



National
Qualifications
2022 MODIFIED

X849/77/11

Modern Studies

THURSDAY, 5 MAY

9:00 AM – 12:00 NOON

Total marks — 90

Attempt ONE Section only

SECTION 1 — POLITICAL ISSUES AND RESEARCH METHODS — 90 marks

Part A – Attempt any TWO questions. Each question **MUST** be from a different topic.

Part B – Attempt BOTH questions.

SECTION 2 — LAW AND ORDER AND RESEARCH METHODS — 90 marks

Part A – Attempt any TWO questions. Each question **MUST** be from a different topic.

Part B – Attempt BOTH questions.

SECTION 3 — SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND RESEARCH METHODS — 90 marks

Part A – Attempt any TWO questions. Each question **MUST** be from a different topic.

Part B – Attempt BOTH questions.

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.



* X 8 4 9 7 7 1 1 *

SECTION 1 — POLITICAL ISSUES AND RESEARCH METHODS — 90 marks

Part A — 60 marks

Attempt any TWO questions. Each question MUST be from a different topic.

Topic A: Power and influence

1. 'The influence of interest groups within political processes can vary significantly.'

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

2. 'Political parties are reasserting their relevance within political systems.'

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

Topic B: Political ideology

3. 'Liberalism shares many similarities with other ideologies.'

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

4. 'Political ideology no longer dominates government decision-making.'

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

Topic C: Political structures

5. 'Political developments often have constitutional consequences.'

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

6. 'Political power has shifted away from local to national level.'

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

Part B — 30 marks
Attempt BOTH questions.

7. You are researching the role of social media in shaping public opinion.
To what extent would online surveys be more effective than focus groups for investigating this issue?

15

In your answer you should make reference to relevant examples.

[Turn over

8. To what extent can **Source A** be considered trustworthy?

15

Source A**GALLUP**

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December 10, 2019

Things to know ahead of the UK election

by Kristjan Archer

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Britons head to the polls this Thursday to vote in the country's third general election since 2015. In the leadup to the high-stakes election, the main political parties have been busily pushing their manifestos to the British public, hoping to swell the ranks of their MPs. The Labour Party is attempting to reclaim the majority it last held in 2010 with Gordon Brown at the helm. The Conservative Party meanwhile are trying to secure their majority without the assistance of a coalition. Both parties have made their claims, but where do Britons stand on the issues? Gallup examined key elements of the two parties' plans and compared them with Britons' attitudes from our World Poll.

Healthcare: Britons still largely satisfied with availability of care, but. . .

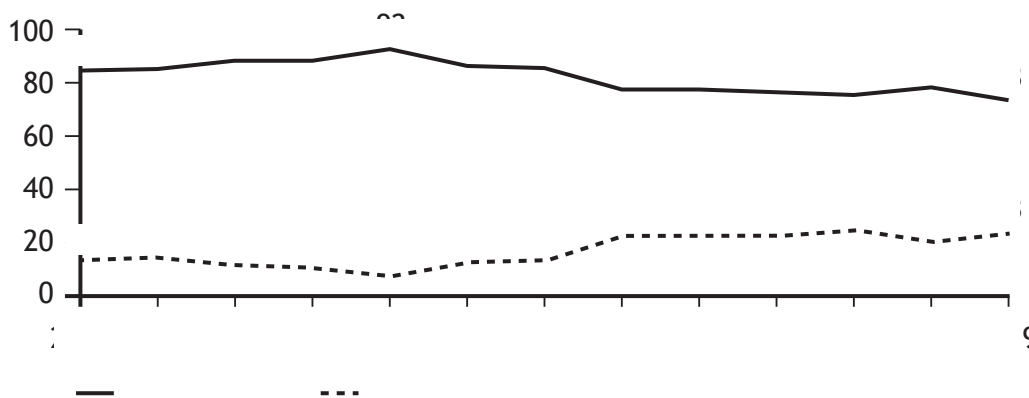
Brexit negotiations ongoing, there has been speculation and outcry regarding the National Health Service (NHS) being on the bargaining table for future trade negotiations with the U.S. post-Brexit. No mention of this potential bargaining chip is in either of the major parties' manifestos, however, both outline their plans for the NHS.

Labour: Labour promises to increase NHS spending by around 4.3% annually and end any potential privatisation of the system. In addition, annual NHS dental check-ups would be free, and the Party would commit to capping the costs of personal care.

Conservatives: The Conservatives hope to recruit 50,000 extra nurses, create 50 million extra general practitioner appointments a year, and build 40 new hospitals. To fund these ventures, the party would inject 34 billion pounds (45 billion U.S. dollars) additional yearly funding into the system.

Figure 2: Healthcare satisfaction

In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the availability of quality healthcare?



GALLUP WORLD POLL

8. (continued)

Source A (continued)

Gallup World Poll Methodology

To ensure that the Gallup World Poll survey data are representative of 95% of the adult population, the following methodology is employed:

The target population is the entire civilian, non-institutionalised, aged 15 and older population. With some exceptions, all samples are probability based and nationally representative. There is a standard set of core questions used. In some regions, supplemental questions are asked in addition to core questions. Interviewing supervisors and interviewers are trained not only on the questionnaire, but also on the execution of field procedures. This interviewing training usually takes place in a central location. Telephone surveys use Random-Digit-Dial (RDD) or a nationally representative list of phone numbers. Face-to-face interviews are approximately one hour, while telephone interviews are about 30 minutes. Quality control procedures are used to validate that correct samples are selected and that the correct person is randomly selected in each household. The typical World Poll survey includes at least 1,000 surveys of individuals.

Sampling

STEP 1 — Selecting Primary Sampling Units (PSUs): In countries where face-to-face surveys are conducted, the first stage of sampling is the identification of PSUs consisting of clusters of households. PSUs are stratified by population size and or geography and clustering is achieved through one or more stages of sampling. Where population information is available, sample selection is based on probabilities proportional to population size, otherwise simple random sampling is used.

STEP 2 — Selecting households: Random route procedures are used to select sampled households. Unless an outright refusal occurs, interviewers make up to three attempts to survey the sampled household. To increase the probability of contact and completion, attempts are made at different times of the day, and where possible on different days. If an interview cannot be obtained at the initial sampled household, a simple substitution method is used.

STEP 3 — Selecting respondents: In face-to-face and telephone methodologies, random respondent selection is achieved by using either the latest birthday or Kish grid method.

With a sample size of 1,000, the margin of error for a percentage at 50% is ± 3 percentage points.

Contact Dr Robert D. Tortora, Chief Methodologist of Gallup, at bob_tortora@gallup.com for more detailed information or any questions regarding the methods used in the Gallup World Poll.

[Turn over

SECTION 2 — LAW AND ORDER AND RESEARCH METHODS — 90 marks**Part A — 60 marks**

Attempt any TWO questions. Each question **MUST** be from a different topic.

Topic A: Understanding the criminal justice system

9. ‘Judicial independence is the key to an effective judicial system.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

10. ‘Human rights and civil liberties are adequately protected by the law.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30**Topic B: Understanding criminal behaviour**

11. ‘Criminal behaviour is best explained by sociological theories of crime.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

12. ‘Only victims are damaged by crime.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30**Topic C: Responses by society to crime**

13. ‘Rehabilitative ideals dominate responses to crime.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

14. ‘Non-custodial sentences are the most effective method of dealing with crime.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

Part B — 30 marks
Attempt BOTH questions.


- 15.** You are researching the role of social media in portraying young offenders.
To what extent would online surveys be more effective than focus groups for investigating this issue?
In your answer you should make reference to relevant examples.

15

[Turn over

16. To what extent can Source B be considered trustworthy?

Source B



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot

Blogs/ Justice and safety/ Justice Secretary comments on domestic abuse figures

Justice and Safety

Justice Secretary comments on domestic abuse figures
February 25, 2020 by Paula Di Rollo | Category domestic abuse

Police dealt with just over 60,000 incidents in 2018–19

Justice Secretary Humza Yousaf has responded to official statistics showing police recorded 60,641 incidents of domestic abuse in 2018–19 – a 2% rise on the previous year. Levels of domestic abuse recorded by police in Scotland have remained relatively stable since 2011–12, with around 58,000 to 61,000 incidents each year, according to the latest annual bulletin published by Scotland’s Chief Statistician.

In 2018–19, 41% of incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland included the recording of at least one crime or offence. Where gender information was recorded, around four out of every five incidents had a female victim and a male accused.

Cabinet Secretary for Justice Humza Yousaf said:
‘Domestic abuse exacts a terrible toll on victims and often causes much wider harms, such as impacting on children’s safety and well-being within the family home. While these figures are for the year before our domestic abuse laws came into force, the passage of that legislation in 2018 alongside Police Scotland’s ‘Every 9 minutes’ campaign, helped raise awareness of this insidious crime and its many facets and encouraged people to report their experiences. Domestic abuse is neither acceptable nor inevitable. We must work collectively – as parents, friends, co-workers and legislators – to bring an end to this blight on society, address underlying attitudes that enable it to persist, call out those who dismiss or minimise its impact, and ensure that perpetrators are dealt with robustly and effectively.’

Background

A statistical news release, linking to the full statistical publication, can be accessed at: <https://blogs.gov.scot/justice-safety/2020/02/25/justice-secretary-comments-on-domestic-abuse-figures/>

In February 2018 the Scottish Parliament passed ground-breaking legislation criminalising psychological domestic abuse and coercive and controlling behaviour, which was brought into force in April 2019.

Source B (continued)

Table 3: Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by local authority, 2009–10 to 2018–19

	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	2018–19
Aberdeen City	2,415	2,323	2,449	2,648	2,487	3,088	2,570	2,522	2,773	2,496
Dundee	2,305	2,366	2,440	2,525	2,442	2,525	2,365	2,266	2,103	2,328
Edinburgh	4,923	5,233	5,287	5,313	5,231	5,730	5,541	5,445	5,722	5,807
Glasgow	8,866	10,160	11,116	10,220	9,559	8,974	8,596	8,888	8,853	9,202
Highland	879	1,451	1,872	2,102	2,047	2,247	2,312	2,350	2,336	2,387
Perth and Kinross	956	1,060	1,162	1,236	1,351	1,529	1,221	1,180	1,142	1,199

Official statistics are produced by professionally independent statistical staff – more information on the standards of official statistics in Scotland can be accessed at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/About>

Information on methodology of domestic abuse figures.**Reporting and quality assurance of domestic abuse statistics:**

The Scottish Crime Recording Board (SCRB) support the production of accurate and objective statistics on crime in Scotland. The Board scrutinises data before publication to ensure data is comprehensive, consistent, transparent and trustworthy. The statistics reported in this bulletin do not reveal the incidence of all domestic abuse committed since not all incidents are reported to the police. A number of reasons have been found for such under reporting. For example, victims experience fear and shame as common effects of domestic abuse. In addition, under reporting may also be caused by an accused physically preventing a victim reporting the domestic abuse.

The data provided by Police Scotland go through a process of quality assurance in which data received are checked against previous years and comparable sources. Anything unusual or which we feel requires further explanation is then fed back to Police Scotland for their attention.

Whilst Police Scotland record complete information for all incidents, there is some challenge in retrieving and linking the captured information to meet the full data requirements for this publication. As a result, some values for certain variables are marked ‘missing’.

The statistics provided in this data return over the years have highlighted the different ways in which police legacy forces recorded information. In particular, police practice in deciding when the behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may differ. For example, some legacy forces had ruled that no crime or offence should be recorded if no further action was taken, for example because the victim did not wish any action to be taken. Other forces may have recorded this as a crime or offence.

With all Police Divisions now using the same Vulnerable Persons Database (iVPD) system to record incidents of domestic abuse and following the same Police Scotland guidance, inconsistencies in approach may minimise over time.

Changes in methodology

2009–10 was the first year in which data was submitted based on the date the incident was recorded. Prior to this, data was returned based on the number of incidents which occurred during that time period. As historic data has never been revised in this publication series, any incidents which occurred in a different time period to the date in which the incident was recorded will have been excluded from the returns.

SECTION 3 — SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND RESEARCH METHODS — 90 marks

Part A — 60 marks

Attempt any TWO questions. Each question MUST be from a different topic.

Topic A: Understanding social inequality

17. ‘Inequality will always persist, as long as social stratification does.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

18. ‘Conflict theory is the only relevant theory left to explain social inequality today.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

Topic B: The impact of social inequality

19. ‘Inequality in education has the greatest impact on individuals.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

20. ‘The greatest impact of social inequality at a national level is the widening of healthcare inequality.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

Topic C: Responses to social inequality

21. ‘Government action to tackle social inequality needs to be more effective.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

22. ‘Non-governmental organisations have no place in tackling inequality.’

Discuss, with reference to the UK/Scotland **and** any other country/countries you have studied.

30

Part B — 30 marks
Attempt BOTH questions.

- 23.** You are researching the role of social media in portraying mental health issues.

To what extent would online surveys be more effective than focus groups for investigating this issue?

15


In your answer you should make reference to relevant examples.

[Turn over

24. To what extent can Source C be considered trustworthy?

15

Source C



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Trades Union Congress Blog

TUC: BAME women are twice as likely to be in insecure jobs as white workers

28 Oct 2020

Black and minority ethnic (BAME) women are around twice as likely as white workers to be employed in insecure jobs, according to a new study published by the TUC. The analysis shows that around 1 in 8 (12.1%) BAME women working in the UK are employed in insecure jobs compared to 1 in 16 (6.4%) white women and 1 in 18 (5.5%) white men. The TUC says that many of these roles are in vital front-line services like health and social care.

This briefing brings together evidence and data from a range of sources including:

1. an ICM survey commissioned by the TUC in February 2020 involving 1,253 BME workers, three-fifths of respondents were BAME women
2. responses to TUC's call for evidence issued in June 2020 with 1,670 responses
3. a poll conducted by Britain Thinks on behalf of TUC involving over 2,000 workers, with sufficient representation of BAME workers to make the results nationally representative
4. TUC analysis of labour market trends by ethnicity and gender using the Labour Force Survey and Family Resources Survey.

Figure 1: ICM survey: Insecure work by gender

Ethnicity and gender	White male	White female	BAME male	BAME female
Insecure employees	670,000	780,000	162,000	195,000
Low paid self-employed	930,000	600,000	210,000	70,000
Total insecure workers	1,600,000	1,380,000	372,000	265,000
Proportion of employees in insecure jobs	5.5%	6.4%	9.4%	12.1%

Workplace racism and sexism

Earlier this year an ICM survey for the TUC revealed the daily experiences of racism and sexism for BAME workers. Almost half (45%) of BAME women told the TUC they had been singled out for harder or less popular tasks at work, around one third (31%) reported being unfairly passed over for or denied a promotion at work, and 3 in 10 (30%) said they had experienced verbal abuse at work.

TUC General Secretary Frances O'Grady said: 'Everyone deserves to be treated with dignity at work and to be paid a fair wage. But coronavirus has exposed huge inequalities in our labour market. BAME women are far more likely to be stuck in low-paid and high-risk frontline jobs. And all too often they are on contracts with few rights and no sick pay. Being trapped in insecure work has exposed BAME women to extra risk during this crisis, with many losing their lives. That is not right. Ministers must step up and take bold action to tackle structural racism and sexism in our economy – and in wider society.'

Source C (continued)

The report concludes

'Across the labour market and in work BAME women experience life changing disadvantage and racism. As the survey results show BAME women with intersecting identities, particularly BAME disabled women, face significant levels of discriminatory treatment in the workplace because of racial and sex-based stereotyping and prejudice.'

Methodology

Insecure work: The total number in 'insecure work' includes (1) agency, casual, seasonal and other workers, but not those on fixed-term contracts, (2) workers whose primary job is a zero-hours contract, (3) self-employed workers who are paid less than the National Living Wage (£8.72).

Data on temporary workers and zero-hour workers is taken from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) (Q4 2019). Double counting has been excluded. Low-paid self-employment: The minimum wage for adults over 25 is currently £8.72 and is also known as the National Living Wage. The number of working people aged 25 and over earning below £8.72 is 1,810,000 from a total of 3,950,000 self-employed workers in the UK. The figures come from analysis of data for 2018/19 (the most recent available) in the Family Resources Survey and were commissioned by the TUC from Landman Economics.

ICM survey: ICM interviewed a representative sample of 1,253 British Black and minority ethnic workers online (18+) between 4–9 March 2020. Participants were working full-time or part-time and were either in work currently or had been out of work for less than four years. The data has been weighted by gender.

In addition to this representative sample of BAME people, the ICM survey also sourced a 'comparison sample' of over 1,700 White people in Britain, drawn from a nationally representative sample of Great Britain. This approach allowed us to ask both White and BAME people in Britain about certain experiences and take a look at the differences between the two groups.

Editor's note

-The full report on Black women and work is available at:
<https://www.tuc.org.uk/news/tuc-bme-women-are-twice-likely-be-insecure-jobs-white-workers>

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