



National  
Qualifications  
2018

**X749/76/11**

**Modern Studies**

WEDNESDAY, 9 MAY

9:00 AM — 11:15 AM

**Total marks — 60**

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

Attempt **EITHER** question 1(a) **OR** 1(b) **AND** question 2

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

Part A Social inequality in the United Kingdom

Part B Crime and the law in the United Kingdom

Attempt **EITHER** question 3(a) **OR** 3(b) **OR** 3(c) **OR** 3(d) **AND** question 4

**SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks**

Part A World powers

Part B World issues

Attempt **EITHER** question 5(a) **OR** 5(b) **OR** 5(c) **OR** 5(d)

Write your answers clearly in the answer booklet provided. In the answer booklet you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

Use **blue** or **black** ink.

Before leaving the examination room you must give your answer booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.



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

Attempt **EITHER** question 1 (a) **OR** 1 (b) **AND** question 2

**Question 1**

- (a) Analyse the potential impact of leaving the European Union.  
You should refer to issues affecting Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.

**12**

**OR**

- (b) Analyse the influence of the media on voting behaviour.  
You should refer to voting behaviour in Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both in your answer.

**12**

**[Turn over for next question**

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## Question 2

Study Sources A, B and C and then attempt the question that follows.

### Source A

#### The role of committees — ‘Parliament at work’

Committees are central to the work of the Scottish Parliament. The job of the committees is vital as the Scottish Parliament has no second chamber (unlike the UK Parliament). They have three broad roles:

- to scrutinise legislation and to hold the Scottish Government (currently the SNP) to account for its actions
- to introduce legislation (ie new laws)
- to conduct inquiries, gather evidence and produce reports into matters within their remit (eg recent inquiries into education by the Education and Skills Committee).

It is in these three areas that the success of the Scottish Parliament’s committees is judged.

The membership of the committees is made up of MSPs from every party, with Committee Conveners, who chair meetings and set agendas, being drawn from different parties. Membership reflects the balance of power in parliament — some argue that this builds in a pro-government bias. Every piece of legislation that comes out of Holyrood comes under the scrutiny of one or more of the Scottish Parliament’s committees.

Committees often meet in public and can do so anywhere in Scotland, not just inside parliament. In fact, most committees allow the general public to attend and most committee meetings are streamed live on the Scottish Parliament website. Committees have managed to amend government legislation on hundreds of occasions. Committees also have the power to introduce their own legislation ie a Committee Bill.

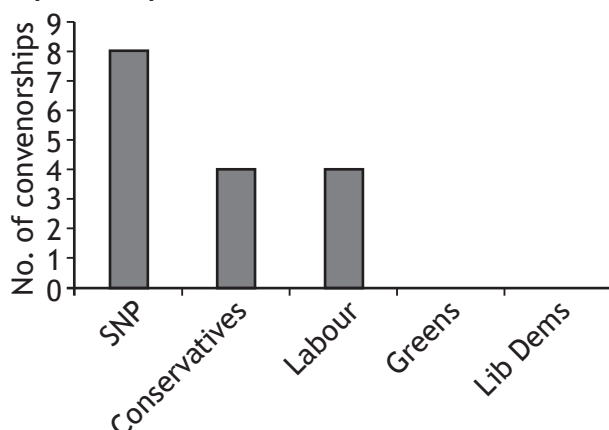
The Public Petitions Committee (PPC) is the main way for members of the public to influence policy. It is often called the jewel in Holyrood’s crown with the general public believing the PPC to be a credit to our democracy. A petition to scrap the Offensive Behaviour at Football Act received nearly 10,000 signatures however the government wasn’t forced to take action by this. In Parliamentary Session 4 (2011–2016), 170 petitions were considered by the PPC. The equivalent committee in the Welsh Assembly considered 356 petitions in that time.

*Adapted from a variety of news sources.*

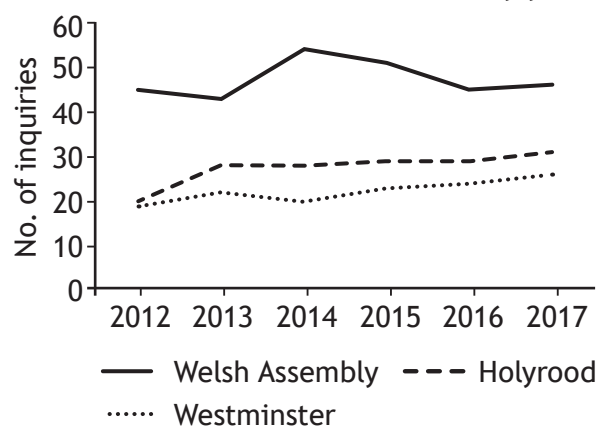
### Source B

#### Statistics from the websites of the Scottish, Welsh and UK Governments

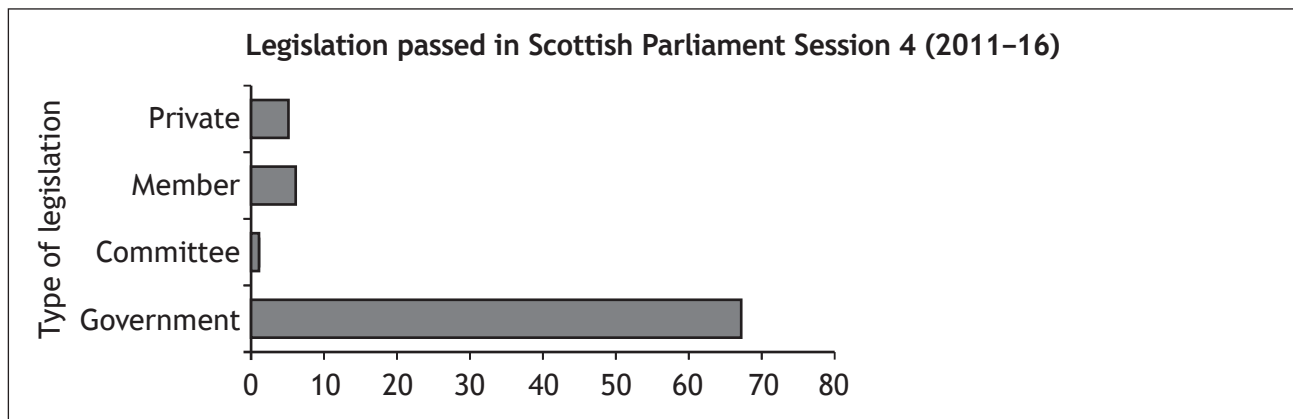
Number of committee convenorships held by political parties in the Scottish Parliament



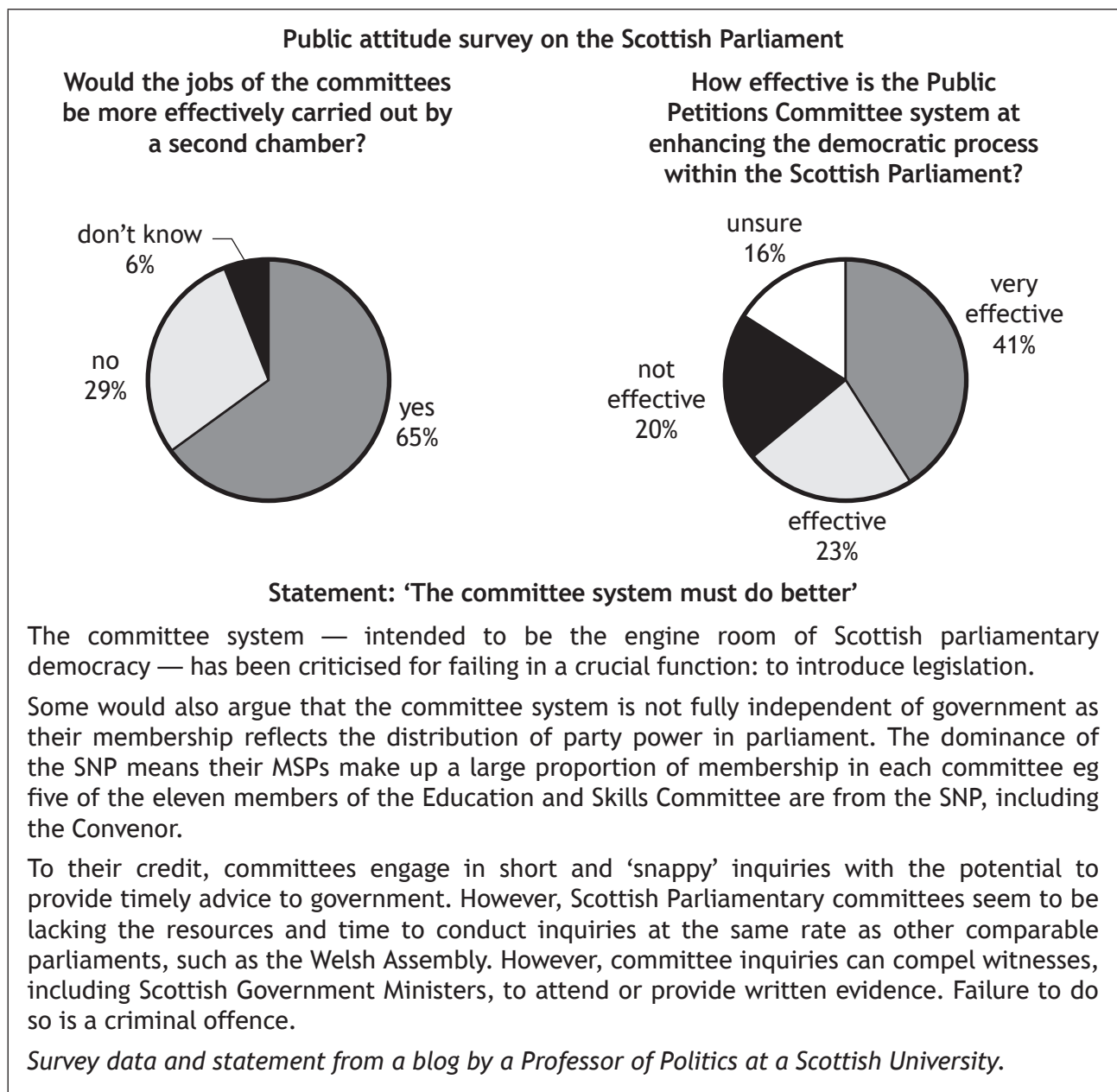
Total number of inquiries conducted by committees in selected Parliaments by year



## Source B (continued)



## Source C



Answer the following question, using **only** the information in Sources A, B and C on *page 04* and above.

To what extent is it accurate to state that the Scottish Parliament's committees fulfil their roles effectively?

In your answer, you may wish to evaluate the reliability of the sources.

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

Attempt **EITHER** question 3 (a) **OR** 3 (b) **OR** 3 (c) **OR** 3 (d) **AND** question 4

**Question 3****Part A: Social inequality in the United Kingdom**

Answers may refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both.

- (a) Evaluate the impact of social inequality on a group in society that you have studied. **12**

**OR**

- (b) Evaluate the view that government should be responsible for tackling social inequality. **12**

**OR**

**Part B: Crime and the law in the United Kingdom**

Answers may refer to Scotland **or** the United Kingdom **or** both.

- (c) Evaluate the economic impact of crime on society. **12**

**OR**

- (d) Evaluate the view that inequality causes crime. **12**

**[Turn over for next question**

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#### Question 4

Study Sources A, B and C then attempt the question that follows.

##### Source A

###### British prisons

Crime rates in Britain are falling, however the prison population remains high and is nearly double that of 20 years ago. Recent reductions in prison staff have meant that it is more difficult for staff to control the large prison population. Britain now has the largest prison population in Western Europe at 93,665, which is nearly 20,000 higher than France and 30,000 more than Germany.

In England and Wales 60% of prisons accommodate more prisoners than their Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA). CNA is calculated by the Prison Service and represents the good, decent standard of accommodation that it aims to provide to all prisoners. As a consequence of overcrowding some prisons are forced to 'double-up' prisoners by housing two in cells designed for one. In 2014–15, 21,755 people were held in overcrowded accommodation, with the majority of these doubling-up in cells.

Frances Crook, chief executive of the Howard League for Penal Reform, has said that 'without enough staff to keep people safe, prisons are increasingly providing restricted regimes, under which prisoners are locked in their cells for up to 23 hours a day.' Human Rights groups have claimed that being locked up for 23 hours a day is degrading and that it reduces the rehabilitation services offered in prison. They also claim that prisons are unable to provide adequate healthcare and that the mental health of prisoners is negatively affected. Thameside prison was recently criticised by inspectors for locking up 60% of prisoners for 23 hours a day due to the rising level of gang violence within the prison.

Prison staff have reported that there is a growing level of violence and rioting in prisons which they are not able to control. In 2013, the Prison Service's riot squad in England and Wales was called out 203 times (129 times in 2012). In 2016, Birmingham prison faced a 12-hour riot where 600 prisoners took over 4 wings of the prison.

This picture of overcrowding continues in Scotland with Barlinnie prison in recent times operating at 20% above its design capacity. Further to this, in Scotland's only women's prison (Cornton Vale) some prisoners in the recent past have been forced to use their sinks as toilets due to night-time security arrangements. Prisoners are faced with waits of more than an hour before being allowed to use the toilet, in what inspectors have described as a significant breach of human dignity.

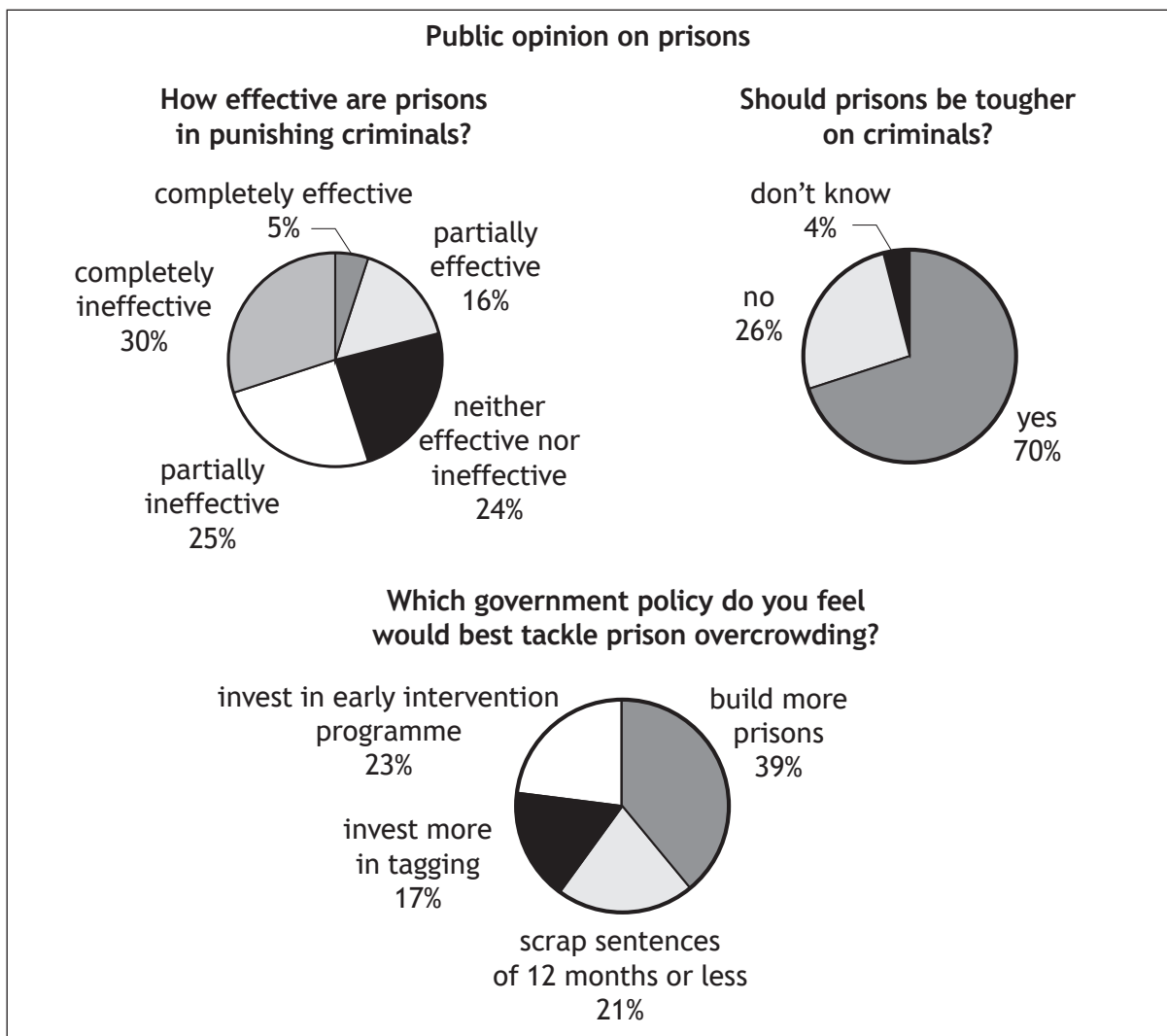
##### Source B

###### Selected statistics on prison populations in England and Wales

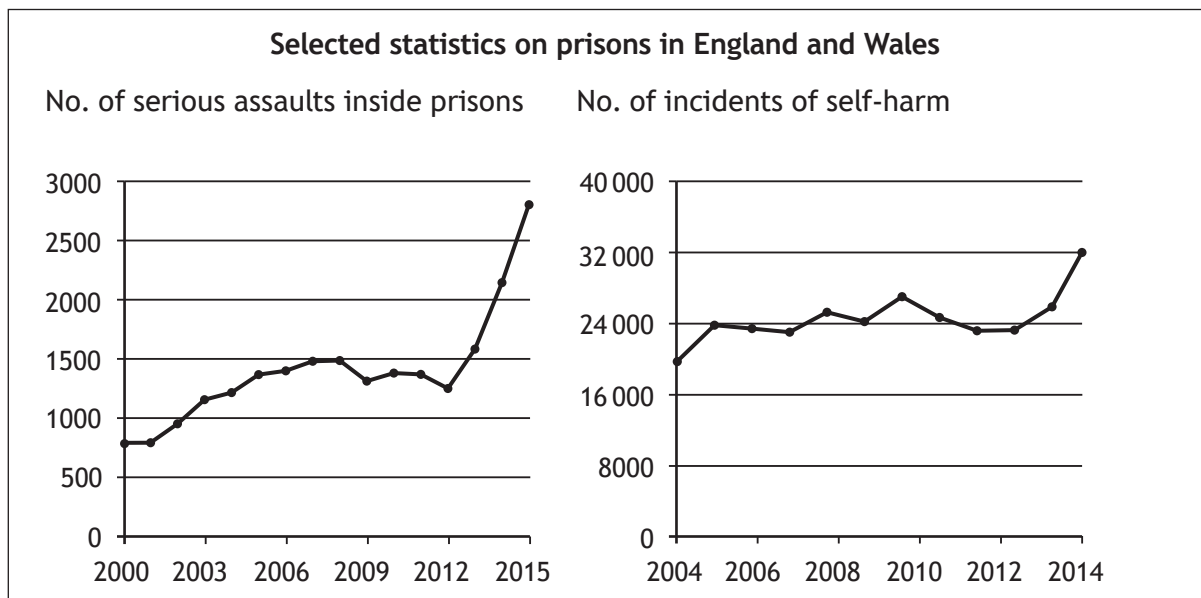
Prison	No. of prisoners	Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA)
Doncaster	1,115	738
Liverpool	1,097	1,101
Pentonville	1,238	906
Thameside	1,223	932
Wormwood Scrubs	1,231	1,156
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,069</b>	<b>74,703</b>



## Source B (continued)



## Source C



Attempt the following question, using **only** the information in Sources A, B and C on *page 08* and above.

What conclusions can be drawn about overcrowding in British prisons?

You must draw conclusions about:

- overcrowding and the living conditions of prisoners
- overcrowding and safety in prisons.

You should provide an overall conclusion about the extent of overcrowding in British prisons.

**SECTION 3 — INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — 20 marks**Attempt **EITHER** question 5 (a) **OR** 5 (b) **OR** 5 (c) **OR** 5 (d)**Question 5****Part A: World powers**

With reference to a world power you have studied:

- (a) To what extent does social and economic inequality exist? **20**

**OR**

- (b) There are limited opportunities for people to influence government decision making. Discuss. **20**

**OR****Part B: World issues**

With reference to a world issue you have studied:

- (c) To what extent are some factors which cause this issue more important than others? **20**

**OR**

- (d) Attempts to resolve this issue have been successful. Discuss. **20**

**[END OF QUESTION PAPER]**

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