

## Candidate 1 evidence

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1.	<p>Source A says that parliamentary democracy creates division between one side and the other, which prevents in depth debate. On the other hand, source B says that Participatory democracy <del>can</del> creates <del>total</del> <del>and</del> agreement and compromise, which allows for proper delving into the issues. This means that parliamentary democracy creates more disagreement and thus creates less detailed conversation, than the more agreement based participatory democracy which does encourage debate.</p>
	<p>Source A says that parliamentary democracy is far away from voters, resulting in lower voter participation. On the other hand, source B says that voters are involved in participatory democracy which creates greater involvement from voters. This means that parliamentary democracy is more alienated from voters and their interests than participatory democracy which in turn creates less voter involvement in <del>the</del> decision making.</p>



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2.	<p>" Compared to other Scottish Parliament elections, the 2021 election saw the biggest improvement in diversity of MSPs and Parliament became close to being fully representative of Scottish society".</p>
	<p>Source A says that in 2021, 4.6% of MSPs were ethnic minority, this is up from 1.5% in 2016 and 2011, from 0.7% in 2007, and 0% in 2003 and 1999. Source <del>B</del> A also shows that the percentage of female MSPs was 45% in 2021, up from 35% in 2016 and 2011, from 33% in 2007, 40% in 2003 and 37% in 1999. <del>Source B shows that</del> Source A also shows that there were 13 more female MSPs <del>than</del> in 2021 than in 2016, the greatest increase on record for a Scots Parliament election and that there were 4 more MSPs of ethnic minority background in 2021 than in 2016, also the largest <del>increase</del> increase. Source B says that 51.4% of the Scottish population is male, and 48.6% is female. The source also says that 7.1% of Scots are of an ethnic minority.</p>

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	<p>Both sources A &amp; B show that <sup>the</sup> Scottish Parliament has grown more diverse in recent years, with <sup>an</sup> increasing number of <del>was</del> females and ethnic minority people sitting in the Parliament. They also show that the Scottish Parliament has grown increasingly representative of Scottish society, <del>but is not fully representative</del>, but still is not fully representative. Therefore, in evaluation, <del>Between 2016 and 2021</del>, <sup>In 2021 compared to 2016</sup>, there were 13 more women in Parliament and 4 more ethnic minorities, a larger increase than ever before, with percentage totals for both in 2021 also being more representative <sup>than</sup> <del>than</del> ever before, and therefore, it would be fair to say that compared to other Scottish Parliament elections, the 2021 election saw the biggest improvement in diversity of MSPs. Furthermore, <del>the</del> <sup>strides</sup> 2021 did see <del>steps</del> towards the Scottish Parliament being fully representative of Scottish society, <del>but</del> it did not reach the position of being fully representative and thus, it would be fair to say that Parliament became close to being fully representative of Scottish society.</p>













## Candidate 2 evidence

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1	<p>Source A states "In a parliamentary democracy, citizens elect representatives to act on their behalf" whilst Source B states "In a participatory democracy, people have additional opportunities to speak and make decisions for themselves." This shows how parliamentary democracy relies on politicians whilst participatory democracy is more direct.</p> <p>Source A states "This can help create an aggressive and oppositional style of politics." whilst Source B states "This is not a competitive form of decision making and is not necessarily based on politics." This shows that parliamentary democracy is more about proving your party is better at making decisions, whilst participatory democracy is about working together to make decisions.</p>

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	<p>Source A states "We have seen that voting levels tend to be lower in more deprived communities." whilst Source B states "Where participatory systems have been put in place, studies have found that there are higher levels of political engagement from groups who traditionally have not taken part in political decision making" This shows how participatory democracy is better at involving everyone.</p>
	<p>Overall, participatory democracy is more involving and less conflicting than parliamentary democracy.</p>
2	<p>The view point starts "Compared to other Scottish Parliament elections, the 2021 election saw the biggest improvement <del>for</del> in diversity of MSPs" and this can be analysed</p>

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in Source A. Here, we see that the percentage of female MSPs has increased since the first ~~pre~~ recorded data, going from ~~27%~~ ~~26%~~ <sup>45%</sup> 38% in 1999 to 48% in 2021. The last recorded increase was from 1999 to 2003, which saw a 3% increase in female MSPs. The increase of 10% from 2016 to 2021 is the biggest improvement, which makes the viewpoint correct.

The viewpoint then continues "However, in every election year, the Welsh parliament has had a more diverse chamber than the Scottish parliament." This can be analysed in Source B. We can see that Wales has had an increase in <sup>ethnic</sup> minority MPs every year since 2003, as has ~~Scotland~~ <sup>Scotland</sup>. However, every year, Wales has indeed had a

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higher percentage of ethnic minority MPs. This makes the viewpoint correct. Wales also had a higher percentage of female MPs every year up to 2021, when Scotland had 2% more. This makes the viewpoint wrong as \*it isn't more diverse every year.

The viewpoint continues "In all UK general elections since 2010, the changes in turnout each year have seen similar trends in all nations of the UK." This can be analysed in Source C. This shows how every country in the UK follows a pattern of steadily increasing before decreasing in turnout in 2019. However, Scotland doesn't follow this trend. Turnout increased in 2017, before decreasing in 2019, before increasing again in 2019. This shows the viewpoint is wrong as

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trend was not in all nations.

The viewpoint then continues "In Scotland, a majority of voters have turned out to vote in all elections." This can be analysed in Source D. This instantly shows us how in the 2003 Scottish parliament election, a minority of 49.4 percent<sup>voted</sup>. We can further see that only 1999 and 2007 had a majority turnout for Scottish local council elections with 89.1% in 1999 and 82.8% in 2007.

Further, no elections had a majority turnout in European Parliament constituency elections. This shows that the viewpoint is wrong as not all years had a majority turnout.

The viewpoint finally states "In the devolved nations, the most recent elections to the national legislatures

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saw the best turnout." We can analyse this in Source E and F. In Source E, we can see how the turnout of 63.6% for 2022 was lower than 2017's 64.7% and so the most recent year didn't see the best turnout in ~~to~~ Northern Ireland. However, the 2021 turnout of 46.6% <sup>in Wales</sup> was the best. This shows that the viewpoint is wrong as the most recent turnout wasn't the best in all devolved nations.

\* Also, in Source B, we can see the latest data of diverse MPs in devolved nations. Here, we see that Wales has more female and mixed race MPs than Scotland, but Scotland has more asian, black and ethnic minority MPs overall. This shows the viewpoint is wrong as Wales isn't currently more diverse as a whole than Scotland.

## Candidate 3 evidence

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1)	<p>One comparison that can be made about the cases for parliamentary and participatory democracy is who makes the decision in parliament. Source A states "In a parliamentary democracy, citizens elect representatives to act on their behalf". While Source B states "In a participatory democracy, people have additional opportunities to speak and make decisions for themselves". This shows that parliamentary democracy features an elected representative to vote and make decisions on the public's behalf whereas participatory democracy involves the public making the decisions for themselves.</p>
	<p>Another comparison that can be made is the participation in politics from the public. Source A states "Political philosopher</p>

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	<p>Carole Pateman has argued that parliamentary democracy makes decision making distant from voters and this means that people may not engage with the issues as they <del>are</del> leave decisions to politicians. While some states "where participatory systems have been put in place, studies have found that there are higher levels of political engagement from groups who traditionally have not taken part in political decision-making. This shows that participatory democracy encourages the public to <del>be</del> be more involved in politics as they have <del>the</del> responsibility to make decisions whereas parliamentary democracy limits the public's engagement with politics.</p>	
	<p>Another comparison that can be made is the competitive enviro-</p>	

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	<p>comment of the systems. Some A states "it has been argued that the need to win elections encourages the political debate to become very binary. A feature of parliamentary democracy is that there is a government and an opposition". While some B states "this is not a competitive form of decision-making and is not necessarily based on conflict. In a participatory democracy, it is necessary to build negotiation skills and to start to see how politics does not have to be a 'winner takes all' situation". This shows that participatory democracy encourages people to work together to make decisions whereas parliamentary democracy involves parties fighting against each other with different policies in order to gain votes and dominate the government.</p>	

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	<p>In conclusion, parliamentary and participatory democracies are very different systems to each other. Parliamentary democracy sees citizens being less involved in politics and instead electing a representative to do the decision-making whereas participatory democracy sees citizens voting independently on issues and having a higher participation in politics. Parliamentary democracy is also more competitive as parties run against each other while participatory democracy sees everyone coming together to make decisions.</p>	
	<p>2) component 1</p>	
	<p>A1 - 2021 Scottish Parliament had 45.7% of female MSPs (source A) compared to 35.7% in 2016</p>	
	<p>A2 - 2021 Scottish Parliament had 4.6% of ethnic minority</p>	

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	MSP's (score A) compared to 1st in 2016	
	A3 - Scotland has a female population of 48.6% (score A)	
	A4 - Scotland has a <del>stat</del> ethnic minority population of 7.1% ( <del>SB</del> ) (SB)	
	Synthesis - In 2021 <sup>the</sup> Scottish Parliament saw an increase in female and ethnic minority MSPs compared to previous years. Scotland also has nearly 80% of the population being female and below 10% of ethnic minorities	
	evaluation - Compared to the Scottish Parliament elections, the 2024 election did see the biggest improvement in diversity of MSPs (45% female and 4.6% ethnic minority). Parliament is close to being fully representative of women as Scotland has 48.6% female population and 45% of females	

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	<p>Wales makes up Parliament. However, ethnic minorities are not fully represented as only 4.6% make up parliament when there is 7.1% population. Therefore, it is not fully representative of Scottish society.</p>	
	<p><u>Component 2</u></p> <p>A1 - In 2021, <del>Scotland</del> Scottish Parliament had 45% of female MPs whereas Wales had 43% (some A)</p> <p>A2 - In every year leading up to 2021, Wales had a higher percentage of female MPs compared to Scotland. (some A)</p> <p>A3 - Every <del>year</del> election year Wales had a higher percentage of ethnic minority MPs, highest being 5% compared to Scotland's 4.6% - highest</p>	
	<p>synthesis - Wales usually has a more <del>diverse</del> diverse political</p>	

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	<p>ment than Scotland with only one election year having 27 lower female MPs than <sup>the</sup> Scottish Parliament.</p>	
	<p>evaluation - The Welsh has had a more diverse chamber than Scottish Parliament in every election year until 2021. Therefore they have not been more diverse each election year <del>as in</del> as in 2021 the Scottish Parliament had a higher percentage of female MPs. However, Wales have a more diverse ethnic minority chamber than Scotland that should.</p>	
	<p><u>Component 3</u></p> <p>A1 - In 2015, all nations of the UK saw an increase in general election turnout from the previous election year (2010) (5C)</p> <p>A2 - In 2017, England, Northern</p>	

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	<p>Ireland and Wales saw a higher increase in general election turnout but Scotland which saw a decrease from 2015 (SC)</p>	
	<p>A3 - In 2019, Scotland increased their general election turnout from 2017 but all other UK nations saw a decrease. (SC)</p>	
	<p>Synthesis - since 2010, all nations of the UK saw an increase in general election turnout in the 2015 election. However, after this Scotland's turnout opposed all the other nations changes - decreasing in 2017 when others increased and increasing in 2019 when others decreased</p>	
	<p>evaluation - changes in turnout each year have been similar since the UK general elections in 2010, however, not in all nations of the UK. England, Northern Ireland and Wales all</p>	

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	<p>follow similar trends by increasing in turnout in 2015 and 2017 and decreasing in 2019, however, Scotland does not match this trend and acts in an opposite manner after 2015.</p>	
	<p>component 4</p>	
	<p>A1 - A majority of over 50% of votes turned out to vote in Scottish Parliament elections since 1999 - 2021. However, 2003 did not see a majority as only 49.4% turned out (5.10)</p>	
	<p>A2 - The Scottish local council elections only saw a majority turnout in the years 1999 (59.1%) and 2007 (52.8%)</p>	
	<p>A3 - In the Scotland European Parliament constituency elections there has never been a majority of Scottish vote turnout figures with the highest turnout being only 39.9% in 2019</p>	

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	<p><u>Synthesis</u> - Scotland sees the most majority voter turnout figures on Scottish Parliament elections whereas the Scottish local council elections and Scottish European Parliament constituency elections are less popular, receiving little to no majority turnout.</p>	
	<p><u>evaluation</u> - In Scotland, there has not been a majority of votes turned out in all elections. Given the Scottish Parliament election with the highest majority turnout rate received a minority turnout in 2003.</p>	
	<p><u>components</u></p> <p>A1 - Northern Ireland Assembly election in 2022 had a turnout of 63.6% lower than 2017 with 64.7% (SE)</p> <p>A2 - Welsh Parliament election results in 2021 had the</p>	



## Candidate 4 evidence

1.

Source A states that, "The parliamentary system of Westminster has been accused of short-termism, in that political parties might be encouraged to think only about winning the next election"

Source B states that, "In a participatory democracy, it is necessary to build negotiation skills and to start to see how politics does not have to be a 'winner takes it all' situation, but that compromise and collaboration can build towards more long-term solutions to issues"

This shows that Parliamentary democracy is more competitive and pits people against each other to the point where they only think of winning instead of real issues in the future, in comparison to Participatory democracy which is non-competitive and does focus on the future and not just winning the election solely, you can work together to create a better future in Participatory democracy.

Source A states that, "We have seen that voting levels tend to be lower in more deprived communities."

Source B states that, "it was found that many people who had taken part were from more deprived areas."

This shows that, in participatory democracy, the areas that have less than others are better involved and they contribute a lot more than they do in parliamentary democracy. This also shows that the public are better represented and happier when they have more of a say on the decisions that affect them.

Source A states that, "This is a built-in opportunity for scrutiny and accountability within the system, which should lead to openness in government. However, we have seen how these questioning opportunities can be used for parliamentary theatre and political point scoring rather than effectively holding the government to account."

Source B states that, "It is argued that there is a high level of transparency in a participatory system as people can see exactly how decisions are made and can ask the questions that need to be answered."

This shows that Parliamentary democracy isn't as successful in scrutinising the work of the Government as Participatory democracy, as the latter is more open and therefore, seen as more legitimate and accepted than Parliamentary democracy is because it can be used to not do what it is supposed to do effectively.

In conclusion, the case for Participatory democracy is more effective, inclusive and successful. This is because it has a friendlier and transparent approach, rather than aggressive, excluding and deceptive. Participatory democracy is also better at reaching more deprived areas and communities, which is essential for inclusivity to make sure everyone has a say on the decisions that affect their lives.

2.

C Compared to other Scottish Parliament elections, the 2021 election saw the biggest improvement in diversity of MSPs and Parliament became close to being fully representative of Scottish society.

A Number of Female MSPs: In 2021, there was 58 out of 129 MSPs that were women in the Scottish Parliament, the highest number of women in data. In comparison, there were 43 out of 129 in 2007, and 45 out of 129 in 2016.

A % of female MSPs: In 2021, the % of female MSPs was 45%, which is the highest. In comparison, there was 40% in 2003, and 35% in 2011.

A Number of ethnic minority MSPs: In 2021, there was 6 out of 129 MSPs that were of ethnic minority, the highest number. In comparison, there was 0 out of 129 in 1999, and 2 out of 129 in 2016.

A % of ethnic minority MSPs: In 2021, the % of MSPs of an ethnic minority was 4.6%, which is the highest. In comparison, there was 0% in 2003, and 1.5% in 2011.

A % of women in Scotland: 48.6%

A % of ethnic minorities in Scotland: 7.1%

S In 2021, the election saw the biggest improvement in diversity of MSPs in terms of women and ethnic minorities, as the both had the largest number in their groups seen so far. And also, the % of women MSPs being 45%, compared to the % of women in Scotland being 48.6% is close, however, the % of ethnic minorities being MSPs is 4.6% and overall % is 7.1%, that is near the middle of the overall percentage and so isn't that close.

E In 2021, the election saw the biggest improvement in diversity of MSPs in terms of women, but the % of ethnic minority didn't change from 2016 to 2021, and it is near to the middle of the overall percentage of ethnic minorities in Scotland and so isn't that close however women was.

C In every election year, the Welsh Parliament has had a more diverse chamber than the Scottish Parliament.

A Number of Female MSs: In all years from 1999

A % of female MSs: In all years from 1999 to 2016, the Welsh Parliament had a higher percentage of female MSs than Scottish MSPs, as 50% is higher than 40% (2003) and 42% is higher than 35% (2016)

A Number of ethnic minority MSs:

A % of ethnic minority MSs: In all years from 2007 to 2021, the Welsh Parliament had a higher % of ethnic minority MSs than Scottish MSPs, as 1.6% is higher than 0.7% (2007) and 5% is higher than 4.6% (2021)

C In all UK general elections since 2010, the changes in turnout each year have seen similar trends in all nations of the UK.

A England: Turnout increased from 65.5% in 2010 to 69.1% in 2017, then decreased from 69.1% in 2017 to 67.4% in 2019.

A Northern Ireland: Turnout increased from 57.6% in 2010 to 65.4% in 2017, then decreased from 65.4% in 2017 to 61.8% in 2019.

A Scotland: Turnout increased from 63.8% in 2010 to 71% in 2015, then decreased from 71% in 2015 to 66.4% in 2017, then increased from 66.4% in 2017 to 68.1% in 2019.

A Wales: Turnout increased from 64.8% in 2010 to 68.6% in 2017, then decreased from 68.6% in 2017 to 66.6% in 2019.

S The changes in turnout each year for the UK general elections since 2010 have seen similar trends for England, Northern Ireland, and Wales, with the percentage increasing from 2010 to 2017, and then decreasing from 2017 to 2019. However, the changes in turnout each year for the UK general elections since 2010 for Scotland were different, with the percentage increasing from 2010 to 2015, then decreasing from 2015 to 2017, then increasing from 2017 to 2019.

E It is true that the changes in turnout each year for the UK general elections since 2010 have seen similar trends in some nations of the UK, like England, Northern Ireland, and Wales, but since the changes in turnout each year for the UK general elections since 2010 have seen a different trend, this statement is not true for all nations of the UK.

C In Scotland, a majority of voters have turned out to vote in all elections.

A Scottish Parliament elections: In 2021, 63.5% turnout in Scotland, but 49.4% turnout in 2003.

A Scottish local council elections: In 1999, 59.1% turnout in Scotland, but 39.6% in 2012 and 44.8% in 2022.

A Scottish European Parliament constituency elections: In 2019, 39.9% turnout in Scotland, and 24.7% in 1999 and 28.5% in 2009.

S In Scotland, a majority of voters turned out in most of the Scottish Parliament elections, with over 50% turnout, except from in 2003. However, the majority of voters turned out for the Scottish local council elections only in 1999 and 2007, but the rest had less than 50%, and therefore no majority. Turnout was even lower for the Scottish European Parliament constituency elections, with no majority in voter turnout for any year, the highest being 39.9% in 2019.

E This statement is false as a majority of voters have not turned out to vote in all elections, in fact there has only been a majority 7 times out of 17 elections, which is less than half.

C In the devolved nations, the most recent elections to the national legislatures saw the best turnout.

A Northern Ireland Assembly election results, 2003-2022: In 2022, turnout was 63.6%. In 2017, turnout was 64.7%.

A Welsh Parliament election results, 1999-2021: In 2021, turnout was 46.6%. In 1999, Turnout was 46.3%.