



2013 Modern Studies

Advanced Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for Modern Studies Advanced Higher

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 specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. 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/Principal Assessor.
- (b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Modern Studies Advanced Higher

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

General points that apply to **all** essay answers in all study themes:

- Quality answers will address the question throughout.
- Quality answers will have a coherent structure and analysis. Bear in mind that candidates are attempting to construct a comparative essay under examination conditions
- High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.
- Acknowledgement of alternative viewpoints/arguments are likely to be discussed in quality answers.
- Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do **not** pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.
- Credit highly candidates who make reference to and comment on secondary analysis eg Politics Review, newspaper articles and documentaries.
- Credit candidates who make implicit conclusions throughout the essay.
- Look for and reward development including up-to-date exemplification.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Study Theme 1: Comparative Politics and Research Methods

Section A

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Context A: Political Parties</p> <p>Examine the importance of leadership for political parties.</p> <p>Answer in relation to the UK (including Scotland) <u>and</u> the USA.</p> <p>Reward candidates who make specific reference to parties rather than just generally discussing leadership.</p> <p>UK Points which illustrate the importance of leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chosen by his/her party therefore expected to deliver a vision. • Presentation of a 'united front'; Party will normally back the leader, aided by the role of whips, party discipline and possible loss of the whip. • Instant access to the media and importance of being the most high profile member of the party. • Arguably the growing importance of PM's personality and the shift away from domestic matters to the international stage allowing more scope for a 'presidential approach'. • Decline of trade union and NEC influence in the case of Labour. • The Gordon Brown personality issue significant in a negative way. 	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do not pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>Points which illustrate weaknesses of political leaders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition situation leads to compromise and loss of unique figurehead. • On occasion there will be leadership challenges, backbench revolts and the compromises required to offset this threat. • The power of Parliament and the various scrutiny processes that exist. • Declining popularity amongst the electorate. Stage of tenure, eg Blair near the end of his time had his authority significantly reduced as his 'baggage' grew. • Conservative leaders have to deal with the influential backbench 1922 committee. <p>Scotland</p> <p>Points which illustrate leader importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation of SNP electoral fortunes under Salmond. • The decline of Labour under Gray. • Media coverage highly focussed on party leaders. • Lack of public awareness of others in the parties. <p>Points which illustrate reduction in significance of leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to work as part of a coalition or minority government has in the past been relevant. Diluting leadership power. 		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Points which illustrate leader importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power of 'figurehead'; unique loyalty across political divides and nation. • No political threats while in office eg cabinet rivals as in UK. Concept of 'Commander in chief' etc. Expect many candidates to analyse the 'powers of the President'. • May have to battle against either Senate or House with opposition majority (perhaps both), but the system of checks and balances gives him the ability to do this. • All Presidents have these powers; however some individuals make more of them than others. <p>Points which illustrate reduction in importance of leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of the 'lame duck' President eg George Bush in 2006/7. Obama currently. • Decline in personal popularity: Obama's ratings slumped since 2008. • Some argue that the President is 'negotiator in chief' and not as significant as he appears. • The extent of outside influence ie the obligations which presidents owe their financial backers. 		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Context B: Electoral Systems</p> <p><i>“The differences in voting behaviour between the USA and the UK (including Scotland) outweigh the similarities.”</i></p> <p>Discuss.</p> <p>Answer in relation to the UK (including Scotland) <u>and</u> the USA.</p> <p>Expect most candidates to draw on their Higher knowledge of the UK to some extent.</p> <p>Reward highly candidates who display good USA knowledge and can make relevant, comparative, analytical points.</p> <p>Points of commonality</p> <p>Discussion of current issues, the significance of personality and the role of the media have considerable overlap but better candidates will discuss the subtle and not so subtle differences between the countries eg both countries have a written free press but there is no real national daily in the USA. There are also differences due to location and age relevant to both countries.</p>	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do not pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>Significant differences</p> <p>Better candidates will identify race, abortion, sexuality and religion as being pivotal factors in US elections but as marginal ones in the UK, reward highly detailed and current discussion of these areas. Discussion of the personality based Presidential election offers a point of contrast, though the extent of the difference is arguable.</p> <p>Better candidates may attempt to discuss voting behaviour related to gender and sexuality. This is challenging and should be rewarded highly if done well.</p> <p>Candidates may consider voting behaviour on the sub national scale eg Scotland or USA state and may identify differences such as the existence of meaningful 'minor' parties in the UK or similarities such as the existence of the SNP and the Alaskan separatist movement.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Context C: Decision-making in Central and Devolved/State Government</p> <p>“The power of MPs, MSPs and members of Congress is limited.”</p> <p>To what extent do you agree with this statement?</p> <p>Answer in relation to the UK (including Scotland) <u>and</u> the USA.</p> <p>UK</p> <p>Conventional wisdom that real power is in the hands of the executive and that there is a decline of the backbench MP power, particularly if there is a large government majority, however the current coalition may have altered this situation somewhat.</p> <p>The former Labour backbenchers gave their Government a difficult time eg the revolt on the vote for an Iraq enquiry (late 2006).</p> <p>Backbench power is evident in Select Committees, Standing Committees and Question Time; arenas where loyalty is not always obvious, although there are limits, due to the power of the whip system and the ultimate risk of deselection from the Party.</p> <p>The whip system has made a Government defeat almost unthinkable and in the final analysis makes backbench MPs toe the party line.</p> <p>The impact of Special Advisers on policy and decision making has usurped backbench input to some extent.</p> <p>MPs and MSPs can of course challenge their leaders; a power rarely used but at times highly significant. The threat of this saw off Blair.</p>	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do not pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>Scotland</p> <p>The impact of proportional representation has on occasions led to minority or coalition Government and consensus politics thus the need for backbencher support.</p> <p>MSP power limited by limits to law making created by reserved powers.</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Traditionally Senators and Congressmen/ women see their priorities as being with the home state and there is a far greater tendency for them to put their constituents' interests ahead of the party.</p> <p>As the whip system is not nearly so influential this is not considered an act of rebellion as it would be in the UK eg a Southern Democrat would be far less likely to endorse a pro-abortion bill than a North Eastern counterpart. Expect reference to DINOS and RINOS (Democrats/Republicans in name only).</p> <p>However on certain Federal issues such as national security the Senators and Members of Congress would be expected to follow the party/presidential line eg the passing of Bush's 'Patriot' Acts and Obama's key Health Care Bill.</p> <p>The American public's antipathy towards 'big (federal) government' places different demands on their elected representatives; to many, Washington has little daily relevance, a consequence of the sheer scale of the USA in comparison to the UK.</p> <p>Constitutional checks and balances give Congressmen real power to battle the President – particularly when the president does not have majority loyalty in both House and Senate eg Obama from 2010.</p> <p>Credit any other relevant themes and credit highly appropriate up-to-date exemplification.</p>		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>Context D: The Politics of Influence</p> <p>To what extent are interest groups a threat to democracy?</p> <p>Answer in relation to the UK (including Scotland) <u>and</u> the USA.</p> <p>Reward highly up-to-date, detailed exemplification from both the UK and USA.</p> <p>Points which would counter this claim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest groups overcome the democratic deficit that builds up between elections. • Political parties cannot provide adequate representation for the full range of diverse interests and opinions in a modern democracy, especially for those whose chosen party is unlikely to be elected eg the Greens or extremist groups. Particularly true in the USA where only two parties dominate. • Interest groups exert influence in public decision-making which in turn forces politicians to alter policies eg pressure on both sides of the Atlantic to reduce commitment overseas conflict. • Interest groups increase participation eg those under voting age may participate. • Interest groups improve the quality of government via consultation with 'insider' groups eg BMA, teaching unions. An array of professional lobbyists operates with the American political system. • Interest groups enable new concerns and issues to reach the political agenda. • Interest groups assist the scrutiny of the government by exposing information it would rather keep secret eg expense claims, thereby reinforcing and complementing the work of opposition through political parties eg monitoring of the Dungavel detention centre and Guantanamo Bay 'waterboarding'. Interest groups thereby improve the accountability of decision makers to electorates. 	30	<p>High quality answers will compare across UK (Scotland) and USA regularly throughout the answer, rather than having a large section on the UK and a smaller section on the USA tagged on at the end.</p> <p>Expect more emphasis on the UK from most candidates but do not pass answers that do not cover Scotland and the USA.</p>

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p>(Cont.)</p> <p>Points which would agree with the statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest groups improve participation, but benefit the better organised, more articulate and more financially able. • In America, influence is most often gained by money which gains political and media access. • Interest groups themselves may, via stunts and demos, seem more influential than they actually are, with the silent majority not having a say. Eg there were few 'pro Iraq war' demos. They can also overly simplify complex issues eg the detention of suspected terrorists. • Interest groups can also drain resources such as policing from areas of real need. There are currently 40 full time police officers operating at the permanent Faslane peace camp. Animal rights groups have been particularly 'effective' at eating into police resources. • Interest group opposition can also block 'desirable changes' such as bypasses and new airports. • Large-scale demonstrations may lead to violent clashes with the police and other demonstrators, while extremists use terrorism to achieve their aims. 		

Section B

Research methods:

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p>Discuss, in detail, the benefits of using quantitative research methods to carry out social science research.</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 5 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Cost and time Accessibility of data High quality data Reanalysis of data Time for other aspects of research Any other relevant point</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p>To what extent is the medium of the Internet, including social networking sites, effective in social science research?</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation. Need both sides of the argument ie Internet is effective; Internet is not effective. Should mention social networking sites such as Facebook; worming, tweeting. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 6 marks. Take care when deciding on the marks to be given to the candidate's answer. Use your professional judgement to decide on the final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific examples:</u></p> <p>Effective: Cost Time efficiency Access to large and diverse population of potential participants Any relevant point</p> <p>Not effective: Data validity Sample bias Lack of researcher control Ethical considerations Any relevant point</p>	8	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance		
6	<p data-bbox="347 293 1244 327">Study the source below and then answer the questions which follow.</p> <div data-bbox="347 349 1485 1955" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div data-bbox="400 421 587 454">About ESRC</div> <div data-bbox="655 371 839 539" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <div data-bbox="890 394 1461 488" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="906 405 1414 465">Economic and Social Research Council Shaping Society</p> </div> </div> <p data-bbox="363 562 592 589">Notes for editors:</p> <ol data-bbox="363 611 1453 1115" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="363 611 1453 745">1. This release is based on the findings from the “Study of the Scottish National Party” funded by the Economic and Social Research Council and carried out by Professor James Mitchell and Dr Robert Johns at the University of Strathclyde and Dr Lynn Bennie of the University of Aberdeen. <li data-bbox="363 768 1453 936">2. Methodology: The study conducted an in-depth postal survey of all members of the SNP between November 2007 and June 2008. The researchers received 7,112 completed questionnaires, a response rate of 53.9 per cent. The project also conducted semi-structured interviews with 80 senior members of the SNP. Interviews lasted from 45 minutes to 270 minutes. <li data-bbox="363 958 1453 1115">3. The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) is the UK’s largest organisation for funding research on economic and social issues. The ESRC’s total budget for 2011/12 is £203 million. At any one time the ESRC supports over 4,000 researchers and postgraduate students in academic institutions and independent research institutes. <p data-bbox="363 1137 1414 1205">What does Scottish independence really mean? 21 July 2011</p> <p data-bbox="363 1227 1233 1261">Results of a survey of members of the Scottish National Party</p> <p data-bbox="363 1283 1449 1417">Following the victory of the Scottish National Party (SNP) in the recent Scottish elections on May 5, a unique in-depth survey of the entire SNP membership conducted throughout 2008, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), reveals a range of views on Scotland’s constitutional status.</p> <p data-bbox="363 1440 1453 1597">The survey by a team of researchers led by Professor James Mitchell of the University of Strathclyde found 87 per cent wanted Scottish independence, with 65 per cent of the SNP preferring independence as part of the European Union and 22 per cent outside the EU, and 12 per cent wanted more powers for the Scottish Parliament.</p> <p data-bbox="363 1619 1393 1753">The party is predominantly middle class (46 per cent having professional occupations compared to 12 per cent in semi-routine or routine manual/service work), but members are more reluctant than those of other parties to assign themselves to a social class (only 43 per cent willing to do so).</p> <p data-bbox="363 1776 1453 1865">The findings were based on a postal survey of the SNP membership which resulted in over 7,000 members, more than half the membership, responding and in-depth interviews with over 80 senior members of the SNP.</p> <p data-bbox="363 1888 775 1921">(Extracted from ESRC website)</p> </div>				

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p>To what extent can a social science researcher trust the information gathered in this survey?</p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail. Some comment should be made about ‘trust’ and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement. If no expression of ‘to what extent’ award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p>Reasons to ‘trust the source’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is research conducted by academics – impartial/rigorous. • Over 7,000 responses. • Backed up by in depth interviews of considerable duration. • The ESRC is clearly a significant body. Well-funded and staffed. <p>Reasons to have less ‘trust in the source’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey was taken in 2008 but published in 2011. Therefore does not factor in the enormity of the 2011 victory which perhaps would have a major impact on attitudes within the party. • Although there are many responses the overall return rate was only 53%. • The in-depth interviews were only with senior members of the party. <p>Overall however it is hard to argue that this is anything other than a trustworthy piece of research and like all research is only valid for the time of the survey. It would be unfair to criticise the researchers for the 2011 result which occurred after their research.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	b	<p>What problems might a social science researcher face when planning for and carrying out a structured interview with an MSP?</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If answer does not make reference to MSP then maximum 6 marks. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Interviewer's attributes can have an impact on respondent's replies. Types of questions asked. How the interview is carried out: face to face, telephone etc. Time allowed for interview. Any other relevant point.</p>	8	

Study Theme 2: Law and Order and Research Methods

Section A

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Context A: Rights and Responsibilities in Relation To Law and Order in the UK</p> <p><i>“In relation to law and order, equality for all has greatly improved.”</i></p> <p>Discuss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One law for the rich and one for the poor • Power of wealthy to pay for better representation • Power of wealthy to avoid prosecution – big companies • Super injunctions to protect interests of “Celebrity” – power of media • MPs’ expenses scandal and repercussions • Phone hacking/Leveson • Prosecution of TV licenses 157,452 (2006) tax evasion 69. Relevant white collar crime examples • Inequality by gender, sentencing of women • Credit discussion of the “Rule of Law” rather than “Rule of Men” • Balance of individual protection vs collective security 	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p data-bbox="352 327 1018 392">Context B: The Causes and Effects of Crime in the UK</p> <p data-bbox="352 421 1010 486">To what extent has bad parenting now become the root cause of crime in the UK?</p> <ul data-bbox="352 515 1034 2004" style="list-style-type: none"> • Other causes of crime should be considered and supported by relevant evidence • Poverty and Social exclusion (2/3 of prisoners unemployed) • Social class • Drugs and alcohol • Gender • Age • Criminal gene – can argue nature as cause – 43% of prison population have family member in prison • Twenty four per cent of prisoners stated that they had been in care at some point during their childhood. Those who had been in care were younger when they were first arrested, and were more likely to be reconvicted in the year after release from custody than those who had never been in care. (Surveying Prisoner crime Reduction – Longitudal Study for the Home Office) This report demonstrates the importance of considering ‘static’ factors originating in childhood, alongside ‘dynamic’ factors, in assessing risk of offending and reoffending. Interventions to reduce reoffending and improve other outcomes can and should be targeted appropriately, taking into account prisoners’ individual characteristics and backgrounds and working with ‘troubled/problem’ families, because these static factors can be established at a young age • Parents – single parents – lack of male role model cited as cause of crime in boys • Prison population who are brought up in care – no parenting. 24% compared to 2% of general population • The parents of youths caught committing offences are to blame for the UK riots and they should pay the price, according to more than 2,000 people polled for Channel 4/ITN • Twenty one per cent said the disorder was purely “criminal behaviour”, with 13 per cent pointing the finger at gang culture in the UK’s urban areas 	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>(Cont.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just 7 per cent thought the chaos was triggered by social inequality and 5 per cent blamed Government cuts • “We heard from many communities who felt that rioter behaviour could ultimately be ascribed to poor parenting.” The Riots, Communities and Victims Panel report. Sky News reported they had a copy of the report which concludes that factors including lack of confidence in the police and materialism were also causes of the riots 		

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3	<p>Context C: Responses to Crime in the UK</p> <p>How valid is the claim that the police forces have become “remote and invisible and unable to meet the needs of communities”?</p> <p>Specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good evidence from 2011 riots – police invisible and too far away from scene of social unrest – evidence that Police “lost control”. Call for training in “Public Disorder” management to improve public safety. Needs of communities not being met • Invisible – increasing demands for ‘bobbies on the beat’ • Paperwork taking police away from street/communities – “Writers rather than crime fighters.” • A report published in 2010 by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) called Valuing the Police shows that the result of this bureaucratic form-filling, over prescription and central guidance is that only 11% of police officers are available to the public at any time. This is not the service that the public should expect. The public should expect them to be on their streets, visible and available to serve and keep them safe • Police numbers rising “record high” in Scotland 2010 – more visible • Introduction of Crime Mapping in England and Wales – more visible and meeting needs • Elected Police and Crime Commissioners to meet and be accountable to local needs. Shift of power to local communities • Local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and the service in England and Wales has rolled out dedicated Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) • Cuts in support staff means more paperwork • New types of crime have created greater challenges – growth of organised crime and cyber-crime, child protection and economic crime. These challenges must be met while at the same time maintaining the public’s continuing expectation of greater visibility and availability on their streets 	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p data-bbox="352 405 874 439">Context D: Penal Systems in the UK.</p> <p data-bbox="352 472 979 539">Examine the view that the British “love affair with custody” is coming to an end.</p> <ul data-bbox="352 573 1027 1973" style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest prison rates in Europe despite fall in crime rates • Rise in custodial sentences after London riots August 2011. Strengthened the “Love Affair” • Increase in numbers of female prisoners in recent years. Government recommendations to seek alternatives to custody to avoid separating families. (Scotland’s daily female prison population risen by 70% over the last decade, compared to 25% rise in male prison population) • Proportion of Foreign Nationals steadily increased over the last decade. 1990s 8% rose to 14% by 2006. Slight drop to 13% in 2012 • Evidence of overcrowding • Record level of prisoners in Scotland by March 2012 – 8,420 • Lack of effective alternatives to custody • Still lots of evidence of love affair – rising prison population • Cooling off – more use of non-custodial sentences. Reduction in numbers of young offenders incarcerated in Scotland • Decrease in short-term adult Scottish prisoners by 1% (2011) • Working with families of prisoners could represent significant savings for society as a result of the costs of reoffending and other outcomes, including health, family breakdown, poor child outcomes and inter-generational offending (Ministry of Justice 2009). The Ministry of Justice’s Green Paper, Breaking the Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders (2010b), reiterated the importance of familial ties in helping to reduce reoffending and in assisting successful rehabilitation • Justice reinvestment – spend and invest in social and community options – community payback • Focus on reparation and rehabilitation 	30	

Section B

Research methods:

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p>Discuss, in detail, the benefits of using quantitative research methods to carry out social science research.</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 5 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Cost and time Accessibility of data High quality data Reanalysis of data Time for other aspects of the research Any other relevant point</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p>To what extent is the medium of the Internet, including social networking sites, effective in social science research?</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation. Need both sides of the argument ie Internet is effective; Internet is not effective. Should mention social networking sites such as Facebook; worming, tweeting. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 6 marks. Take care when deciding on the marks to be given to the candidate's answer. Use your professional judgement to decide on the final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific examples:</u></p> <p>Effective: Cost Time efficiency Access to large and diverse population of potential participants Any relevant point</p> <p>Not effective: Data validity Sample bias Lack of research control Ethical considerations Any relevant point</p>	8	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6			<p data-bbox="347 293 1244 327">Study the source below and then answer the questions which follow.</p> <div data-bbox="347 360 1485 1928" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p data-bbox="363 398 1469 439">2009/10 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS): Main Findings</p> <ul data-bbox="363 477 1469 1285" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="363 477 1469 674">• Sample: a systematic random selection of private residential addresses across Scotland was produced and allocated in batches to interviewers. Interviewers called at addresses and obtained information on all household members and then selected at random one adult (aged 16 or over) for interview at each address. The sample was designed to be representative of all private residential households across Scotland over the 12 month fieldwork period; <li data-bbox="363 703 1469 801">• Interviews: 16,036 interviews were conducted in respondents' homes by professional interviewers using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) machines; <li data-bbox="363 831 1469 1032">• Questionnaire: the questionnaire consists of a modular design, including a victimisation module, demographic section, four quarter-sample modules on varying topics and a Computer Assisted Self Interviewing (CASI) self-completion section covering sensitive crimes. Interviews lasted an average of 40 minutes, though there was considerable variation in interview length, in particular where respondents reported experiencing one or more incident of victimisation; <li data-bbox="363 1061 1469 1160">• Fieldwork: all interviews were conducted between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010, with roughly an equal number of interviews conducted in each month; <li data-bbox="363 1189 1469 1285">• Weighting: the results obtained were weighted to correct for the unequal probability of selection for interview caused by the sample design and for differences in the level of response among groups of individuals. <p data-bbox="363 1314 836 1346">The survey response rate was 70%.</p> <p data-bbox="363 1368 903 1400">2.1 Summary <i>Estimates of crime</i></p> <p data-bbox="363 1429 1362 1460">There were 945,000 crimes as measured by the SCJS in 2009/10, including:</p> <ul data-bbox="363 1489 1469 1839" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="363 1489 1469 1554">• Approximately 679,000 property crimes (72% of all SCJS crime) involving theft or damage to personal or household property. <li data-bbox="363 1583 1469 1648">• Approximately 266,000 violent crimes of assault or robbery (28% of all SCJS crime). <li data-bbox="363 1677 1469 1776">• 32% of crime measured by the SCJS in 2009/10 was vandalism; 16% was other household theft; 14% per cent was personal theft; 7% were all motor vehicle theft related incidents and 3% was housebreaking. <li data-bbox="363 1805 1034 1839">• 26% of crime was assault and 2% was robbery. <p data-bbox="363 1861 1059 1892">(Extracted from: Scottish Crime and Justice Survey)</p> </div>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p>To what extent can a social science researcher trust the information gathered in this survey?</p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail. Some comment should be made about 'trust' and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p>Reasons to 'trust the source'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is research conducted by the Scottish Government (SCJS) • Over 16,000 interviews by professional interviewers using CAPI machines • 40 minute interviews +/- • Representative sample • Statistics of extent of crime relevant and recent? <p>Reasons to have less 'trust in the source'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey response rate 70%? • CASI could be biased <p>Overall however it is hard to argue that this is anything other than a trustworthy piece of research and like all research is only valid for the time of the survey. It would be unfair to criticise the researchers for the 2009/10 result which occurred after the research.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	b	<p>What problems might a social science researcher face when planning for and carrying out a structured interview with a criminal lawyer?</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If answer does not make reference to criminal lawyer then maximum 6 marks. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Interviewer's attributes can have an impact on respondent's replies. Types of questions asked. How the interview is carried out: face to face, telephone etc. Time allowed for interview. Any other relevant point.</p>	8	

Study Theme 3: The European Union and Research Methods

Section A

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1	<p>Context A: Political Relations</p> <p><i>“Issues surrounding the Eurozone have added to tensions between the UK and the European Union.”</i></p> <p>Discuss.</p> <p><u>Specific:</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eurozone crisis Greek debt problems Irish bailout Issues with Portugal/Italy Dominance of Germany/France axis UK contributions to ‘bail-outs’ Referendum calls UK contributions to EU/budget rebates Transfer of power to the EU Confusion over human rights legislation Supremacy of European Law Financial transactions tax Benefit payments to EU immigrants CFP, CAP <p>But</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full and active member Contributions to ‘bail outs’ especially Ireland Support from UK Government Occupies key positions in EU institutions Key player in summit talks Compliance with EU directives Large net contributor 	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	<p>Context B: Representation and Participation in the European Parliament</p> <p>How valid is the claim that “European Parliamentary elections mean little to the electorate throughout the European Union”?</p> <p><u>Specific</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <p>Voting systems used Election turnout in different countries Numbers voting Referendum calls UK turnouts Success of UKIP Divisions within the major parties Voting with their feet Constitution debate Apathy of voters Lacklustre campaigns Influence of media</p>	30	
3	<p>Context C: The European Union and its International Involvement</p> <p>To what extent does the European Union deal effectively with international security issues?</p> <p><u>Specific</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <p>European Security Strategy Membership of NATO Involvement in Afghanistan Pirates off East African coast International Terrorism Involvement in Libya Arab spring Rapid reaction force Disputes between member states about involvement in International disputes Funding Relationship with US, China, Russia. United Nations</p>	30	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	<p><i>Context D: Social Developments in the European Union with reference to the UK and the EU</i></p> <p>Examine the success of European Union policies in dealing with discrimination.</p> <p><u>Specific:</u></p> <p>Expect references to some of the following:</p> <p>Charter of Fundamental Rights Convention of European Rights v Charter Mainstreaming of Human Rights UK Human Rights Act and opposition to it. Degree of member state compliance with EU directives Discrimination against Roma New laws in some EU countries banning the wearing of specific clothing eg Issues affecting gender, ethnicity, age and religion UK position</p>	30	

Section B

Research methods:

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	a	<p>Discuss, in detail, the benefits of using quantitative research methods to carry out social science research.</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 5 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Cost and time Accessibility of data High quality data Reanalysis of data Time for other aspects of the research Any other relevant point</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5	b	<p>To what extent is the medium of the Internet, including social networking sites, effective in social science research?</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation. Need both sides of the argument ie Internet is effective; Internet is not effective. Should mention social networking sites such as Facebook; worming, tweeting. If no expression of 'to what extent' award maximum 6 marks. Take care when deciding on the marks to be given to the candidate's answer. Use your professional judgement to decide on the final mark.</p> <p><u>Specific examples:</u></p> <p>Effective: Cost Time efficiency Access to large and diverse population of potential participants Any relevant point</p> <p>Not effective: Data validity Sample bias Lack of researcher control Ethical considerations Any relevant point</p>	8	

Question	Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6			<p>Study the source below and then answer the questions which follow.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>The EPOC Survey</p> <p>The Foundation carried out a postal survey of European management in ten EU countries (Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom) in order to examine the extent of direct participation, its economic and social effects, and also to measure the degree of influence by employees on work organisation and work environment.</p> <p>Methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respondents were workplace general managers or the manager he/she felt was the most appropriate; • the focus was the workplace’s largest occupational group; • the size threshold was 25 employees in the case of the smaller countries and 50 in the case of the larger; • the total number of respondents was almost 5,800; • the overall response rate for the ten countries was almost 18 per cent—with a range between 9 per cent (Spain) and 39 per cent (Ireland). <p>Key results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services accounted for the greater proportion of workplaces (57%), followed by industry (36%) and construction (7%). • Around a third of respondents reported a reduction in absenteeism and sickness. • The introduction of direct participation was accompanied by a reduction in the number of employees and managers in around a third of workplaces. • There were more likely to be reductions in employment in workplaces without direct participation than workplaces with direct participation. • There was a high level of employee representative involvement in the introduction of direct participation: 30% of the workplaces reported extensive negotiations/joint decision making; only 13% did not involve their representatives. • One fifth of managers regarded the involvement of representatives as “very useful” and more than two thirds found it “useful”. • The more employees were informed and consulted, the greater the economic effects. • Workplaces which had no participative culture were significantly out performed by workplaces which had participation. • High qualification enhanced the economic benefits of direct participation - especially the ability to achieve cost reductions. <p>Page last updated: 25 June, 2010</p> <p>Related report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>New forms of work organisation: can Europe realise its potential? (1998)</u> <p>(Extracted from Eurofound website)</p> </div>

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	a	<p>To what extent can a social science researcher trust the information gathered in this survey?</p> <p><u>General points:</u></p> <p>Award up to three marks for a point that is specific and in detail. Some comment should be made about ‘trust’ and what this might mean. Use your professional judgement. If no expression of ‘to what extent’ award maximum 5 marks.</p> <p>Reasons to ‘trust the source’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postal questionnaire has 5800 respondents • Respondents were all general managers or equivalent • Reputable organisation • Results expressed as %s or based on questionnaire results – factual <p>Reasons to have less ‘trust in the source’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey response rate 18% • No dates given for completion of survey • Lack of details of the questions used in the survey • No information on the Foundation • Some results expressed eg ‘around a...’ ‘there were more than likely...’ • Only 10 EU countries surveyed – why? <p>Overall however it is hard to argue that this is any more than a slightly trustworthy piece of research and like all research is only valid for the time of the survey.</p>	7	

Question		Expected Answer/s	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6	b	<p>What problems might a social science researcher face when planning for and carrying out a structured interview with an MEP?</p> <p><i>You should give relevant examples to support your answer.</i></p> <p><u>General Points:</u></p> <p>Award up to 3 marks for a point that is developed and relevant. If answer does not make reference to MEP then maximum 6 marks. If there are no relevant examples given to support the answer, award maximum 6 marks. The examples might come from the candidate's own experience while carrying out research for their dissertation.</p> <p><u>Specific points:</u></p> <p>Interviewer's attitudes can have an impact on respondent's replies. Types of questions asked How the interview is carried out: face to face, telephone etc. Time allowed for interview Any other relevant point.</p>	8	

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]