

**X235/301**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2010

THURSDAY, 10 JUNE  
9.00 AM – 10.00 AM

POLITICS  
HIGHER  
Paper 1

Answer **both** questions.



Study the Sources below and answer the questions which follow.

**Source A: London Mayoral Election Results (2004 and 2008)**

	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>1st Preference Votes</b>	<b>2nd Preference Votes*</b>	<b>Final Votes (%)*</b>
<b>2004</b>	Ken Livingstone	Labour	685,541	250,517	55.4
	Steve Norris	Conservative	542,423	222,599	44.6
	Simon Hughes	Lib Dem	284,645		
		Others	351,062		

	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>1st Preference Votes</b>	<b>2nd Preference Votes*</b>	<b>Final Votes (%)*</b>
<b>2008</b>	Boris Johnson	Conservative	1,043,761	257,792	53.2
	Ken Livingstone	Labour	893,877	303,198	46.8
	Brian Paddick	Lib Dem	236,685		
		Others	241,634		

\* The Mayor of London is elected by the Supplementary Vote System (SV). If no candidate receives over 50% of the vote after all 1st preference votes are counted then all but the top two candidates are eliminated. Any 2nd preference votes for the remaining two candidates are then distributed accordingly.

**Source B: London Assembly Elections (2004 and 2008)**

	2004			2008		
Party	Constituency	London-wide	Total	Constituency	London-wide	Total
Conservative	9	0	9	8	3	11
Labour	5	2	7	6	2	8
Lib Dem	0	5	5	0	3	3
Others	0	4	4	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>

*First Past the Post system is used to elect the 14 constituency members. A form of proportional representation is used to elect the 11 London-wide Assembly Members.*

**Question 1**

*Use only the information in Sources A and B.*

“Between 2004 and 2008 only the Conservative Party could view their performance in both the London Mayoral and London Assembly elections as a success.”

To what extent does the information in Sources A and B support this viewpoint? **6**

**[Turn over**

Scotland's local councils were elected on 3 May 2007 using the Single Transferable Vote (STV) system. This new system, which replaced the traditional “First Past the Post” system, requires voters to rank candidates in order of preference and is intended to produce outcomes in terms of seats that are more proportional to votes than “First Past the Post”.

The use of a broadly proportional system for local elections, it was claimed, would make Scotland’s councils more representative of local views and of the diversity of local society—it would give electors a wider and better choice of candidates and would lead to more voters having a councillor of their choice.

**Source C: Scottish Local Council Elections 1999–2007—Control of Councils by Party**

	1999	2003	2007
Conservative	0	0	0
Labour	15	13	2
Lib Dem	0	1	0
SNP	1	1	0
No Overall Control	10	11	27

**Source D: Scottish Local Council Elections 1999–2007—Votes and Seats**

	1999			2003			2007		
	Number of seats	% of seats	% of votes	Number of seats	% of seats	% of votes	Number of seats	% of seats	% of votes
Con	108	8.8	13.7	123	10.1	15.2	143	11.7	15.6
Lab	551	45.1	36.6	509	41.7	32.9	348	28.5	28.1
Lib Dem	156	12.8	12.7	175	14.3	14.6	166	13.6	12.7
SNP	204	16.7	28.8	181	14.8	24.3	363	29.7	27.9
Others	203	16.6	8.2	234	19.1	13.0	202	16.5	15.7

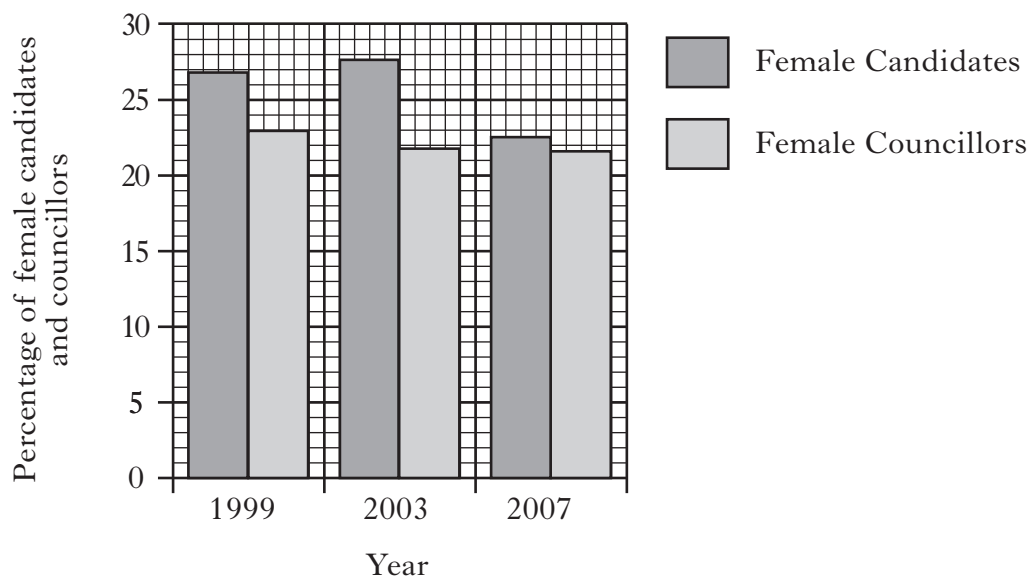
**Source E: Turnout and Spoilt Ballots in Council Elections, 1999–2007**

	1999	2003	2007
Turnout (%)	58.1	49.6	53.8
Number of Spoilt Ballots	13,597	14,579	38,351

**Source F: Number of Candidates in Council Elections, 1999–2007**

	1999	2003	2007
Number of Candidates	3,934	4,195	2,607
Number of Seats	1,222	1,222	1,222

**Source G: Percentage of Female Candidates and Councillors, 1999–2007**



**Question 2**

Use only the information in Sources C, D, E, F and G.

“In 2007 the SNP replaced Labour as the dominant party in Scottish local government. The introduction of the Single Transferable Vote system in that year has resulted in greater participation and fairer representation in local government.”

To what extent does the information in Sources C, D, E, F and G support this viewpoint?

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[END OF QUESTION PAPER]

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**X235/302**

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NATIONAL  
QUALIFICATIONS  
2010

THURSDAY, 10 JUNE  
10.20 AM – 12.00 NOON

POLITICS  
HIGHER  
Paper 2

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions.

**ONE** from Section A—Political Theory  
**ONE** from Section B—Political Structures  
**ONE** from Section C—Political Representation

Each question carries 20 marks.



**Section A—Political Theory**

**Answer ONE question from this section.**

*Marks*

- A1.** The key features of Conservatism and Socialism are completely different.
- Discuss using the work of Burke, Marx and Lenin. **(20)**
- 
- A2.** Max Weber's and Steven Lukes' classifications of types of legitimacy and power are still valid today.
- Discuss. **(20)**
- 
- A3.** Compare and contrast the distinctive features of direct and representative democracy using the work of appropriate theorists. **(20)**

**Section B—Political Structures**

**Answer ONE question from this section.**

*Marks*

- B4.**

The role and powers of committees in the UK Parliament compare favourably with committees in <b>either</b> the Scottish Parliament <b>or</b> the US Congress.
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- Discuss. **(20)**
- B5.** Compare and contrast the nature and status of the UK Constitution with that of **either** Scotland **or** the USA. **(20)**
- B6.** Compare and contrast the powers of the UK Prime Minister with those of **either** Scotland's First Minister **or** the President of the USA. **(20)**

**[Turn over for Section C on Page four]**

**Section C—Political Representation**

**Answer ONE question from this section.**

*Marks*

**C7.** Compare and contrast the role of political parties with that of pressure groups in the UK political process.

**(20)**

**C8.** First Past the Post remains the most effective and decisive electoral system in the UK.

Discuss.

**(20)**

**C9.** The Sociological Model is no longer the dominant theory of voting behaviour in the UK.

Discuss.

**(20)**

*[END OF QUESTION PAPER]*