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## **Modern Studies (Higher): question paper 1**

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**Candidate evidence**

# Candidate 1 evidence

Higher Modern Studies Exam Paper 1

## SECTION 1:

1b

The Alternative Member System is the most effective electoral system to provide fair representation. This is because AMS provides local constituencies that provide fair representation of a geographical location elected under the candidate of the most votes wins. It also provides larger regional areas which are elected using a PR system which ensures voters can choose a local candidate and a larger party at the national level. It also automatically corrects to ensure fair spread of representation so that parties with more seats at a constituency level win less at the regional so that smaller parties gain better representation ensuring votes are more aligned to their actual count. An example of this is the Scottish Parliament election in 2021 in which the Scottish Greens got 8% of the vote and eight seats roughly aligning them with the national vote count in terms of seats.

Other electoral systems are not as effective as AMS as for example first past the post when compared to AMS it yields much less proportional seats. This is because often candidates do not an actual majority to win seats which skews results favouring larger parties. This is often highlighted as parties overall nationally in the UK do not get over 50% of the vote but yet still often form majority governments. The last time a government won 50% of the vote was in the 1950s. An example of this downcast compared to AMS is the 2019 UK General Election in which the Conservatives won 45% of the vote but won a majority of 80 seats. This shows that AMS is a more effective electoral system to provide fair representation.

Another example that shows AMS is the most able system is that when compared to example the single transferrable vote, it still again yields better results. This is because while STV may make a constituency vote more equal it does not equate to the national level showing that it is less effective. For example, if a party wins in several constituencies via preferential voting it may not equal the number of actual votes they represent nationally which provides less fair representation than AMS showing that again AMS is the most effective electoral system in providing fair representation.

## SECTION 2

2c

In the United Kingdom, we live in a mixed society of individualism and collectivism. It is often noted with the creation of the modern welfare state under the 1945-1951 Labour government that they built a system that would carry people from the 'cradle to the grave' under the guise of the Beveridge report building a more collective society. Since the Conservative victory in 1979 Britain has embarked on a more individualistic approach with deregulation and encouragement of the individual to take responsibility leaving behind the notion cradle to grave as it the personality reasonability of an individual to take care of their own needs rather than the state

intervening on their behalf. This essay shall argue that collectivism and not individualism is the best approach to dealing with social inequality. This essay shall discuss the following factors of education, housing, healthcare, transport, and public utilities.

One of the factors that make collectivism the best approach to dealing with social inequality is collective education. In the United Kingdom we have a public education system which is free for all children between the ages of 5 and 18 as to provide them with the necessary tools to succeed in life. This means that no matter wealth or status anyone can receive a decent education that can allow them to get higher paid jobs or become more skilled workers. If it was not for collective public education then many people would have to rely on private educational facilities that cost direct money, often more money than many can afford. The individualistic approach to education would lead to many families being unable to send their children to school simply due to lack of funds leading to greater social inequality as impoverished children would be greatly disadvantaged. Overall, it can be shown that collective approach to education is the most beneficial in dealing with social inequality. This is simply due to the fact not providing education for all that is free of access will disadvantage children on the basis of their wealth due to the cost of private education. Ensuring that all children have access to such services limits this and ensures that all children are given the same opportunities. This proves that the collective approach is the best way to deal with social inequality.

A second factor is housing. Collective approaches to housing make it so that every household has access to cheap and affordable social housing. This social housing or as called in the UK, Council Housing is the most effective way of dealing with social inequality because it ensures that housing is affordable. Individualists may argue that it does not allow people to become home owners limiting them to being stuck renting hence why the Conservative government of the 1980s brought in 'right to buy' which allow households to buy their council house. However, this has had adverse effects which has depleted the housing stock of social housing meaning the families who relied on social housing due to the cost of private renting or home buying have become stuck leaving them in greater poverty than they could have been. This is why a collective system of government built social housing would be the most effective way of ensuring nobody goes homeless or unable to afford rent minimising social inequality. Overall, it can be argued that the collective approach is the most effective way to combat social inequality as providing universal social housing would minimise the effects of overpriced renting or the high cost of getting on the property ladder that would otherwise be there under the more individualistic approach as shown through policies enacted by previous governments.

A third factor is healthcare. The collective approach to healthcare in combating social inequality is the one of the most important effective ways. In the UK we have a National Health Service which provides free access at the point of use healthcare to any UK citizen who requires it meaning that nobody has to pay to see a doctor if they don't want to. This is beneficial as often private healthcare can be more expensive as under an individualistic approach would see only private healthcare used. It is more expensive simply because they are ran as businesses and need to make a profit. This can cause people who cannot afford healthcare to go without meaning that those who were in lower income brackets couldn't receive healthcare. This

would widen the social inequality gap and not close it. Under the more collective approach systems like the NHS would take up the slack and allow those no matter wealth nor creed to receive free healthcare when required. Overall, it can be argued again that the collective approach is the best way in dealing with social inequality as collectivist healthcare allows for anyone to access healthcare whenever they need without extensive cost that is often seen with private healthcare. This proves that collectivism is the most effective way of dealing with social inequality.

A fourth factor is transport. Collectivist methods of dealing with transport may seem out of the box when dealing with social inequality but it is an important way of dealing with such inequalities. This is because collectivist methods propose largescale public transit and is affordable for all people to get about. This is opposed to the more traditional idea of the individual owning cars and driving everywhere. The reason why public transit is more effective is that cars are often far too expensive for many households living with low income or below poverty line meaning it is often out of reach. This can be problematic as people in this situation often need to go places for work but it becomes impossible to do so. This is why having affordable public transit allows people who would not normally be able to afford such luxuries to go from A to B without damaging their pocket so far as to prevent them accessing other things including food and heat. This combats social inequality as it allows less affluent households better access to places that would not be possible without expensive private ownership of things such as cars. Overall, it can be argued that again that collectivist approach is the most effective way in with social inequality as collectivist models for transport allow for better access to all people rather than those who can just afford to buy a car.

The final factor is public utilities. Collectivist approaches to dealing with utilities is often more effective than the individualist approach. Why? It is because often public utilities under individualist systems are private enterprises which charge for profit and raise prices depending on how much they get away with. This causes problems as they often raise prices out of the range that people can afford worsening social inequalities. An example would be the price increases following the COVID-19 pandemic and Brexit which have increased the cost of gas making electricity prices skyrocket and put people into more poverty. The collectivist approach would make it so that public utilities are publicly owned often by the government and funded by taxes. This means that under this system people would not be charged for using electricity, water, heat, etc. This would make it more affordable as people would not have pay as much in bills lessening the costs as these companies would no longer charge for profit and instead be funded through taxes. Overall, it can be argued that again that collectivist approach is the most effective way in with social inequality as collectivist models for public utilities are the best way for dealing with social inequality as they can reduce bills meaning people have to pay less overall meaning that social inequalities are minimised.

In conclusion, collectivism and not individualism is best approach to deal with social inequality. This is because education is better under a collectivist system as it allows for all children to have easy access to schools without having to pay extra that they would under individualistic approaches lessening social inequality. Housing as well is best under a collectivist system as it means that housing is more affordable for all preventing people being unable to afford their house that they would otherwise be.

Healthcare is also better than the collectivist system as it means that people can access healthcare when they rather have to pay to see a doctor that for most people would be out of their price range reducing impact of social inequalities related to health by minimising the need for wealth to have good healthcare. Transport as well is an important factor because it allows for people to go places they would not otherwise be able to afford to go allowing for people opportunities reducing social inequality. Finally, public utilities would be more functional under this system as the cost of bills would decrease as it would no longer be ran for profit reducing costs and strains of those in poverty reducing the impact of social inequality. Overall, it can be concluded that collectivism is the most effective way of dealing with social inequality.

### SECTION 3:

3a

The United States is a country founded on the principle of liberty, freedom, and democracy. Citizens of the United States have access to take part in their democratic system to influence change although it is often limited due to many different factors. This essay shall argue that there are not many opportunities for citizens to successfully influence government decision making. This essay shall discuss the following factors of voting in elections, protesting, and campaign donations.

In the United States, every citizen of the age of eighteen may register to vote in all forms of US elections from federal to state to local county elections. This is guaranteed by the first amendment to the US constitution and others which ensure no citizen cannot vote unless in prison. This allows for US citizens to influence elections by voting for candidates that appeal to their viewpoint on any issue that is important to them. However, this is often hard to do as often the choice of candidates when voting in elections is often limited as it is usually a choice between democrats or republicans. This limits people influence no matter the outcome many people will still be subjected to the same political party candidates meaning there is little alternative choice. Overall, this shows voting is less effective of influencing government decision making as they cannot choose between candidates that actually represent them. This shows that there are limited opportunities for citizens to successfully influence government decision making.

Another right guaranteed by the first amendment is the right to protest. In the US, all citizens have the right petition their government by peacefully assembling or protesting. This allows for citizens to put pressure on the government to change their policies. An example would be the BLM protests of 2020 in which protestors demanded change relating to the police putting pressure on local, state, and federal government. However, this is not as effective as often government ignores such protestors. An example would be that the federal government often ignores demands to limit abortion by 'pro-life' protestors. This shows that protesting is now always effective in changing government decision making. Overall, this proves there are limited opportunities for citizens to successfully influence government decision making as protesting often does not influence changes to government policies with

examples even showing the US government even puts down protestors such as during the 2020 BLM protests, federal troops and police often arrested protestors and fired rubber bullets at them.

Another way US citizens can influence government decision making is by donating to a political campaign or candidate. This can help to influence decision making as by donating they can help that candidate gain funds to spend on advertising and outreach making their chance of being elected more likely or helping a party win more likely. An example of this is that during the 2020 democratic presidential primaries Bernie Sanders got individual citizens to donate campaign contributions with the largest campaign fund possible from this. However, this is not always as effective as often Super PACs donate to candidates which can donate more than the average American can afford. These PACs often swing candidates to support certain issues over another swinging the influence away from citizens preventing them from often successfully influencing government decision making. Overall, there are limited opportunities for citizens to successfully influence government decision making as often US citizens cannot afford to donate as much as large PACs which are more likely to influence government decision making.

In conclusion, there are limited opportunities for citizens to successfully influence government decision making. This is because while US citizens have the right to vote, it is often suppressed by limited voting options limiting their ability to influence government decision making. As well while US citizens can protest their government to get them to change policies, it is often ignored and suppressed by the police limiting the influence of protesting and overall their ability to influence government decision making. Finally, US citizens can donate to political campaigns, however, it is often overshadowed by the fact large corporations under super PACs can influence candidates more by simply donating more limiting the influence. Overall, it can be concluded that there are limited opportunities for citizens to successfully influence government decision making for citizens of the United States.

## Candidate 2 evidence

CANDIDATE NUMBER OF QUESTION	WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1c	<p>There are many different groups/medias that have a major influence on voting behaviour in the UK. Some of these groups include social class, newspapers, social media and ppB's.</p> <p>Social class is still a major influence on voting behaviour as different classes all represent different turnouts. Upper class are much more likely to vote whereas lower social classes are much less likely to not use their vote. However social class is <del>not</del> unimportant when it comes to voting behaviour.</p> <p>A second influence on voting behaviour is social media. Older people are likely to use 'older media' such as newspapers whereas younger people are more likely to tune into politics through social media, eg twitter. Social media is becoming a very influential source of media when it</p>

comes to politics and political parties have realised this as political parties spent 1.6 million on social media campaigning on the last election. This shows how important and influential social media has become as parties are spending huge amounts on social media to gain votes. 2015 was when ~~political~~ ~~the~~ social media's importance grew massively. Although social media has become popular recently it still may not be the most important source of gaining votes as in 2015 and 2016 Labour were seen as the front runners of using media, however lost the election twice to the conservatives. Highlighting it doesn't quite yet have the biggest influence on votes.

ppB (party political broadcasts) are another source / method used by political parties. ppB are when political parties receive an advert or allocated slot on <sup>public</sup> TV to promote their party and ~~public~~



their beliefs and spread their party's words. However, the effectiveness of PPB's can be questioned as people often find them unengaging which means people are not taking notice of the party and which means they are less likely to ~~vote~~ gain votes. However a report showed that a third of people who voted were influenced in some way ~~and some~~ by PPB to vote. PPB's allow parties to reach a wider horizon than maybe other sources like newspapers could which increases their chance of receiving votes.

Newspapers are another source influential in voting behaviour. Over 1 million people read a newspaper every single day in the UK. <sup>Almost all</sup> newspapers have political persuasion which means people may be getting influenced by parties without realising. This means newspapers can be very influential in voting as parties may be receiving votes through their affiliation with newspapers.

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In conclusion, social class is no longer influential in voting behaviour as social media, PPBS and newspapers are all more influential

2A) ~~are~~ Throughout the UK, many different reasons contribute to why health inequalities exist. Some of these factors in why health inequalities <sup>exist</sup> ~~are~~ smoking, diet, alcohol, drugs, poverty and gender.

Smoking is the most prevalent cause of cancer ~~at~~ 50% and linking to 12 different cancers. Smoking is most common in more deprived areas such as Glasgow at 36% of people who smoke compared to 11% of least deprived areas. Many people in poverty smoke possibly due to the stress of being in poverty or perhaps as a source of happiness. Smoking can lead to 12 different cancers including lung cancer and throat cancer. These ~~are~~ possible outcomes of smoking lead to huge strain on the NHS, as around 13,000 people die from smoking in Scotland every year. This shows that poverty and smoking go hand and hand and are a cause of health inequalities. Hospital

admissions are also <sup>at a</sup> staggering number due to smoking. This not only puts stress on the NHS but also the Scottish economy as the problem of smoking comes with many other problems. ~~the~~

Alcohol and drugs are another reason in why health inequalities exist in Scotland and the UK. Scotland has the highest drug rate in Europe. Drugs of course have serious consequences and can lead to many other problems such as addiction and real health problems. Like smoking, people in poverty are much more likely to be ~~drug~~ drug users than those of the least deprived. Alcohol consumption is another problem that causes health inequalities. Alcohol is linked to 3% of cancers, these cancers being liver cancer etc. The NRC report found that the highest number of drug related deaths were in the least deprived areas of Scotland. All social classes ~~drink~~ excess drink, however poorer classes are

much more ~~sorry~~ vulnerable to suffering from excess drinking. Although the government has made changes to drinking such as introducing Minimum Unit pricing, Scotland still drink on average 25% more than the rest of the UK.

Another reason for health inequalities is diet. The UK are amongst the highest countries in Europe when it comes to poor diets and obesity. All classes are vulnerable to being overweight and having a poor diet, however children in the most deprived areas are likely to be obese.

Bad diet can lead up to over 30% of cancers which is a huge percentage. Poor diet and obesity can lead to cancers such as heart cancer. A report found that the most deprived children have chips on average 2-3 times a week.

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~~Smoking is a major cause of health inequalities in Scotland and the UK. Smoking is~~

In conclusion, ~~the~~ many reasons such as alcohol, diet, drugs, smoking all contribute to health inequalities in Scotland and the UK. Smoking is probably the factor that contributes to health inequalities to the largest extent as smoking leads to 12 different cancers and also impacts the economy through hospital treatment and hospital admissions.

3d) ~~Underdevelopment~~ Underdevelopment in Africa is caused through a number of ways. Factors such as economic, health/disease, trading and conflict are also influential in Africa being an underdeveloped continent. Economic factors ~~are~~ contribute to underdevelopment to a large extent.

One economic factor that causes underdevelopment in Africa is ~~transnational~~ trading. In Tanzania, farmers only receive £7 a month for the coffee they grow. This shows that African workers and countries are treated unfairly when it comes to trading. Big multinational companies have all the control when it comes to trading with African countries which means they are underdeveloped and are unlikely to receive fair money which is constantly keeping them underdeveloped due to not making fair prices that would help them fight underdevelopment. In Zimbabwe, they have to pay 12% on tariffs, compared to most EU countries.

only having to pay 5% on ~~tariffs~~. This is unfair on African countries as these countries are constantly being drained of money unfairly. This shows African countries are underdeveloped largely due to economic issues. With Africa already struggling, being ~~disadvantaged~~ financially disadvantaged, unfair trading only adds to the problem.

Health problems in Africa are another reason in why Africa are disadvantaged as a continent. Many life threatening diseases exist in Africa such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Ebola. Eswatini have the highest global rate of HIV/AIDS at 27.2%. This is because Eswatini are a very ~~underdeveloped~~ underdeveloped country and do not have the money to invest in medical treatment or education to help combat the problem. The life expectancy has fallen from 61-50 in Eswatini due to HIV/AIDS.



Malaria is another disease that has a huge impact on African countries. Nigeria have the highest percentage of Malaria cases at 23% percent and DRC have the highest percentage of deaths at 11%. Malaria has a huge brain on African countries economy as well as Africa have to spend 12 bn a year on combating Malaria. 12bn a year on one disease is a massive sum of money and is another reason to why Africa is underdeveloped as they are having to spend huge amounts of money other countries don't have to keeping them in the cycle of underdevelopment.

A third issue that has an impact on the development of Africa is conflict. Over the last 40 years, 40% of Africa, have been in conflict with countries like South Sudan being the most ~~affected~~ affected. A study completed found out that

a civil war can push a country back 30 years of development. This proves that Africa is always being back with this development is conflict, which is common ~~more~~ in Africa can do so much damage, not only to the people living there but also the country's economy which is another reason Africa is stuck in the cycle of underdevelopment. In South Sudan, 2 million ~~peop~~ people had to flee the country ~~less~~ to conflict as other African countries were fighting with them for resources to use or sell for profit. This again shows the main reasons for issues in Africa are down to economic difficulties in Africa, showing that economic problems are the main issue in underdevelopment in Africa.

In conclusion, economic factors are the main reason for underdevelopment in Africa as all issues such as ~~as~~ disease, conflict and trade can all be linked back to the original cause, lack of

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money and other ~~other~~ economic problems.  
Overall economic reasons are the main  
cause of underdevelopment ~~the main~~  
~~factor~~ in Africa to a large extent.

/

## Candidate 3 evidence

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	Democracy in Scotland 16
	The electoral system of First Past the Post is a fair representation
	<p>An advantage of FPTP is that it blocks more radical parties from gaining or entering with seats. For example in 2019 the Fascist BNP party only gained roughly 100 votes but weren't enough to gain any majority, showing that it's fair by blocking harmful parties such as the BNP. However the disadvantage is that it blocks popular smaller parties from gaining seats. For example, the green party gained 100,000 votes but only received 1 seat in the 2020 election compared to the SNP who acquired 1.2 million votes and gained 48 seats. Therefore this shows that there is a huge disadvantage that can be seen unfair.</p>
	<p>Another advantage is that it's local and shows a clear winner. For example, Patricia Gibson won the council seat with a roughly 70% vote, showing that she was clear winner in the 2016 council election. Therefore this shows that there is an advantage as the person was voted based on their policies and ideals. However, a disadvantage is tactical voting with rival parties being able to push out a rival party. For example, The conservative party would vote against the candidate</p>

Patricia Gibson because of her party's independence policy. Therefore showing the disadvantage of being ganged upon by rival parties.

Another advantage is that FPTP is one vote only as it is easier for the individuals to vote on who they want as to represent them. For example, Patricia Gibson won because of vote majority by the public, compared to the other candidates of the rival parties, therefore this shows how FPTP is valued in the public. However, FPTP's disadvantage is that it's limited and the power of it isn't very influential, for example, Patricia Gibson only holds the local seat and not the constituency seat of the region. therefore this shows that despite improving what's good for the council there is no true power.

Overall FPTP is a fair system that does have flaws but is fair, stopping dangerous parties helps preserve democracy as well as it being region only, it is simple to use but suffers from being limited.

## World Issues - 3d

The issue of terrorism in the modern world is linked to the socio-economic situations that people face but other factors such as Religious extremism, ideological beliefs and <sup>social</sup> political must be considered.

Terrorism and its rise can be linked to socio-economic issues such as poverty as many terrorist organisations pay people to spread their cause. For example the ~~collapse of the USSR, where~~ Islamic state recruiting members who are suffering on the streets by making them fight for their belief and paying them for it. Therefore showing that many extremist groups take advantage of poorer people because of their situation. However, not every poor person is a terrorist or committing terrorism. For example approximately 1 billion people live under 1 dollar in their life but they do not commit terrorist actions. Therefore this shows that despite people suffering from economic hardship they aren't terrorists. Socio-economic however do influence terrorism to a degree.

Another factor is Religious extremism, groups such as ISIS base their attacks on their religion believing the achievement of a <sup>paradise</sup> ~~harem~~ after death. For example, the Manchester Bomb attack in 2017, the

goal of the terrorists was to kill and harm as many people as they could. It resulted in approximately 15 killed. Therefore this shows that there is a connection with terrorism and it's used to justify their attacks. However, not every person or religion is involved despite what terror groups believe in, it causes harm to peaceful believers of that said religion. For example, most people of Islamic faith believe their rights are being infringed upon as their surveillance more after the Manchester Bomb attack and because of the government's anti-terror bill. Therefore this shows despite religion being a major contributor it's used in a bad way to smear the people who believe in it, and not everything who follows the same religion is a terrorist. Despite being a bigger influence, socio-economic is still a major factor as people who are poor could be drawn in to that belief system to escape but to also be paid.

Another factor is ideological beliefs, many people believe in an ideal that can cause change but also cause oppression, it's rooted in terrorism as a way to justify or send a message with an attack. For example, the Plymouth Shooter believed in INCEL, a misogynist group linked to the far right, they put this belief forward and killed 6 people in 2017. Therefore this shows that ideological beliefs are linked with being a justification on why they commit terror actions. However not every group uses terrorism or violence to push their cause. For example,

the Independence movement in 2014 that used a nationalist rhetoric but peacefully protested and had a referendum on the matter, therefore this shows that not every group uses violence as a way to spread their message but instead civil discussion. Socio-economic shows a larger reason for joining a terrorist group with the idea of being paid outwards the use of an belief.

A social factor is socio-political issues revolving with social issues that affect the political spectrum of a country. For example Nigeria, has a major problem with Boko Haram due to their kidnapping of women and even children that has caused many social outcries on why the government hasn't done anything to intervene. Therefore showing the major issue is the political climate is volatile, it can be exploited by these terrorist groups. However, not every political issue causes terrorism for example the USA helping with Afghanistan's terrorism by providing assistance. Socio-economic factors still outweigh or political issues as many terrorists are fighting for their rule to take charge but also exploiting brainwashed followers who may come from a disadvantaged background to help.

Overall, socio-economic factors is the major issue as, people losing homes or have no jobs seek employment which terror groups do provide as well as payment for their service.



## Crime and Law - 2f

Crime has many impacts on the wider society many these impacts affect the social and economic growth but others factors such as drugs, unemployment and mental health issues.

Social and economic issues affects crime as many in poverty turn to crime as a way to make a living. For example areas in Scotland such as Ferguslie Park are high in crime due to extreme poverty and lack of work. The crime is <sup>roughly</sup> 300 times more than the average. Therefore this shows that large areas of poverty are more likely to be associated with crime due to issues of no work. However Poverty isn't always used to do crime as many in poverty don't commit ~~it~~ <sup>commit</sup> it. For example, Despite high levels of poverty ~~only~~ in Scotland most crimes are committed ~~by poor people~~ aren't in poor areas as it's disadvantaged ~~area~~. Therefore this shows despite poverty being a huge factor it's not always the case. Social and economic factor poverty is still a major contributor to crime.

Another factor of crime is drugs and alcohol consumption as it affects people who may suffer in a poorer area and see it as an escape. For example 45% of prisoners were to have been found with traces of drug abuse in their system. Therefore this

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shows that drug abuse is being used to escape from their  
life but it affects their ~~right~~ and ~~wrong~~ ~~memory~~ memory.  
However, not everyone who turns to Alcohol and Drugs commit  
crime. For example,

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## Candidate 4 evidence

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Qu 1	b

Qu 1 b

The United Kingdom uses many voting systems <sup>in different</sup> ~~throughout~~ <sup>circumstances</sup> ~~the year~~ but they mainly use First Past The Post system. FPTP system to provide fair representation.

FPTP system is used in UK elections and some political analysts argue it's the fairest and easiest way to vote. However FPTP <sup>Proven to be an</sup> is <sup>unfair</sup> system to smaller parties as <sup>parties</sup> they have to have a large representation ~~all~~ <sup>throughout</sup> ~~over~~ which isn't <sup>realistic</sup> possible for many. FPTP ~~so~~ results in a two-party system in the UK meaning conservatives and Labour have the largest chance

of being elected. This results in many believing FPTP is an unfair system and does not provide fair representation.

many political analysts compare FPTP system with STV (Single Transferable Vote) used in council elections. Both systems reach a final decision, both relatively quickly but STV provides a more fairer representation as every vote leads to a percentage of control unlike FPTP where 1 vote leads to multiple seats. For example, if FPTP system was used <sup>in a general election</sup>, 1 vote equivaletes to 2 or 3 seats in <sup>Parliament</sup> the chamber.

In conclusion, this results in many believing FPTP is an unfair system and does not provide fair representation for all parties.

Question 2 a

There are many reasons why health inequalities exist <sup>in the UK,</sup> including poverty and low income, and generally bad & fast food and unhealthy food is Health inequalities play a major role in UK society. Certain groups however are more effected by this than others such as woman and ethnic minorities.

Health inequalities are prominent in poorer

with low income families.

areas. Poverty is divided into two groups relative poverty; which is when the individual can afford basic needs but can't afford basic wants such as takeaway or new clothes and absolute poverty; this is when the individual can't afford basic needs and can't afford bills, rent and food. If an individual lives in poverty they are more likely to suffer from health inequalities as they won't be able to afford <sup>nutritious</sup> healthy meals. This has however been reduced by the government ~~in~~ for children with free school meals being introduced for primary 1, 2 and 3, and now

a few years later offered  
to all primary pupils.  
~~with a low income families~~

The main groups groups  
affected by health  
inequalities are woman  
and ethnic minorities.

This is because they  
<sup>more than</sup> are twice as likely to  
live in poverty. Woman  
suffer from social  
inequalities such as  
the gender pay gap  
that increases there risk  
of living in poverty.

For example, in 2019 it  
<sup>shown</sup> was ~~proven~~ that <sup>around 60% of</sup> woman  
aged 25 30 earn 20%  
less than men aged  
30 doing a similar  
job <sup>Putting</sup> resulting in many  
woman at an increased  
risk of poverty. <sup>another example</sup> Ethnic

minorities suffer from health inequalities due to many different <sup>situations</sup> ~~things~~. Some because of living situations as they have suffered from social inequalities finding jobs leading to <sup>or unemployed</sup> them being in low paid jobs. Many families of an ethnic background live in poor areas or poverty as they have ~~poverty as they have~~ faced inequality finding <sup>houses</sup> ~~houses~~, this ~~suffered discrimination~~ leads to them being likely to suffer from the ~~gove~~ health inequalities.

The government has tried to tackle health inequality with ~~poor~~ policies such as minimum wage and National living wage but many don't believe that they are enough to tackle all inequalities but particularly health.



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national minimum wage is only £7.50.

The cost of living in the UK is going up making many believe that minimum wage should be <sup>raised to accommodate this</sup> ~~going up~~ but it is not. this results in many people suffering in poverty <sup>from low income</sup> and as a result <sup>more</sup> facing health inequalities.

In conclusion, health inequalities in the UK still exist and to a very large number of people. Some groups however are more likely to suffer from health inequalities than others.

Question 3 a

In the USA, there are many ways for citizens to influence government decision making including <sup>silent</sup> peaceful/protest, voting and joining a political party. Some ways are more influential than others such as voting and protest which get your opinion out in the world.

None way US citizens can influence decision making is protests.

Many US citizens have strong opinions on different laws that are past such as ~~the~~ laws for and against abortions in different states, many people decided to take to the streets and fight for what they believe in. This can be a good way

to be heard but it doesn't  
~~garentee~~  
 successfully garentee the  
 governments going to  
 notice and be influenced  
 by the protest. Many people  
 took to the streets in  
 2020 for black lives  
 matter after a young  
 man died during a  
 police arrest. The government  
 must have saw all this  
 but very little ~~was~~ done  
 in the government influence  
 was had as the government  
 didn't change anything.  
 In a result of this many  
 protesters believed that  
 they where not heard  
 and had no say on  
 how the country was  
 run. ~~was~~ controlled.

\* Another way citizens can influence decision  
 making is voting.  
 Voting is a very influential  
 factor on government -

decision making as it is voting for new candidates on election day. Many leaders over the years have been influenced by votes coming up to make changes in an attempt to try and gain votes at the election. For example, before president Obama was elected <sup>the 2nd time</sup> ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> signed laws and campaigned about what he knew the people wanted this resulted in him gaining enough followers and votes to win the election.

Another way for US citizens to influence decision making is to join a political party or interest group. If a citizen joins a political party that agrees

with ideas they believe in they can put opinions across and feel like they are they can be heard influencing decisions. Joining an interest group in the <sup>USA</sup> ~~UK~~ is like joining a pressure group in the UK. Interest groups put pressure on government and influence decision making, which results in US citizens being able to campaign for what they believe in.

In conclusion US citizens have many opportunities to successfully influence government decision making. ~~and~~ This leads to US citizens feeling heard and knowing they can make change in the

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country they live in.

continuation of Qn 1b <sup>from point marked</sup>  
<sup>however</sup>  
- ~~for example~~ in the last  
2 elections Conservatives  
have had a large  
majority of seats and  
labour a considerably  
smaller amount. This  
leads many to call  
FPTP a one party system.

2/1