back for what they have done (Prison Reform Trust, 2015). • Almost three quarters (71%) believe victims should have a say in how the offender can best make amends for the harm they have caused. From a range of measures to prevent crime and disorder, most people (84%) consider that better supervision of young people by parents would be effective (Prison Reform Trust, 2015). • There is widespread support for ‘better mental health care’ (80%); ‘making amends to victims’ (79%); ‘unpaid community work’ (76%); and ‘treatment to tackle drug addiction’ (74%). Around two-thirds (65%) consider that a prison sentence would be effective in preventing crime and disorder (Prison Reform Trust, 2015). <p>Benefits of rehabilitation - reduced recidivism, victim closure, reduced costs, lower crime levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If alternatives to prison were to achieve an additional reduction of just 6% in reoffending by women, the state would recoup the investment required to achieve this in just one year (Prison Reform Trust 2015) • In August 2012 a Populus poll of victims of lower level crime showed that 63% support community sentences as an alternative to prison for lower level offenders (Victim Support and Make Justice Work (2012) • Reoffending by all recent ex-prisoners costs the economy between £9.5 and £13 billion annually. As much as three quarters of this cost can be attributed to former short-sentenced prisoners: some £7-10bn a year (National Audit Office (2014)

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27% fewer crimes were committed by offenders who had experienced restorative conferencing, compared with those offenders who did not (Restorative Justice Council (2014)) • Restorative justice approaches are cost-effective. As a result of reductions in the frequency of offending Restorative Justice Council projects saved nine times what they cost to deliver (Restorative Justice Council (2011)) • 85% of victims surveyed as part of a government funded £7m seven year research programme were either ‘very’ or ‘quite’ satisfied with their restorative conference. 80% of offenders in the Justice Research Consortium’s (JRC) conferences were ‘very’ or ‘quite’ satisfied (Shapland, J et al 2007) • The adult recidivism rate for all community measures, which aim to be more rehabilitative in nature, sits at 33%, with varying degrees of success across different schemes. (Proven Reoffending Statistics 2012- MoJ) • Nils Oberg (Head of Sweden’s Prison and Probation Service) has announced that 4 Swedish prisons are to close due to a 6% drop in prisoner population. “We certainly hope that the efforts we invest in rehabilitation and preventing relapse of crime has had an impact.” (Guardian) • Bastoy Prison in Norway, has a reoffending rate of 16% compared to the UK/USA average of 70%. <p>Government policy regarding punishment and rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coalition Government’s ‘Transforming Rehabilitation’ reforms aimed to increase the role of rehabilitation in the CJS, including extending a mentoring programme to 45,000 inmates released each year having served less than a 12 month sentence. “Continuous support from custody to community” according to their 2010-2015 policy paper. • David Cameron on retribution - “This is what victims and society deserve ... And the society bit matters. Retribution is not a dirty word; it is important to society that revulsion against crime is properly recognised, and acted on by the state on our behalf,” Speech to Centre for Social Justice • Restorative justice is effective in appeasing the victims need for vengeance whilst still treating the offending behaviour - 85% of victims were satisfied with their experience of the restorative conference. 80% of offenders in the Justice Research Consortium’s (JRC) conferences were satisfied. • Other Rehabilitative schemes within prisons can be examined on a prison-to-prison basis, but could include anger management classes, literacy courses, skills and employment classes, family and relationship courses, drug treatment through methadone prescription, and treatment for mental health issues.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Cost of prison versus rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Around half of all crime is committed by people who have already been through the criminal justice system. The cost to the taxpayer of reoffending is estimated to be £9.5 to £13 billion per year. (2010 to 2015 government policy: reoffending and rehabilitation- gov.uk) • Prison costs on average £37,163, administering a Community Payback Order costs around £2,800 (Freedom of Information Request- Gov.uk) • Countries, such as Norway, who adopt a more rehabilitative system have annual prison costs of £116,000 per prisoner. • In 2011-12, 65,587 people successfully completed community payback sentences, including Drug Rehabilitation Requirements (DRRs) which was 76% of those sentenced. This amounts to over 8.3million hours of unpaid work, which was used to benefit the community. (Ministry of Justice (2012) National Offender Management Service Annual Report 2011-12) <p>Effect of imprisonment on families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than double the number of children are affected by parental imprisonment than divorce in the family. Around 200,000 children in England and Wales had a parent in prison at some point in 2009. Office for National Statistics (2015) • During their time at school an estimated 7% of children experience their father’s imprisonment (Baroness Corston 2015) • It is estimated that more than 17,240 children were separated from their mother in 2010 by imprisonment (Howard League for Penal Reform, 2015). • Only 9% of children whose mothers are in prison are cared for by their fathers in their mothers’ absence (Baroness Corston 2015) • Parental imprisonment approximately trebles the risk for antisocial or delinquent behaviour by their children. Murray, J., & Farrington, D. P. (2014) <p>Addiction issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of drug use are high amongst offenders, with highest levels of use found amongst most prolific offenders. 64% of prisoners reported having used drugs in the four weeks before custody. Ministry of Justice (2013) • HM Inspectorate of Prisons has cautioned that “the increased availability in prisons of new psychoactive substances, often known as legal highs, was a source of debt and associated bullying and a threat to health.” HM Chief Inspector of Prisons (2014) • 38% of people surveyed in prison believed that their drinking was a big problem. 70% said that they had been drinking when they committed their offence. Alcohol and Crime Commission (2014)

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Effects of social exclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of those on community orders, 47% did not grow up with both birth parents, 10% had been in care and 75% were not in paid work the week before they started a community order. 20% were also using Class A drugs and 44% had a problem with alcohol misuse (Offender Management Community Cohort , 2013) • 47% of offenders report having no qualifications. This compares to 15% of the working age general population Ministry of Justice (2012) • One in five offenders report needing help with reading and writing or numeracy. Around two in five need help with education and improving work-related skills (Ministry of Justice, 2014) • Over half of prisons inspected by Ofsted were judged as requiring improvement or inadequate for learning and skills. In these prisons “education and training had little impact on supporting prisoners’ progression to sustained employment or training on release.” (Ofsted, 2014) • Just 12% of people leaving prison and referred to the Work Programme have found a job which they have held for six months or more. Of these, nearly one in five has subsequently gone back to Jobcentre Plus (Department for Work and Pensions, 2015) <p>Other countries use of rehabilitation or retribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 15 May 2015, the prison population in England and Wales was 84,372. Scotland’s prison population was 7,620 and Northern Ireland’s prison population was 1,713 (Ministry of Justice, 2015) • Between 1993 and 2014 the prison population in England and Wales increased by more than 40,000 people, a 91% rise (Ministry of Justice, 2015) • England and Wales have the highest imprisonment rate in Western Europe, locking up 149 people per 100,000 of the population. Scotland has a rate of 141 per 100,000 and Northern Ireland 93 per 100,000 (International Centre for Prison Studies, 2015) • England and Wales have more than three times as many people serving indeterminate sentences than France, Germany and Italy combined –the highest in Europe by a high (marginAebi, M. and Delgrande, N. , 2015) • Five Somali-American men arrested by authorities for plans to join the Islamic State stood before a US district court judge In August 2015, expected harsh retribution from government prosecutors. Instead, the judge said he would allow the Minnesota-based men to swap prison for a halfway house should their lawyers come up with a “creative release” plan - basically, an extremist rehabilitation programme (Think Progress, 2015). • Presumption against the use of short sentences, in Scotland this is less than 6 months, in Finland it is 8 months and in Belgium they have recently scrapped jail sentences of under one year. In these instances they use a community based alternative to try to ensure rehabilitation.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</p> <p>The statement that rehabilitation is more beneficial to society than punishment is a controversial one. Many people feel that justice has not been done if a perpetrator of a crime/an offender has not been punished harshly through a long prison sentence. However, with many prisons over capacity and the prison population sitting at 85,640 inmates, locking up more prisoners for longer is not an option. Prison has been seen to be ineffective in stopping reoffending, as 46% of prisoners go on to reoffend within one year of release. This is not beneficial to society - to have reoffending. One of the issues that the criminal justice system faces is drug addiction. It costs £37,000 to keep somebody in prison for a year, but if they are released after that time still addicted to drugs, it is likely that their offending behaviour will continue. These offenders need rehabilitation to address the root of their offending behaviour, and it could be argued that a Drug Rehabilitation Requirement (DRR) is more beneficial to the offender to break their habit, which is therefore better to society when they don't steal to fund their habit or commit anti-social behaviour.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, supporting evidence, balanced consideration and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</i></p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality</p> <p>“The revolving door, conveyor belt to crime, depressing merry-go-round... Whatever colourful moniker we put on it, the reality of reoffending in England and Wales is both stark and troubling.” (Jonathon Aitken MP). This can also be applied internationally in addressing contemporary concerns such as terrorist activity.</p> <p>Rehabilitation programmes aim to reintegrate these citizens accused of having been radicalized into society. At least a dozen countries have experimented with such programmes to date with mixed results. One of the most prominent of these programs that the US could try to emulate is in Denmark’s second largest city Aarhus.</p> <p>With 100-150 Danes currently fighting in Syria, Denmark has the second largest European presence (after Belgium) there. Many of the people who have gone to join groups like the Islamic State are the children of immigrants who have faced racism and xenophobia. The solution, the Danes believe, is to help them feel accepted by society.</p> <p>In Saudi Arabia where Islam is the state religion and the offenders are often not immigrants so the challenges faced are completely different from Denmark. The Saudis in rehabilitation take classes on religion and listen to lectures that officials hope will steer them away from “extremist tendencies” or violence. While the Saudis boast an 88 percent success rate some – like al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula Chief Nasir al-Wuhayshi – have re-joined radical groups.</p>

Question			Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
				<p>Rohan Gunaratna is Head of International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) in Singapore and has written extensively on extremist rehabilitation. He believes in a multi-faceted approach that combines religious/spiritual, psychological, social, vocational and creative arts therapy.</p> <p>Rehabilitation is, therefore, seen as more effective than retribution. This is because rehabilitation tries to address underlying causes of criminal behaviour when attempting to counter terrorism. By contrast, retribution could serve to deepen ideology and provoke further engagement in terrorist activity. This is due to the fact that retribution usually fails to administer a compassionate, solution-focused approach.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains reference to this extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, detailed supporting evidence whose origin is well referenced, synthesis and a conclusion based on a sustained line of argument.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
9.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of online surveys compared to face-to-face interviews:</p> <p><i>Online surveys may be appropriate because:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information can be obtained quickly using this method. Respondents can email information back across wide geographical areas, en masse and instantly. • Ease of access allows for on-line surveys to be accessed on laptops, PCs, smartphones, tablets, etc thus increasing response and completion rates. • The information obtained should be easy to quantify providing closed questions are used. This will make data easy to analysis as open-ended, detailed responses are not given. This social science methodology results in more reliable data. • Respondent anonymity means respondents are more likely to provide open and honest answers in comparison to face-to-face interviews resulting in higher response and completion rates. Validity and reliability improves as a result. • It is inexpensive in terms of both time and cost. This is due to the fact that electronic surveys can be quickly processed, sent and received with relatively low financial costs (public libraries can provide access to PCs free of charge). • Participants can pick a time that is convenient to take the survey and on-line surveys are generally quick and easy to complete thus increasing reliability. • Images, audio, or video to the questions in the survey can also be used to enrich questions or provide clarity to instructions, thus increasing the validity and reliability of results. • The order of the questions in an online survey can be changed and “skip navigation” allows respondents to jump over questions they do not have an opinion on or for questions that are not relevant. This way, a survey can be tailored to each participant as he or she proceeds. • Surveys can be tailored to the individual participant and changed as the participant proceeds. Depending on participant answers, questions can be reordered or skipped thereby adding to the validity of results. • The researcher will probably not be present when the respondent completes the survey online (unless web cams/ video conferencing techniques are used). Therefore, the opportunity to influence responses is not provided and objectivity is more likely. • If web cams are used, researchers could ask supplementary, more in depth, probing questions and clarify any miscomprehension. • Web cams also allow validity to be confirmed as responcents demeanour can be ascertained eg voice tone, body language and facial expression.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Online surveys may be less appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web-based surveys may have cost implications as technology which can be expensive to purchase, maintain, repair and upgrade. • Respondents may not have Internet access (ie prisoners) inhibiting response and completion rates. • Sampling methods can be compromised when using email addresses or website visitation data. Sampling bias occurs. • On-line surveys assume a basic of level of literacy which could pose problems if trying to obtain information from prisoners. Respondents to on-line surveys are also known to be more technologically competent thus skewing results. • Lack of a trained supervisor present may mean that questions which arise during the on-line survey may go unanswered or questions may be answered incorrectly. • On-line surveys may lead to cooperation problems as intended respondents may consider email notification as spam and delete. • Requires a certain level of technical expertise by the researcher and technical problems could occur. For example, some pop-up boxes in online surveys using Javascript have been known to not open. • If web cams/web conferencing are used, the researcher could influences subjects responses. Voice tone, facial expression, body language and leading questions could be used to influence and invalidate responses. • It is difficult to maintain the same conditions eg voice tone, demeanour of interviewer. Therefore, this may elicit divergent/different responses from subjects sampled especially if supplementary/follow up questions are posed. • It can be expensive in terms of time to quantify data especially if oral responses are given. This will be particularly onerous if web cams are used if all responses are not emailed back. • Sampling may be unrepresentative. Lack of control over sample who may respond multiple times. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Monkey, Survey Gizmo and Smart Survey. Useful for surveying public opinion. • The ONS and polling organisations routinely use online surveys, eg SCJS, CSEW, Ipsos MORI, to sample public opinion. <p>Face to face interviews may be appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The researcher is able to see the respondent first hand. This means that the facial expression, body language, and emotional state of this respondent can be gauged. This is advantageous because you can detect whether the respondent is being honest and thus providing valid data.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information obtained using this method may be more qualitatively superior to other methods. This is because the researcher will be on hand to clarify any confusion on the part of the respondent, if for example they do not understand a question or need questions to be rephrased. Also, quality of data gained can be enhanced because follow up or supplementary questions can be asked. • The researcher is guaranteed a higher response rate. This is because they have probably made arrangements with the respondent(s), mutual consent; prior agreement has been made to conduct the interview. • More in-depth info can be sought. The researcher may be able to obtain info they hadn't previously considered, been aware of; they only got this information because they spoke directly to the person and the information was volunteered by them. This is because the researcher may develop a close relationship with respondents given you meet them in person; respondent may be more willing to divulge information. <p>Face to face interviews may be less appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an expensive way to extract data both in terms of time and money. It will be time consuming to make arrangements with suitable respondents. Questions will have to be pre-prepared. The responses will have to be written up/collated afterwards (Info from a video-link/dictaphone transcribed into written format). As most questions will probably be open-ended. • In financial terms, paying for training or to get a trained interviewer is expensive. Finally, it takes longer to extract data using this technique, therefore, even more money will be necessary. • The information extracted may not be qualitatively sound. This is because it may be difficult for the researcher to be objective. This arises as the researcher may ask leading questions. This may result if the respondent gives an answer which he/she thinks the researcher wants and not the correct response. Therefore, results are invalid. • It is difficult to test whether results are reliable. This is because the wording or way in which questions are asked may alter; subjectivity (bias) may be used. Hence, the interviewees/respondents may be influenced to give different responses depending upon the approach/demeanour of the interviewer, ie the way he/she asks questions. • Gaining access to some respondents may be difficult (eg prisoners) thus impacting the validity of data gained. • Sample size can be limited depending on the number of people to interview. Distance of some interviewees may make a face-to-face interview costly and impractical. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with prison governor, prisoners, ex-offenders, SACRO case managers, social workers, prison officers <p><i>Credit can be given for any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principals for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</p> <p>Online surveys would be appropriate for gathering information about legal highs and prescription drugs facing a ban in English and Welsh prisons as it would allow the researcher to sample a wide range of people, quickly and relatively inexpensively. If surveys were kept brief and contained mainly closed questions, it would also be easy for the researcher to analyse data gathered. However, the researcher has no way of verifying whether a representative, cross section of people were sampled. The researcher would also be unable to contact particular residents to ask follow-up or supplementary questions unless specific contact details were provided. If surveys were not anonymous respondents may feel compromised by their responses and submit invalid information.</p> <p>Face to face interviews allow researchers to validate information as facial expression, voice tone and body language of respondents can be gauged. Researchers will also be able to verify that the actual respondents are taking part in the research from the targeted individuals he/she has selected to sample. Drug misuse is an issue which a significant number of people may be reluctant to discuss due to it being a personal and embarrassing issue and also given the possibility of legal repercussions. Reprisals from those sourcing illicit substances may also compromise people taking part in this research.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two points of evaluation with straightforward supporting evidence. The points lack analysis and syntheses of each research method discussed.]</i></p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</p> <p>Online surveys eg Survey Gizmo and Survey Monkey are effective for collating evidence as to why Prisons in England and Wales have serious drug problems. Prisons are straining under the violence it causes. Drug using prisoners are suffering from physical and mental health conditions and their chances of rehabilitation are slim. Society is suffering through addicted prisoners committing crime to fund their habits on release. Just under a third (31 per cent) of prisoners admit that it is easy to get drugs in prison; 29 per cent of prisoners admit to having a drug problem on arrival to prison. Of those prisoners who have used heroin, almost a fifth reported first trying it in prison (Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Prisons for England and Wales, Annual Report 2013-14). This can effectively be measured using online surveys as responses can be targeted to citizens on a national scale. Online surveys can be despatched rapidly on both a national and international scale and responses can be quickly submitted. A cohort of those sampled could also participate in an online conference in order to form a focus group to test validity and reliability of the main findings. Validity could also be strengthened by conducting a pilot survey prior to commissioning the main survey to reinforce validity eg by eliminating/revising any ambiguities surrounding questions posed in the survey. Face to face interviews would be more time consuming</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>and relatively impractical for social researchers to travel considerable distances and interact with all grades of prisoners to collate data on a provisional (pilot basis as well as a follow-up focus group study to affirm validity and reliability).</p> <p>It would be difficult to ensure that actual targeted respondents take part in the research if the researcher is not present when results are electronically submitted. Ethically, respondents may lie or provide invalid information due to confusion regarding the context and/ or wording of questions given the researcher is not present as in face-to-face interviews. Online surveys would have to be structured with closed questions which can limit scope for respondents to elaborate on given responses albeit they are easier for respondents to answer and therefore may ensure higher response rates are obtained. Literacy levels are low in prison. 21% of prisoners reported needing help with reading and writing or numeracy, 41% with education, and 40% to improve work-related skills. Ministry of Justice (2014). Staff may have to print out surveys and mail hard copies back to the researcher since access to the internet is prohibited in prison. An obvious strength of face-to-face interviews is the scope to engage unstructured approaches in order to facilitate more probing and/or supplementary data to be extracted. Anonymity may guarantee higher response rates particularly given the context of the study; drug misuse, violence and self-harm. This was identified as problematic by Humphreys (1965) research at Washington University when it unethically invaded the privacy and threatened the social standing of the subjects he surveyed when their identities were exposed in his studies.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two points of synthesised, balanced evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods with detailed analysis and synthesis of relevant exemplification.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
10.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Credit reference to the following in critical evaluation of the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality newspaper. • Name/role of is specified. • Opportunity to correspond further with author by subscribing to newspaper, communicate through social network websites. • Can access additional information/gauge opinions of others through online social networks eg, Twitter. • Provision to use web links to obtain further information. • Current and up-to-date information. • Possibility of subjective content evidenced by headline, implying lack of balance in content. • Left-wing newspaper, possible bias against government. • Specific issues about the source which support or detract from its validity. <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authors have been recruited by the Guardian, a well-respected newspaper to commission the report. • The Guardian is a quality newspaper with an international reputation for quality journalism and investigative journalism. • The website address is published to verify the validity of the article and there are web links which can be opened to further verify validity and reliability. • Date of publication shows that it is a contemporary source. • Author's name and title is specified; Alan Travis Home Affairs Editor are provided. • Home Office minister, Lynne Featherstone, Justice Minister, Chris Grayling and Chief Inspector of Prisons, Nick Hardwick are referenced and the latter two quoted. • Further information can be sought through online social networks eg, Twitter. Personal twitter handle of author is also given. • The research is a qualitative reference is made to named professionals in both government and academia as well as organisations to exemplify areas discussed. • Exemplification uses quote from Government ministers (Chris Grayling) and actual statistics with distinctive time periods 1996/97 to 2012 to 2014) to facilitate testing reliability. • Some reference to rest of the UK (Northern Ireland), USA and Europe cited.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Arguments that the source’s validity and/or reliability are questionable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guardian is partisan. Information will be subjective given it supports the Labour Party and opposes Conservative Party policies. Information is therefore likely to be biased when making reference to the Conservative/Liberal Democratic Coalition led Government. • Headline and content of articles uses some emotive, pejorative language synonymous with prejudicial views influenced by political slant of newspaper. • Reference to citations is narrative in tone and unsubstantiated in parts and therefore validity is questionable. • Extract is adapted from original sources so key content may be filtered out. • Reference is made predominately to England and Wales; reliability compromised by omission rest of UK and international comparisons. • The research is qualitative and may be subjective; selective exemplification may be used to substantiate points. <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks.</p> <p>The authors of each article have been recruited by the Guardian newspaper which is a quality publication of international acclaim. Information can be validated by searching for other articles using the online search engine. Online discussion from others can also be drawn upon to check the reliability of data published in each article through various social networking routes, eg, Twitter.</p> <p>However, like most newspapers, the Guardian also contains editorial bias. It is notorious for taking a left-wing, liberal perspective on contemporary events and issues. The source focuses predominately on England and Wales. Only brief reference is made to Europe and USA regarding the drug MT-45. This compromises the reliability of the data as it focuses narrowly on England and Wales.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two relevant points of evaluation, drawing on knowledge of Social Science research, and with supporting evidence drawn from the source.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality.</p> <p>Given the fact that the source is published daily in paper format and updated online 24/7, the information is highly contemporary. The online version source also allows for any errors and or omissions to be inserted to further enhance validity of content reported. The publication is widely read and internationally renowned for its quality reporting. It also references Home Office minister, Lynne Featherstone, Justice Minister, Chris Grayling and Chief Inspector of Prisons, Nick Hardwick. Information cascaded at the recent Centre for Social Justice think tank is also cited. These are all experienced commentators who each currently have a professional remit within the context discussed by the source. They are therefore, well informed and should have both expertise and public accountability for their views and actions. Although the source mainly focuses on England and Wales, some cross referencing is made to other parts of the UK, namely Northern Ireland, Europe and the USA when examining the issue of substance misuse.</p> <p>However, some information impacts negatively on the validity and reliability of the source. This is because some of the content is subjective and lacks exemplification, eg “...- MT-45, a synthetic opioid ... linked to deaths in Europe and the US...” but supporting evidence is not provided. Those professionals cited in the source all have a shared vested interest in alluding to implementing or to introducing pending policies which will effectively tackle the issues of drug misuse in prisons. There is a lack of critique from alternative professionals who could provide exemplification to counter the views and actions of those individuals referenced. Although there is scope for online discussion through Twitter, comments section and additional links there may also be no way to authenticate who the authors are and how valid their information is unless they are willing to disclose personal correspondence details. The extra analysis links do however help to counter-this as an alternative vehicle to elicit information. The editorial bias of the publication, left wing and liberal in orientation means that some of the content, both analysis and exemplification will inevitably be selective. Finally, newspapers as the Guardian itself acknowledged have seen a decline in circulation. This decline, in the Guardian’s case is offset by an increase in online readership. However as the online readership gets free access to the articles there is a greater requirement for advertising, this may have an influence on the content of the article which could make the source less trustworthy.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the trustworthiness of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source and knowledge of the methodology.]</i></p>

SECTION 3: SOCIAL ISSUES, SOCIAL INEQUALITY, AND RESEARCH METHODS

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
11.	30	<p>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways <i>up to a maximum of 30 marks</i>.</p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of what social inequality means. • Discussion/evaluation of sociological theories that attempt to explain the existence of social inequality and/or changes over time. • Critical evaluation of conflict theory in contrast to functionalist theory and vice-versa. • Reference to other explanations for social inequality, outwith or as an extension of these central theories- eg impact of individual choice and government policy (individual and structural causes of inequality). • Discussion of the impact that social inequality has on different groups in society. • Comparisons within and between UK/Scotland and any relevant other country/countries. <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner’s response should demonstrate an understanding of the key theoretical explanations of social inequality. • The response should demonstrate analysis of the extent to which conflict is now no longer relevant in modern society- exploring arguments that show it is/could be relevant in addition to those suggesting it is not. • An examination of other explanations which are more relevant in explaining social inequality. • A discussion of differences between countries in respect of what determines social inequality. • Conflict theory and stratification- hierarchies or power, lack of opportunities and the conflict this creates. • The work of, for example, Karl Marx, Max Weber on conflict theory; Kingsley Davis, Wilbert Moore, Talcott Parsons, Melvin Tumin on functionalism. Oxfam’s ‘Tale of Two Britains’ report. <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Possible approaches to answering the question may focus on aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Inequality: inequality of conditions and/or inequality of opportunities. • Conflict theorists believe inequality occurs because groups with power dominate less powerful groups. They believe that social inequality prevents and hinders social mobility and progress as those in power repress the powerless people in order to maintain the status quo. • Giddens - “structured inequalities between different groupings of people”. • Crompton refers to it as “a hierarchical system of inequality (material and symbolic), always supported by a system that seeks to justify inequality.” • Material inequality = inequalities based on wealth and income differences and symbolic inequality = based on status, value and power. • Rather than seeing high income/high prestige jobs as reward for a person’s talent as functionalists do, they believe people in unskilled jobs are pushed into this because of social inequality: they have not had the same opportunities afforded to those who are well-off, so cannot actually achieve a higher level of function in society. • Marxists believed there is conflict between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie - the former are taken advantage of by the owners of the means of production. They exploit the proletariat by paying them less than the job they’re doing is worth. • Social conflict between any groups in which the potential for inequality exists: racial, gender, religious, political, economic lines. • USA - inequality exists in respect of access to healthcare, decent educational opportunity, violent crime rates along class and race lines. According to William Domhoff, wealth in the USA is concentrated in the hands of a few. The top 20% own 85% of wealth, while the remaining 80% have only 15% of the wealth • The American Dream suggests a society that has scope for upward social mobility, but in reality many find this difficult to achieve. • 2014/2015 protests in Hong Kong for greater democracy linked to a widening and persistent gap in income. Pro-CCP elites have benefitted from the role played by HK in growing the Chinese economy, at the expense of the working and middle classes. HK’s Gini coefficient is 53.7- the most unequal of the developed nations. • Sweden (typical of Scandinavian nations as having less in the way of class-based conflict) has the greatest levels of equality with a coefficient of just 23.0. • Functionalist theorists believe that inequality is inevitable and desirable, serving an important function in society. Society is made up of a variety of parts that are interrelated - in order to work properly these parts need to be different, but must work in harmony to function properly. • Functionalists believe that those in positions requiring more training should receive greater rewards. • Social Inequality occurs when ideology and power combine in such a way as to make one group superior or inferior to another group - people are ranked in terms of their social importance or status.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Society is unequally structured because of people's inherent inequality in functional importance. • Inequality gives people something to aim for. It emphasises the importance of hard work and gaining qualifications. • However, it can be difficult to determine the functional importance of people and their jobs and, in modern society, there isn't always a connection between function and wages earned eg nurses are vitally important for the functioning of healthcare services, but have low status, relatively low wages and work long, unsociable hours which contradicts functionalist theories. • The assumption in this theory is that it is fair and rational, and that the "best" people end up on top because of their superiority. In reality this isn't the case either - background and connections are arguably more important. • This is particularly apparent in politics - UK PM is chosen by party, majority of Lords now appointed rather than there by right of birth, US President elected, but requires money and campaign backers, Chinese President and PM appointed by Politburo and Party Elders. Also apparent in big business across the world - JPMorgan Chase - recruitment of the children of influential Chinese officials. • Individual choice - in the USA, individual choice is a core value - individuals play a vital role in their own success/lack thereof. This de-emphasises the role that society (conflict) or government (functionalism) play in success. • Structural aspects of society - there are a variety of aspects of modern society whereby some people are given unequal status in relation to others - this refers to a bias built into the structure of businesses, organisations, governments and social networks giving some groups an advantage over others when it comes to the likes of education, healthcare, employment. • Government taxation policies can also help the wealthiest to further develop their wealth, eg 2012 cut of top rate of tax in the UK from 45% to 40%, Tory 2015 manifesto proposal to raise inheritance tax threshold to £1 million. • Austerity programmes since the 2007/2008 global recession have impacted unfairly on the poorest in developed societies- eg young people have been most adversely affected by poverty, unemployment, under-employment and educational under-achievement especially across Greece, Spain, Ireland. • Social Mobility and Child Poverty Commission - 3/4 of people polled believe family background significantly influences an individual's chances of doing well in life. 65% agreed that fundamentally "who you know matters more than what you know" in Britain today. • George W. Bush was well connected and born at the top of the class system (white, male, wealthy, American), and therefore was elected to a position with great power, despite not always demonstrating the greatest political intelligence. • There are 7 million millionaires in Asia, but 500 million people live on \$1.25 a day. Economists argue this is due in part to tax systems which allow businesses to place money in tax havens or take advantage of loopholes. This increases the gap between rich and poor, governments are deprived of revenue required to fight poverty and invest in services to reduce inequality.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$100 billion a year is lost in developing countries from tax-dodging and generous tax incentives. Bangladesh loses \$310 million in would-be corporate taxes every year. • Oxfam’s 2014 ‘Tale of Two Britains’ report suggested that “the government needs to raise revenues from those who can afford it - by clamping down on companies and individuals who avoid paying their fair share of tax and by starting to explore greater taxation of extreme wealth - rather than relying on cuts to services that have a disproportionate impact on the poorest in society”. • Panorama- Feb 2015- The Bank of Tax Cheats. <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks</p> <p>For conflict theorists, like Karl Marx, social inequality is caused by the unfairness that exists in capitalist societies, where the rich hold power over those who are poor. Marx suggested that there was competition and conflict between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in seeking social and economic resources. Those at the bottom in society, the proletariat, have very little in the way of opportunities to break this structure and to improve their lot in life, on account of the fact that the rich are the ones in society with the power and resources to keep it that way. As the owners of the means of production, the bourgeoisie have the ability to dominate the proletariat to retain the power in their hands. Despite the suggestion that this is largely irrelevant, it can be argued that this is still very much the way that inequality can be seen in modern society.</p> <p>Most developed nations today have people at the top keeping the rules. Any inequality that exists in society is of their making. In many Scandinavian nations, the government provide a wealth of support and welfare to the people, irrespective of their wealth or their role in society and, as such, these societies face little in the way of inequality. Sweden is one of the most equal countries in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 23. There are big differences in wages and the amount of money that individuals earn, which ties in with people still being paid on the basis of the function they perform in society; however, the system of taxation and welfare benefits helps to redistribute wealth, thus ensuring less inequality.</p> <p>This is in complete contrast to Hong Kong and the USA who are very unequal, with Gini coefficients of 53.7 and 45.0. The differences in these countries in respect of those who ‘rule’ and how they rule, can be seen to be extremely relevant in explaining the vast differences between them in equality.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality</p> <p>Whether or not there is division between rich and poor, elite and underclass, ruling or ruled is largely irrelevant in modern society. Today far greater importance is placed on what individuals contribute to society, rather than basing inequality on out-dated hierarchical structures based on conflict and competition. Society is unequally structured because of people's inherent inequality in functional importance. Thus, it seems quite clear that inequality serves an extremely important function in society: it ensures that the most functionally important jobs are filled by the most qualified people. In turn, these people are rewarded for their hard work, their experience and the qualifications they have to their name and, as a result, this encourages others in society to aim for this kind of success too. Without such a structure, there would be very little reason for people to work hard and perform well in school or work. Inequality, therefore, exists simply because the CEO of a company, whose position is more important functionally, deserves to make more money than someone who works as a cleaner in his or her company. That said, however, it can be extremely difficult to determine the functional importance of any one job.</p> <p>Taking pay into account one might surmise that doctors are more functional than nurses; taking into account how easy they are to replace, one might decide that a miner is more functional than a cleaner; on assessing how vital they are to the economy or functioning of society, one might see an IT worker or a teacher as being more functional than a footballer. None of these comparisons, however, is really rational. Nurses are generally not that well-paid and do not have particularly high standing, but they work long hours and are essential to the functioning of hospitals and primary care in the community.</p> <p>This clearly contradicts the theory of functionalism. A primary school teacher in the USA earns approximately \$30,000, whereas an NBA basketball player can earn as much as \$21 million per year. In Spain, Lionel Messi earned £47.8 million in 2014 from commercial deals and his salary as a Barcelona football player. Meanwhile, Jose Mourinho earned £13.2 million as the manager of Chelsea. If functionalist theory is to be believed, then these earnings demonstrate their contribution to society, but this would be seen by most as totally ludicrous. If NBA players or famous comedians went on strike and decided not to work, most people would not notice. However, if teachers, bus drivers, nurses, cleaners, bin collectors, or waitresses stopped working, society would close down. Thus, functionalism can be critiqued on the basis that there is little connection between income and functional importance. In essence, this suggests that inequality and position of worth in society is indeed dictated by conflict and class structure rather than merit. The idea of meritocracy essentially entrenches inequality, rather than serving as a useful function in society.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a detailed judgement.]</i></p>

Question		Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
12.		30	<p>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways <i>up to a maximum of 30 marks</i>.</p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of what social inequality means. • The impact of social inequality in causing crime. • Differences between nations in respect of inequality and crime levels. • An examination of other social factors, beyond crime such as health, happiness, social mobility, education and economic stability. <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner's response should demonstrate an understanding of the key impacts of social inequality. • The response should demonstrate analysis of the extent to which crime is the greatest problem faced by society because of social inequality - exploring arguments that show it is/could be seen as the greatest effect, in addition to those suggesting it is not. • An examination of other effects, which may be greater. • A discussion of differences between countries in respect of what is the greatest issue brought about by social inequality • Evidence suggesting that those countries where social inequality is low (ie Scandinavian nations) have lower crime rates than those where inequality is higher. • The work of Adam Whitworth, the JRF, Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, Edwin Sutherland, John Braithwaite. • Reference to a range of relevant theories - Strain, Labelling etc. • An exploration of crimes seemingly linked to inequality, balanced by looking at crimes caused by other factors. • Discussion of health, education, employment, housing and/or income- factors beyond increased crime, that are created/ affected by social inequality • An analysis of which factor is the greatest effect of social inequality. <p>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Possible approaches to answering the question may focus on aspects of the following:</p> <p>Crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime- rates of violence are higher in more unequal societies, as it impacts upon the way we interact with others. Due to a lack of opportunities, it gives rise to a sense of hopelessness which incites fear, violence and murder (conflict theory). • Low levels of trust can produce higher murder rates. Unequal societies may lack the capacity to prevent violence and create safer communities. In more developed societies, this inequality can lead to the need for higher spending on policing, security, insurance etc at the detriment of other services. • Murder rates are three times higher in more unequal countries. • Labelling can lead to people behaving outwith the socially accepted norm and can lead to increased aggressive behaviour and high crime rates (via gangs/subcultures). • Strain theory - when poorer people perceive inequality, they are less committed to social norms and, as a result, start to see crime as more acceptable. • Links between social exclusion and gang involvement. Karen McCluskey - Violence Reduction Unit - “inequality breeds violence”. The VRU takes a “caring people into change” approach to overcoming these links. • Edwin Sutherland argued that crime rates are “low in egalitarian, consensual societies and high in inequitable societies characterized by conflicting beliefs.” • Reducing inequality levels in Spain could reduce homicides by 20% and lead to a 23% long-term reduction in robberies. • Adam Whitworth - “inequality is significantly and positively associated with increased levels of all five crime types, with effects being larger for acquisitive crime and robust across various different measures of inequality.” (Burglary, Robbery, Vehicle Crime, Violence and Criminal Damage) • The connection between social inequality and crime is a complex one - inequality in many countries has increased in recent years, but crime rates have actually decreased which seems to counter the claim. This is true for Scotland (2015 - 40 year low in respect of crime rates; top 2% own 20% of wealth while least wealthy 40% own just 5% of wealth) and the USA (2014- violent crime down to lowest level since 1978, all crime down half of 1991 rates). • The USA is the 3rd most unequal nation and the worst in terms of income gap growth. It has the largest % of its population in prison among western democratic nations. • The 2015 riots in Baltimore were sparked by police brutality, but a deeper seated root cause was the long-term experience of the indignities of the ghetto. Mondawmin has a median income of \$38,014 (\$20,000 less than the area just 5 miles way), 1/3 of the neighbourhood earns less than \$25,000, only 1/3 own a car and there is 23% unemployment. • White collar crime is commonly thought to be caused by greed rather than need. Inequality can, however, be linked to WCC as well as crime caused by poverty. John Braithwaite’s structural humiliation - power and exploitation seen as legitimate by the wealthy, while increasingly making the poor feel powerless.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Other Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of inequality can be measured in financial terms through its impact on health and well-being, housing conditions, educational attainment, employment and eventual income. • Research suggests that life expectancy is longer and that mortality rates, mental illness and obesity are lower in more equal societies. • According to the work of Naoki Kondo - the estimated excess mortality risk was 8% per 0.05 unit increase in the Gini coefficient. • The USA spends more on healthcare than any other country, yet a baby born in Greece (where income is half) has lower risk of mortality and a longer life expectancy. • Obesity is twice as common in the UK as more equal societies like Sweden and Norway, and is six times more common in the USA than in Japan. • Teenage birth rates are six times higher in the UK than in more equal societies. • The Equality Trust think tank report 'The Cost of Inequality', suggests the annual cost of inequality to the UK is £39 billion, with a total of £12.5bn lost through reduced healthy life expectancy, £25bn lost through poorer mental health. 'Only' £1bn of this is lost through increased imprisonment figures and £678m lost through an increase in murders. • In a more equal UK, people could expect 8.5 months more healthy life expectancy and rates of poor mental health could improve by 5%. • The wider economic cost of mental illness in England alone is estimated to be £105.2bn each year, which includes direct costs of services, lost productivity at work and reduced quality of life. The cost of poor mental health to businesses is just over £1,000 per employee per year, or almost £26bn across the UK economy. • Mental illness is 3 times as common in the USA than in Japan. • Studies by Kimberly Noble and Elizabeth Sowell show that children from low-income families have smaller brains and lower cognitive abilities. The brains of children from families earning \$25,000 had up to 6% less surface area than children from families making \$150,000. • Wilkinson and Pickett found that there is a correlation between low scores in maths, science and reading and levels of income inequality. Japan, Finland and Belgium have high scores and low inequality, whereas Israel, Portugal and the USA have the opposite. • Finland, South Korea, Canada, Australia and Sweden are the top countries when it comes to knowledge-based subject performance. Japan and New Zealand does best in Maths and Sciences. • 1/3 of OECD countries, including Greece, performed significantly worse than Sweden in all areas. • A report by the 'Read On. Get On.' campaign found that poorer children who fall behind in reading at an early age earn 20% less an hour, with poor-quality nursery provision letting down the most disadvantaged children. Children from low-income families are 12 months behind their better-off peers in vocabulary by the age of 5. • In England, research by think tank DEMOS found that the attainment gap for free school meals pupils was 26.7% in 2013-14, up from 26.4% in 2011-12.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bottom family income quartile has just 8% graduates by the age of 24, whereas the top quartile has around 75%. • In 1972 a man with a degree aged 25-34 earned 22% more than a man without. Today, it's 70% • The effect is a continued self-perpetuated cycle of poverty children of highly paid people are more likely to go on to be highly paid themselves and vice-versa. • Almost one million people in Scotland cannot afford adequate housing conditions. This may mean they are living with damp and have to make the choice between 'heating and eating' due to fuel poverty. 250,000 children go without decent meals and 400,000 adults don't have essential clothing. • There is a clear correlation between poor quality housing and health conditions - lack of decent ventilation or heating can lead to mould, which can cause tuberculosis and worsen asthma. • It can also contribute to poor mental health, depression and isolation because of embarrassment and may have an impact on educational attainment due to lack of space, decent conditions, equipment required to complete homework effectively. <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks</p> <p>The relationship between inequality and crime is not as well reported as the link between inequality and poor health. This is despite the fact that much has been made of the links between poverty when it comes to determining the causes of delinquent behaviour. Increased crime levels are a clear effect of growing levels of inequality and it could be argued that this is the greatest influence, given the wider effect crime has on communities and society as a whole. It is hardly surprising that there is a link between inequality and property-related crimes and numerous studies have shown this. Studies in England and Wales have shown the rise in income inequality is linked to an increase in the number of burglaries committed which is similar to trends in Scandinavia where studies have shown that a 1% increase in inequality leads to a 1.1% increase in burglary and a 1.8 % increase in car thefts. However, the impact of inequality when it comes to crime is not confined to causing increases in crimes of acquisition, as evidence suggests that there is also a relationship between inequality and violent crime in some countries.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality</p> <p>While inequality does seemingly lead to heightened levels of crime, with greater degrees of mistrust and a larger overall numbers of offences, it seems quite clear that this is not the greatest effect faced by society. In fact, in ‘The Spirit Level’, Wilkinson and Pickett suggested that countries where inequality is highest suffer more in respect of <i>all</i> social problems when compared to countries who are more equal. One such problem, beyond crime, relates to performance when it comes to education.</p> <p>They, among other prominent sociologists, would contend that inequality has a great effect on educational attainment and, thus, employment and income differentials too, essentially created a cycle of poverty passed down through the generations.</p> <p>The ‘Read on. Get on’ campaign launched across Scotland, England and Wales earlier this year has highlighted the effect that inequality can have on further entrenching both disadvantage and inequalities. The launch report for the campaign highlighted that almost 4 in every 10 children from the poorest families in society start secondary school without having attained the requisite reading level for their age and stage. This, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies, can impact them for the rest of their lives, with studies showing that the best readers go on to earn 20% more per hour than the weakest, which could well equate to an extra day’s wages each week. The impact of inequality felt by young children in respect of their education is, therefore, quite clearly far greater than that of heightened crime levels, particularly given the link between a decent standard of education and good quality, well-paid employment in later life.</p> <p>This is also demonstrated in the USA, where the Economist recently found there to be significant differences in income levels on the basis of education: the average annual pay for someone with a Bachelor’s degree is \$65,000, but for someone with a High-school diploma it is just \$38,000. Given the high costs of further education in the USA, it is hardly a surprise that those from the most deprived areas are less likely to graduate high school and/or go on to study for a degree. In Sweden, meanwhile, a society with far less inequality, education is seen as something that is extremely important in ensuring that inequality is kept to a minimum. As such, 90% of all Swedes attend school until 19. Over 40% of these people go on to higher education and the number who gain postgraduate degrees is above the OECD average.</p> <p>In complete contrast to the problems highlighted in the UK when it comes to literacy, it is also worth noting that Swedish 15 year-olds perform significantly higher in this respect than the OECD average. Growing up in a society with entrenched and growing inequality can be seen, thus, to have an extremely detrimental effect on educational performance.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a detailed judgement.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
13.	30	<p>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways <i>up to a maximum of 30 marks</i>.</p> <p>Credit responses that make reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of what social inequality means. • The theories of Individualism and Collectivism. • Discussion of Scottish/UK political parties' responses to/policies for dealing with social inequalities. • Comparison(s) with another country/countries and their policies regarding inequality. <p>Credit reference to aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration of the different ideologies related to dealing with social inequality. • Debate over the extent of government welfare provision. • Individualist approaches: pension plans, schooling, private healthcare. • Collectivist approaches: government welfare/benefits schemes, income tax policy, childcare subsidies, education/training opportunities. • Discussion of Scottish policies regarding inequality - free prescriptions, free social care, tuition fees, discretionary housing payments to mitigate spare room subsidy. • Arguments related to benefits of universality v. means testing. • Discussion of UK policies regarding inequality - spare room subsidy, ESA, the National Living/Minimum Wage, living wage, tax credits. • Comparison(s) with another country/countries policies regarding inequality - USA's Affordable Care Act, No Child Left Behind, Nordic Model of redistribution and social welfare, high quality childcare, universal benefits and high taxation. • Evaluation of the success of and public support for these policies in tackling inequalities. • Means beyond political party policy - Conservative 'Big Society' approach to reduce central welfare support, use of food banks. • The work of Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett, Anthony Atkinson. <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Candidates should make reference to any relevant global comparator(s).</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Possible approaches to answering the question may focus on aspects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individualists believe it is up to each of us to look after our own health and well-being. Incentives are necessary to encourage citizens to live healthy lives, but too much state intervention takes away the need for individuals to act responsibly themselves. • Individualists view collectivism as an expensive and inefficient ‘nanny’ state. • Many individualists prefer private providers of health, education and insurance. • Individualists stress importance of self-reliance and moves away from a culture of dependency. • Collectivism means that society is responsible for its entire people. In the UK this happens via the welfare state. The government has an obligation to provide health and education for all. • Even when an individual seems to be responsible for the inequality they face, by making poor lifestyle choices, they believe that this is in actual fact caused by poor life chances and is not about choice at all. • This is backed up by evidence that shows that even allowing for individual lifestyle choices, the poorest groups still far more likely to die around 10 years earlier and experience worse health. Countries with lower income inequalities have a lower health gap. • Collectivists stress the importance of fairness and equality - help and support is necessary to achieve this. • Founding principles of UK welfare state was that the government would provide cradle to grave care, in return for NI contributions. • Conservatives believe that this means the government should support those “genuinely in need”, but not support lifelong dependency. • Most believe in a mix of collectivism and individualism. However, the balance between what the state should do and what should be left to the individual varies - by party and amongst ordinary citizens. • The role of Government is to help the individual to help themselves. • Welfare reforms support people back into work as putting more responsibility on claimants to move towards work or lose benefits. Increased use of means testing, ensures only those truly in need get support. • Coalition & Conservative government’s ‘remodelling’ of the Welfare State by ending ‘dependency’ - Child Benefit reforms; Incapacity Benefit reassessments; Universal Credit, cap on benefits- reduction from £26,000 to £23,000, ‘bedroom tax’. • Cameron’s Big Society - “Society is not a spectator sport”. Big government is wasteful and fails - “social entrepreneurs and community action”. Rise in the use of Food Banks.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNP Government have been collectivist in approach - free prescriptions, free bus passes, free social and nursing care, discretionary housing payments to mitigate spare room subsidy, smoking ban in public places, health promotions in specific local councils, eg free fruit in P1 and P2, free meals P1 - P3, Fuel Zone rewards, banning of cigarette machines and shop displays, banning of happy hours/drinks promos to curb binge drinking, minimum pricing for alcohol. • Tim Harford FT - “growing inequality will only be tackled if we change the way wealth is generated, regulated and redistributed.” • General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has demanded an urgent reform of the tax system in response to growing inequality. • In the USA Social Welfare policy is in transition and has shifted with Obama’s period in office. Conservatism under President Bush led to cuts in social welfare to secure lower tax levels/smaller government and emphasises self-reliance whilst President Obama has been more liberal and drafted policies to bolster the middle-classes • Since 2008 more progressive policies in the USA have included increased capital gains tax for individuals making more than \$250,000, a \$700 billion economic stimulus package, the Affordable Healthcare act mandating all children have health insurance, pre-existing health conditions are not prohibitive to coverage and all employers/workers pay into a health insurance fund. • Scandinavian societies are prosperous, highly-developed <i>and</i> have high levels of equality. Much of this seems related to collectivism - equal opportunities and universality, rather than means-testing. • The Nordic countries have a greater sense of social cohesion and more in the way of collectivist redistribution policies than many other European nations. Tax is very high, but in return universal welfare benefits are far greater. • In Sweden, Denmark and Norway - many pay 50% of their income in tax. • In Sweden, parents receive 80% of their salary for the first 390 days of parental leave. Norway, Sweden and Iceland have quotas (daddy months) that reserve part of the period for fathers. In the USA, there is no paid parental leave and just 12 weeks' unpaid. • If you lose your job in Sweden, you receive 80% of your wages for the first 200 days of inactivity, then 70% for the following 100. If you lose your job in Norway, you receive 62% for two years. • In Finland, since 1938, mothers have been given a maternity box by the state, with basic clothes, sheets and toys as a starter kit. The box can be used as the baby’s first cot. It has been linked to reductions in inequality and to achievement of the lowest infant mortality rate in the world.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks</p> <p>The argument surrounding who is responsible for dealing with inequality is a complex one. Many would argue that, in democratic and developed countries, the government have a duty to provide care and support to their citizens, thus ensuring that inequality is kept to a minimum. The welfare state in the UK, for example, was set up with this as a guiding principle: it was designed to provide comprehensive support and insurance ‘from cradle to grave’, recognising that people needed support from the state in times of unemployment, when sick, upon retirement and if widowed.</p> <p>The UK approach is very much a collectivist approach to welfare, which suggests the state have a role to play in helping the people and reducing the extent and the effects of inequality. Individualists would argue the opposite, however, that people should plan for all eventualities and ensure that in times of crisis they can cope, without the need for state intervention. In the USA, for example, many believe that the idea of a state-provided health service is a step too far and, while most are probably happy for the government to help those at the very bottom via Medicare and Medicaid, they certainly do not support Obamacare reforms. For individualistic thinkers, it is very much the responsibility of individuals to tackle the inequalities they face themselves, rather than this being down to the government.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains development of a key aspect related to the question, limited supporting evidence and a reasoned judgement based on the evidence presented.]</i></p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality</p> <p>Contenders of individualism would argue that when it comes to inequality, the responsibility for tackling it lies very much with the individual. If the government intervenes too much in the lives of the people, by providing an array of benefits and welfare solutions to tackle inequality, then they run the risk of removing the incentive individuals need in order to work hard and tackle the problems themselves.</p> <p>Individualists stress the importance of self-reliance and the need to avoid creating a culture of dependency. However, most people today recognise the naivety of this theory and the difficulty that individuals face against a backdrop of growing inequality and poverty. 75% of people in the developing world today live in countries that are less equal than they were 25 years ago and it seems quite clear that this is unlikely to be resolved on the basis of individual effort alone.</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Tim Harford, a Financial Times columnist has suggested that “growing inequality will only be tackled if we change the way wealth is generated, regulated and redistributed.” This is a view shared by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland who recently demanded an urgent reform of the tax system in response to growing inequality and Richard Wilkinson’s belief in this respect is that “it’s the rich that got us into this mess and the rich who should get us out of it.” The suggestion here is that the only real way to deal with inequality is for the state to collectively take action and to redress the balance between rich and poor, rather than expecting individuals to somehow be able to overcome problems essentially created by the tax system.</p> <p>Inequality-biased economies, like the UK and USA, have much higher poverty rates than more regulated, egalitarian economies, such as the Nordic nations. A more progressive tax system, which bears more heavily on the rich, would help to significantly reduce inequality in the former. In the UK, Anthony Atkinson has suggested that the current 45% additional tax rate should be at a much lower level, around £65,000 rather than the current £150,000, and that a new 65% rate should be introduced for those earning more than £200,000. This would put the UK more in line with more equal countries like Sweden and Denmark, whose top tax rates are 59.7% and 61.03% respectively. Greater redistributive policies, coming from central government, seem to clearly work in these nations and suggest that perhaps collectivism is the way to effectively tackle inequality, rather than expecting individuals to do it themselves.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains references to several key aspects related to the question, detailed supporting evidence leading to synthesis and a detailed judgement.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
14.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in a number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Expect reference to the following in critical evaluation of online surveys compared to face to face interviews:</p> <p>Online surveys may be appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information can be obtained quickly using this method. Respondents can email information back across wide geographical areas, en mass and instantly, unlike postal questionnaires which would take longer to be posted back. • The information obtained should be easy to quantify providing closed questions are used. This will make data easy to analyse as open-ended, detailed responses are not given. • It is inexpensive in terms of both time and cost. This is due to the fact that electronic surveys can be quickly processed, sent and received with relatively low financial costs (public libraries can provide access to PCs free of charge). • The researcher will probably not be present when the respondent completes the survey online (unless web cams/video conferencing techniques are used). Therefore, the opportunity to influence responses is not provided and objectivity is more likely. • If web cams are used, researchers could ask supplementary, more in depth, probing questions and clarify any miscomprehension. • Web cams also allow for greater validity to be confirmed as respondents' demeanour can be ascertained eg voice tone, body language, and facial expression. <p>Online surveys may be less appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Web-based surveys may have cost implications as technology which can be expensive to purchase, maintain, repair and upgrade. • If web cams/web conferencing are used, the researcher could influence subject responses. Voice tone, facial expression, body language and leading questions could be used to influence and invalidate responses. • It is difficult to maintain the same conditions eg voice tone, demeanour of interviewer. Therefore, this may elicit divergent/different responses from subjects sampled especially if supplementary/follow-up questions are posed. • It can be expensive in terms of time to quantify data especially if oral responses are given. This will be particularly onerous if web cams are used if all responses are not emailed back. <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Monkey, Survey Gizmo and Smart Survey. Useful for surveying public opinion. • Polling organisations routinely use online surveys, eg Ipsos MORI, Panelbase, to sample public opinion on social inequality.

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Face to face interviews may be appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The researcher is able to see the respondent first hand. This means that the facial expression, body language, and emotional state of this respondent can be gauged. This is advantageous because you can detect whether the respondent is being honest and thus providing valid data. • Information obtained using this method may be more qualitatively superior to online questionnaires. This is because the researcher will be on hand to clarify any confusion on the part of the respondent, if for example they do not understand a question or need questions to be rephrased. Also, quality of data gained can be enhanced because follow up or supplementary questions can be asked. • The researcher is guaranteed a higher response rate. This is because they have probably made arrangements with the respondent(s), mutual consent; prior agreement has been made to conduct the interview. • More in-depth info can be sought. The researcher may be able to obtain info they hadn't previously considered, been aware of; they only got this information because they spoke directly to the person and the information was volunteered by them. This is because the researcher may develop a close relationship with respondents given you meet them in person; respondent may be more willing to divulge information. <p>Face to face interviews may be less appropriate because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an expensive way to extract data both in terms of time and money. It will be time consuming to make arrangements with suitable respondents. Questions will have to be pre-prepared. The responses will have to be written up/collated afterwards (Info from a video-link/dictaphone transcribed into written format). As most questions will probably be open-ended. • In financial terms, paying for training or to get a trained interviewer is expensive. Finally, it takes longer to extract data using this technique, therefore, even more money will be necessary. • The information extracted may not be qualitatively sound. This is because it may be difficult for the researcher to be objective. This arises as the researcher may ask leading questions. This may result if the respondent gives an answer which he/she thinks the researcher wants and not the correct response. Therefore, results are invalid. • It is difficult to test whether results are reliable. This is because wording or the way in which the questions are asked may alter; subjectivity (bias) may be used. Hence, the interviewees/respondents may be influenced to give different responses depending upon the approach/demeanour of the interviewer, ie the way he/she asks questions. <p><i>Credit can be given for any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principals for this kind of question.</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks:</p> <p>Online surveys would be appropriate for gathering information about why social mobility is difficult to achieve as it would allow the researcher to sample a wide range of people, quickly and relatively inexpensively. If surveys were kept brief and contained mainly closed questions, it would also be easy for the researcher to analyse data gathered. However, the researcher has no way of verifying whether a representative, cross section of people were sampled. The researcher would also be unable to contact particular residents to ask follow-up or supplementary questions unless specific contact details were provided. If surveys were not anonymous respondents may feel compromised by their responses and submit invalid information.</p> <p>Face-to-face interviews allow researchers to validate information as facial expression, voice tone and body language of respondents can be gauged. Researchers will also be able to verify that the actual respondents are taking part in the research from the targeted individuals he/she has selected to sample. Social mobility is an issue which a significant number of people may be reluctant to discuss given income and wealth can be a personal and embarrassing issue. Social mobility impacts on many people given the wealth gap today in the UK is at its greatest level since the end of World War 2.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two points of analysis and evaluation with straightforward supporting evidence. The points also lack synthesis across each research method discussed.]</i></p> <p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality:</p> <p>Online surveys eg Survey Gizmo and Survey Monkey are effective for collating evidence into why income inequality in OECD countries is at its highest level for the past half-century. The average income of the richest 10% of the population is about nine times that of the poorest 10% across the OECD, up from seven times 25 years ago (OECD, 2014). Traditionally more egalitarian countries, such as Germany, Denmark and Sweden have seen the gap between rich and poor expand. Widespread concern among policymakers, citizens, and the media about social mobility suggest that the next generation of adults will have fewer opportunities than today's generation (Institute for Policy Studies, 2015). A report by Oxfam also claims that the 85 wealthiest individuals in the world have a combined wealth equal to that of the bottom 50% of the world's population, or about 3.5 billion people. This can effectively be measured using online surveys as responses can be targeted to citizens on a national scale. Online surveys can be despatched rapidly on a global scale and responses can be quickly submitted. A cohort of those sampled could also participate in an online conference in order to form a focus group to test validity and reliability of the main findings. Validity could also be strengthened by conducting a pilot survey prior to</p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>commissioning the main survey to reinforce validity eg by eliminating/revising any ambiguities surrounding questions posed in the survey. Face-to-face interviews would be more time consuming and relatively impractical for social researchers to travel considerable distances to collate data on a provisional pilot basis as well as a follow-up focus group study to affirm validity and reliability.</p> <p>It would be difficult to ensure that actual targeted respondents take part in the research if the researcher is not present when results are electronically submitted. Ethically, respondents may lie or provide invalid information due to confusion regarding the context and/or wording of questions given the researcher is not present as in face-to-face interviews. Online surveys would have to be structured with closed questions which can limit scope for respondents to elaborate on given responses albeit they are easier for respondents to answer and therefore may ensure higher response rates are obtained. An obvious strength of face-to-face interviews is the scope to engage unstructured approaches in order to facilitate more probing and/or supplementary data to be extracted. Anonymity may guarantee higher response rates particularly given the context of the study; socio-economic status. This was identified as problematic by Humphreys (1965) research at Washington University when it unethically invaded the privacy and threatened the social standing of the subjects he surveyed when their identities were exposed in his studies.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two points of synthesised, balanced evaluation of the appropriateness of the methods with detailed and accurate analysis and synthesis of relevant exemplification.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
15.	15	<p><i>Candidates can be credited in number of ways up to a maximum of 15 marks.</i></p> <p>Credit reference to the following in critical evaluation of the source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality newspaper • Name of author: employee of newspaper is given • Opportunity to correspond further with author by subscribing to newspaper, communicate through social network websites • Can access additional information/gauge opinions of author/others through further links eg author home page, Twitter etc • Provision to use web links to obtain further information. • Current and up-to-date information • Possibility of subjective content evidenced by headline, implying lack of balance in content • International comparative countries specified • Left-wing newspaper, possible bias against government • Specific issues about the source which support or detract from its validity <p><i>Any other valid point that meets the criteria described in the general marking principles for this kind of question.</i></p> <p>Arguments that the source is valid and/or reliable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role and academic background of authors is specified, academic background adds weight to opinions • The authors have been recruited by the Guardian, a well-respected newspaper to commission the report • The Guardian is a quality newspaper with an international reputation for quality journalism and investigative journalism • Further information can be sought through authors' home page. • The website address is published to verify the validity of the article and there are web links which can be opened to further verify validity and reliability • Date of publication shows that it is a contemporary source • Reference is made to other countries (Sweden, Germany, Netherlands, Italy and USA) • A link to a second article by a different author is provided

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Arguments that the source's validity and/or reliability are questionable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guardian is partisan. Information will be subjective given it supports the Labour Party and opposes Conservative Party policies. • Headline and content of articles uses some emotive, pejorative language synonymous with prejudicial views influenced by political slant of newspaper. • Reference to citations is narrative in tone and unsubstantiated in parts and therefore validity is questionable. • Extracts are adapted from original sources so key content maybe filtered out. • The research is qualitative and may be subjective particularly where lack of exemplification is given to substantiate points. <p>Example of an extract from a response that would achieve approximately half marks.</p> <p>The authors of each article have been recruited by the Guardian newspaper which is a quality publication of international acclaim. Information can be validated by searching for other articles using the online search engine. Online discussion from others can also be drawn upon to check the reliability of data published in each article through various social networking routes, eg Twitter.</p> <p>However, like most newspapers, the Guardian also contain editorial bias. It is notorious for taking a left-wing, liberal perspective on contemporary events and issues. In order to engage online discussion on an international scale and verify global exemplification language barriers may impede online discussion in nations quoted such as Sweden and Italy.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains two relevant points of basic analysis and evaluation, drawing on knowledge of Social Science research, and with limited supporting evidence drawn from the source.]</i></p>

Question	Max mark	Detailed Marking Instructions for this question
		<p>Example of an extract from a response that would be considered high quality</p> <p>Given the fact that the source is published daily in paper format and updated online 24/7, the information is highly contemporary. The online version source also allows for any errors and or omissions to be inserted to further enhance validity of content reported. The publication is widely read and internationally renowned for its quality reporting. It also references many academic personnel and organisations both nationally and transnationally such as Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, USA. This allows for reliability to be verified by drawing on empirical global data. In addition, historical references are also made which further helps to strengthen reliability across this time period.</p> <p>However, some information impacts negatively on the validity and reliability of the source. This is because some of the content is subjective and lacks exemplification, eg “... a decline in social mobility rates is quoted...” but supporting evidence is not provided. Similarly, the role, title and academic background of each author is unspecified. Although there is scope for online discussion through comments section and additional links there may also be no way to authenticate who the authors are and how valid their information is unless they are willing to disclose personal correspondence details. The extra analysis links do however help to counter-this as an alternative vehicle to elicit information. The editorial bias of the publication, left wing and liberal in orientation means that some of the content, both analysis and exemplification will inevitably be selective. Finally, The Guardian itself acknowledged in April 2015 that National daily newspapers in the UK have recently lost half a million in average daily sales.</p> <p>Finally, newspapers as the Guardian itself acknowledged have seen a decline in circulation. This decline, in the Guardian’s case is offset by an increase in online readership. However, as the online readership gets free access to the articles, there is a greater requirement for advertising, this may have an influence on the content of the article which could make the source less trustworthy.</p> <p><i>[This extract contains detailed evaluation and analysis of the trustworthiness of the source with supporting evidence drawn from the source.]</i></p>

END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]