

Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2012

GCE Government & Politics 6GP03 3B
POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

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No. 1	On what grounds have conservatives defended authority?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Authority is the right to influence the behaviour of others in a manner not of their choosing. Conservatives have defended authority on a number of grounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authority is a vital source of support and guidance for the people who do not know what is good for them. As such, authority arises naturally 'from above', as in the authority of parents over children. Authority is thus linked to paternalism. • Authority is also a source of security and stability in society, allowing individuals to know 'where they stand' and what is expected of them. Authority thus counters rootlessness and anomie. • Authority, backed up by a system of punishments, is the only effective guarantee of public order, by virtue of its capacity to constrain baser human urges and instincts. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Good to excellent ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Limited to sound ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Very poor to weak ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 2	In what sense do socialists have a positive view of human nature?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Socialists have a positive view of human nature in a variety of senses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because they believe that human nature is 'plastic', moulded by the experiences and circumstances of social life, they believe that human beings have a high capacity for personal and social development, allowing, at times, to advance utopian views. • Socialists believe that human beings are social animals, suggesting that the potential for cooperative, sociable and gregarious behaviour lies at the core of their nature. This suggests that social relationships tend to be characterised by harmony, mutual respect and peaceful interaction, in line with the principal of collectivism. • Drawing inspiration from Enlightenment rationalism, socialists also believe that human beings are reason-guided creatures, capable, apart from anything else, of reshaping their lives and their society for the better. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Good to excellent ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Limited to sound ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Very poor to weak ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 3	How does the anarchist view of the state differ from the Marxist view?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Both anarchists and Marxists view the state as oppressive, but they have very different ideas about the origins and nature of state oppression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anarchists trace state oppression to the capacity for human corruption when anyone exercises power over others. This makes the state evil and oppressive in all circumstances. Marxists, by contrast, believe that state is an instrument of class oppression, being shaped by the economic 'base; and operating in the interests of the economically dominant class. • Anarchists therefore reject the Marxist notion of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the idea of a temporary socialist state that will manage the transition to a fully socialist society. • While Marxists believe that the state will 'wither away' as class antagonism abates, anarchist argue that states can only be abolished. The proletarian state will therefore not wither away; instead it needs to be abolished. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Good to excellent ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Limited to sound ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Very poor to weak ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 4	On what grounds have socialists criticised the liberal view of equality?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>The liberal view of equality emphasises foundational equality (that people are ‘born’ equal), implying support for both formal equality and equality of opportunity.</p> <p>Socialists criticise the liberal view of equality both on the grounds that it tends to conceal inequalities of the capitalist system and typically serves to justify social inequality. Formal equality, for instance, may treat individuals alike in terms of their rights and entitlements, but takes no account of their often very different economic and social circumstances. The doctrine of equality of opportunity both serves to promote rivalry and competition amongst individuals and is often used to imply that unequal outcomes are justifiable because they reflect unequal personal merit (ability and willingness to work).</p>	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Good to excellent ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Limited to sound ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Very poor to weak ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 5	How is liberalism linked to rationalism, and what are the implications of this link?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Rationalism is that belief that the world has a rational structure, which can be disclosed through the application of reason and analysis. Liberalism is linked to rationalism in the sense that liberal ideology stemmed from the Enlightenment and so reflects an underlying belief in reason and progress.</p> <p>The implications of the link between liberalism and rationalism include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most importantly, it strengthens the liberal belief in freedom, as it implies that rational individuals are the best judges of their own best interests. • It inclines liberals to believe that conflict and disagreement can be resolved through the application of argument and debate, rather than the use of force. • It explains why liberals have a faith in reform, grounded in the assumption that human history is characterised by a gradual expansion of human understanding, which can be used to make the world a better place. 	
LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Good to excellent ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Limited to sound ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • Very poor to weak ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 6	To what extent is the New Right internally coherent?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>The New Right can be seen to be internally divided in a number of ways, deriving from the fact that the liberal New Right draws inspiration essentially from classical liberalism, while the conservative New Right draws inspiration from traditional conservatism, specifically pre-Disraelian conservatism. This leads to deep tensions in relation to their views of human nature, society and morality. The liberal New Right believes in egoistical individualism, an atomistic model of society and the values of competition and personal self-striving. The conservative New Right believes in the psychological, moral and intellectual imperfection of human beings, embraces an organic model of society and emphasises values such as discipline, authority, deference and national allegiance.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the New Right can be seen to be internally coherent in a political sense and in terms of the compatibility of its goals. All members of the New Right are capable of accepting a strong but minimal state, even though the grounds on which they support a minimal state or a strong state may diverge. For instance, supporters of the liberal New Right emphasise the dynamism of a market economy and its tendency towards equilibrium, while supporters of the conservative New Right see the market economy as a vital source of social discipline.</p>	
A01	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates.
A02	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations

A02	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
A03	Communication and coherence
Level 3 (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 2 (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 1 (0-3 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

No. 7	'Modern liberals have abandoned individualism and embraced collectivism.' Discuss.
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>Classical liberals have often argued that modern liberalism has abandoned individualism and embraced collectivism. The basis of this view is that modern liberals have been prepared to support an interventionist or enabling state, abandoning the idea that state intervention always implies a contraction of individual freedom. This can be seen, for example, in the tendency of the welfare state to engender dependency and to sap initiative, and also in the fact that Keynesian economic policies impose regulations that inhibit economic freedom.</p> <p>On the other hand, modern liberals argue that their ideas and theories are rooted in individualism, even though individualism has had to be rethought due to changing economic and social circumstances. Although they may have modified ideas such as egoism and self-reliance, they have only done so to a qualified extent. In this light, the modern liberal justification for collectivism (understood to imply state intervention) is limited and conditional, in particular the purpose of the state is to help individuals to help themselves. Collectivism is therefore endorsed as a means to an end (to enable individuals to make wise moral choices in their own interests), rather than as an end in itself.</p>	
A01	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates

A02	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
A02	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
A03	Communication and coherence
Level 3 (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 2 (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 1 (0-3 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

No. 8	To what extent do anarchists agree about the nature of the future anarchist society?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<p>There are, on the face of it, deep divisions within anarchism about the nature of the future anarchist society. These differences derive from the fact that anarchism is essentially an arena of overlap between liberal individualism and socialist collectivism, implying that stateless may either have a liberal or a socialist orientation. Individualist anarchists, drawing on liberalism, highlight the virtues of private property and the market economy, in the most extreme cases embracing anarcho-capitalism, in which all economic and social arrangements are determined by market competition. By contrast, collectivist anarchists favour communal organisation and support the collectivisation of wealth. In the extreme view, this leads to support for anarcho-communism, in which all wealth is owned in common and society is organised on the basis of decentralisation and self-management.</p> <p>However, all anarchists agree that future anarchist society will have certain common features, notably the absence of law and systems of rule, allowing individuals to enjoy absolute freedom and to take responsibility for their own lives and circumstances. Even though anarchists may have advanced very different economic models, they are united in terms of the larger moral and political characteristics of the future society.</p>	
A01	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
A02	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations

A02	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
A03	Communication and coherence
Level 3 (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 2 (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary
Level 1 (0-3 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

SUMMARY A2 MARKING GRIDS

These grids should be used in conjunction with the fuller Level descriptors.

PART A - SHORT QUESTIONS (15 marks)

Level 3	Excellent	15
	Very good	13-14
	Good	11-12
Level 2	Sound	10
	Basic	8-9
	Limited	6-7
Level 1	Weak	4-5
	Poor	2-3
	Very poor	0-1

PART B – ESSAY QUESTIONS (45 marks)

<i>A01 / A02 / Synopticity</i>	
Level 3 (Good to excellent)	9-12
Level 2 (Limited to sound)	5-8
Level 1 (Very poor to weak)	0-4

<i>A03</i>	
Level 3 (good to excellent)	7-9
Level 2 (Limited to sound)	4-6
Level 1 (Very poor to weak)	0-3

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Welsh Assembly Government

