

Candidate 1 evidence

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Section 1

Question 1

(d)

One factor that influences voting behaviour is age. Evidence to support this can be seen by the fact that for every 10 years a person ages they are 9 points more likely to vote Conservative and 8 points less likely to vote Labour. For example, in the 2019 general election 67% of those over 70 voted Conservative while 56% of those aged between 18-24 voted Labour. This is significant as this helps to show how the older you are the more likely you are to vote Conservative and the younger you are the more likely you are to vote Labour. This is because when you age you gain more wealth and therefore are more likely to vote Conservative who support low tax while when you are younger you don't have as much money and therefore are more likely to support collectivist parties who support the greater redistribution of wealth. In conclusion, age is a very important factor with older people are more likely to vote Conservative because they will normally have more money than while younger people normally have less money and therefore will support collectivist parties like Labour who traditionally support a greater redistribution of wealth.

Another factor that influences voting behaviour is social class. This tells us someone's status in society. This is determined by a person's job, income, wealth and education. Social class can have a massive impact on how you vote. For example in the 2017 general election 47% of those in social class D/E voted Labour while 47% of those in social class A/B voted Conservative. This is significant because this shows the different voting behaviour between social classes with many putting this down to historical party policy. For example Labour are traditionally the party of the working class who support a greater redistribution of wealth while the Conservatives are a party who support low tax and support the upper class. However, social class is not as important as you may think as shown by the 2019 general election. This can be seen by the fact that 49% of those in social class C2 voted Conservative while 42% of those in social class AB voted Conservative. This is significant because this helps to show how the lower social class C2 were more likely to vote Conservative than the upper social class AB. However, many feel this was a one off thing and will not happen again with Boris Johnson and his slogan 'get Brexit done' being very popular among the working class. In conclusion, social class is a very important factor as shown by the 2017 general election but the 2019 general election debunks this with the working class more likely to vote Conservative than the upper class.

Another factor that influences voting behaviour is short term issue such as single issue voting and a party leader's image. Single issue voting is when you vote on one issue such as Brexit. Many also don't vote for a certain party due to who their leader is. For example, in the 2019 general election many voted conservative due to their promise to get the UK out of the EU. While many did not vote Labour due to Jeremy Corbyn being the most unpopular leader of the opposition in 43 years. This is significant because this shows the importance of short term issues as Labour lost a large number of their seats in 2019 due to the unpopularity of Jeremy Corbyn along

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with Labour's unclearness on Brexit. However, single issue voting is very rare along with the unpopularity of a leader to the extent of Jeremy Corbyn also being rare. In conclusion short term issues are important as they can swing the outcome of elections but these issues are only short term and will not last.

Section 2

Question 2

Part A

(c)

There are many government measures introduced by the UK and Scottish governments that have tried to tackle inequality. These include the babybox, the pupil equity fund, minimum unit pricing, the smoking ban and furlough. This essay will argue that government measures have been effective in tackling inequalities to a certain extent.

One measure introduced by the Scottish government is the babybox, introduced in 2017. The aim of this measure was to help prepare families with the essentials which many could not afford. This can be shown by the fact that 220,000 families have been helped by the babybox along with 9 in 10 families saying it has helped to save them money. However, many argue that not all families need the babybox and its essentials and therefore it is a waste of money. With many people arguing that the benefit should be means tested and not universal. In conclusion, babybox has been effective in reducing inequalities to a certain extent as it has given many families the essentials for their child with 87% of families agreeing with this but many argue that not all families needed it and therefore many in opposition argue that it was a waste of money and could have been better spent.

Another measure introduced by the Scottish government is the pupil equity fund, introduced in 2016. The aim of this measure was to help provide opportunities for children from P1 to S3 who were in poverty or received free school meals. For every child with free school meals the school got £1200 to spend on this pupil. With this money being spent on things such as literacy, wellbeing and health. However, many children who are in poverty just miss out on this benefit and therefore will still be in poverty and will not reap the rewards of this measure. With this being a key argument in favour of universal benefits as a pose to means tested benefits. The ineffectiveness of the benefit can be seen by the fact that child poverty was at 24% in Scotland in 2015 and this has only decrease by 4% as of 2021 showing the ineffectiveness of the measure. In conclusion, the pupil equity fund has been effective in reducing inequalities to a certain extent as although it has helped to give many opportunities to children in poverty it has been ineffective as many have missed out on these benefits despite being in poverty and 1 in 5 children in Scotland are still in poverty as of 2021 showing the ineffectiveness of this measure.

Another measure introduced by the Scottish government was minimum unit pricing in 2018. The aim of this measure was to reduce the amount of hospital admissions and deaths related to alcohol, with alcohol now being at 50p per unit. The

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effectiveness of the measure can be seen by the fact that in 2017 alcohol related deaths in Scotland were at 30 per 100,000 people with this having reduced to 22.3 per 100,000 people by 2021. This is significant because this helps to show how this measure help to reduce hospital admissions and deaths related to alcohol. However, many poor people have been plunged into poverty due to the new pricing of alcohol. Along many having their civil Liberties restricted as they can no longer enjoy alcohol as they have been priced out. In conclusion, this measure was effective in reducing inequalities to a certain extent as although the amount of hospital admissions and deaths due to alcohol decreased many poor people were put into poverty due to the new pricing of alcohol along with it restricting people's civil liberties.

Another measure introduced by the Scottish government was the smoking ban in 2007. The aim of this measure was to reduce the number of people affected by second hand smoking along the measure aiming to reduce the number of people smoking overall in Scotland as smoking was banned indoors. It's effectiveness can be seen by the fact that 10 years after the ban heart attack admissions had went down by 17%. This is significant because this helps to show how the smoking ban helped to reduce the number of heart attack admissions and deaths due to smoking with this in turn reducing pressure on the NHS. However, many argue that it was an attack on their individual rights. In conclusion, the smoking ban was effective in reducing inequalities to a certain extent as although it reduced the number of hospital admissions and deaths related to smoking many argue that it was an attack on their civil liberties.

One measure introduced by the UK government was furlough in 2020. The aim of this measure was to reduce the number of people being made redundant along reducing the rapid rise in unemployment. With the government covering 80% of workers wages while they could not work due to covid. The office for budget responsibility predicted that unemployment would peak at 10% in 2020 but it only peaked at 5.2%. This is significant because this helps to display how the government measure effectively stopped unemployment rising too high with it being almost half of what was predicted. But redundancies were still double of the previous year along with furlough costing the government £70 billion which many feel is a contributing factor in the current cost of living crisis in the UK. Along with it impacting on future generations who will have to pay for furlough through high taxes. In conclusion, furlough has been effective in tackling inequalities to a certain extent as although it helped to stop unemployment rising to high redundancies were still much higher than 2019 along with it costing the government a lot of money which will not just impact on the current generation but also future generations.

In conclusion after discussing a variety of measures introduced by the UK and Scottish governments such as babybox, furlough, the smoking ban, MUP and the pupil equity fund it can be seen that government measure were effective in tackling inequalities to a certain extent.

Section 3

Part C

(a)

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The US executive branch has many powers such as military power, powers of patronage, legislative power and veto power. This essay will argue that government decision making is not dominated by the US executive branch.

The first power of the US executive branch is military power. The US president is commander in chief of the US armed forces. This means that in terms of the military all the important decisions are in the hands of the US executive. For example, Obama ordered the killing of Osama Bin Laden without authorisation from the US legislative branch. This is significant because this helps to display the importance of the President's decisions militarily. With the most important decisions being made by the US president. However, there are some limits on the US executive's military power in terms of defence. With the US legislative being the only branch of power that is allowed to declare war on another country. For example, President Bush never went to war with Afghanistan or Iraq as Congress never declared war either of these countries. This is significant because this helps to show there is an effective check on the US executive's powers in terms of military. With it not being like a dictatorship as the US president has to get consent from other branches of power before going to war. This shows there is an effective check from the US legislative on the US executive's military power. In conclusion, military power is not dominated by the US executive branch as while they have a say over many important decisions the most important decision of whether to go to war or not is in the hands of the US legislative. With this showing there is an effective restraint on the US executive's military power.

Another power of the US executive branch is the power of patronage. The US president has the power to appoint people to thousands of jobs such as supreme court judge and members of the US executive's cabinet. For example, Donald Trump appointed Amy Coney Barrett as a supreme court judge in 2020. This is significant because this helps to show the massive power and influence the president has in terms of appointing people to high ranking positions. With the appointments to the supreme court being particularly important. President's usually appoint supreme court judges with a similar ideological outlook, one appointment can change the ideological outlook of the US supreme court. Such as the appointment of Amy Coney Barrett leading to the supreme court leaning in a conservative manner which in turn led to abortion being ruled as not a constitutional right anymore by the supreme court. However, there are some limits on the US executive's power of patronage. With all appointments having to be approved by Congress. For example, Joe Biden nominated Ketanji Brown Jackson as a supreme court judge in 2020. This is significant because while Joe Biden did nominate her only the US legislative branch can appoint people to high ranking positions. So therefore, while Joe Biden nominated Ketanji Brown Jackson she had to be approved by Congress which shows that the final say in terms of appointments is with Congress. With Obama having a new head of the ATF rejected for 7 years. This is important as this shows the effective checks on the US executive's powers of patronage as nominations can be rejected which can lead to a president looking weak. In conclusion, powers of patronage are not dominated by the US executive as while they have the power to nominate officials to high ranking positions such as supreme court judges the real power lies in the hands of the US legislative who act as an effective check with them making sure that all appointments are right for the USA.

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Another power of the US executive branch is legislative power. Every year except their first the US president has a state of the union address where they show their past success along with them setting out their legislative agenda for the year. For example in the last state of the union address President Joe Biden said that if a law was passed to ban abortion federally he would veto it. This is significant as this helps to show the the power and influence the US executive has in terms of legislative agenda as they can set out their legislative agenda for the year. However, there is some limits on this legislative power. As only congress can propose and pass legislation. For example, the affordable care was proposed by Charle Rangel and passed by congress despite it being a defining moment of Obam's presidency. This is significant because this helps to show while the US executive does have some legislative power the key legislative decisions are in the hands of congress. Along with the judiciary branch checking every law passed by congress to check if it is unconstitutional. With the supreme court offically passing the affordable care act. This shows there is an effective check on powers of the legislative branch as every law is checked by the judiciary. In conclusion, the legislative power is not dominated by the US executive as while they do have large influence the vast majoirty of legislation is passed by congress along with every law being reviwed by the judiciary. This shows there is an effective check on every branch of power in the USA in terms of legislative power.

Another power of the US executive branch is vetoes power. While the vast majority of legislation is passed by the US legislative the President can decide whether to sign or veto the law passed. For example, President Obama vetoed the national defence authorisation act. However, there is some checks on this veto power as if a two thirds majority want to override a veto it becomes law. But this is very rare with only 7.1% of regular vetoes having been overridden. But one of Obama's vetoes was overridden. This was a veto on a law about 9/11 victims being able to sue Saudi Arabia this was overridden and become law. This is significant because this helps to display the massive power the US legislative branch has in terms of the veto power as if enough of congress disagree with a veto it can be overridden and become law, with this showing there is an effective check on the US executives power of veto. In conclusion, the veto power is not dominated by the US executive as while the President does have the power to stop a law passing he does not like this can be overridden if enough of congress are against the veto showing that this veto power does not make the USA like a dictatorship as the US legislative branch can stop vetoes which shows there is an effective check on the US executives veto power.

In conclusion, after discussing a variety of powers of the US executive branch such as military power, legislative power, powers of patronage and veto power it can be seen that government decision making is not dominated by the US executive branch.

Candidate 2 evidence

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2c.	<p>The government have introduced many measures to try and tackle inequality in the UK. Some of these measures include the baby box, minimum unit pricing, and the benefits system. The government introduced these measures so that everyone feel like they are getting something. This essay will talk about the different measures put in place and whether or not they are effective or not. Although these measures put in place haven't improved improved the inequality situation - gini coefficient. One measure the government put in place to effectively tackle inequality is the baby box. The baby box is given to mothers in the UK who have recently just gave birth. Everyone in the UK is obliged to get it no matter your financial situation. The baby box was put in place to to help mothers save money on other basic needs they might need.</p>

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	a substance abuse involving alcohol. In Scotland it has shown that since the MUP was introduced there has been a 4-5% drop of alcohol sales in shops. This shows that introducing this MUP is has effectively helped reduce inequality.	
	Another measure put in place by the government to help reduce tackle inequality was the smoking ban. The smoking ban was introduced in March 2006. This ban seen you now not aloud to smoke inside bars, restaurants, nightclubs, aeroplanes etc... In 2021 they then made it illegal to smoke outside of hospitals. Anyone caught smoking within 15 feet of a hospital can be fined up to £1000. The introduction of this ban helped reduce the number of people being exposed to second hand smoking. The introduction of the smoking ban was effective as	

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16.	<p>One electoral system used in the UK is First Past the post (FPTP). Although FPTP can be seen as an ineffective. FPTP allows candidates without over 50% of the votes to win. An example of this is Dunfermline and West Fife MP Douglas Chapman who won the constituency despite only getting 44.6% of the votes. For this shows that it's ineffective as he didn't win over half the votes.</p> <p>Another FPTP allows parties from coming together</p> <p>FPTP can be seen as ineffective as voter can can tactically tactically vote vote. For example, in Northeast Fife people voted for LIB Dem to stop conservative and SNP from winning despite being Labour supporters.</p>	

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3B.	

Socio-economic inequalities in the US especially effective people of non-white cultures, blacks, Hispanics, asian americans etc. Are much more likely to experience inequalities. Due to living situations, income, background, school.

Black people are much more likely to go to lower end schools, ~~these~~ due to location of where they live. Schools run of local donations/incomes

~~Black people are much more likely to live in poorer areas~~

Black neighbour hoods are peoples income is £10,000 less than the average white neighbourhood.

This means they are much more likely to live in poorer areas (Ghettos). Living in these poorer areas makes them much more likely to be exposed to crime. Being involved/around crime all day makes it more

[illegible]

Candidate 3 evidence

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3a		
	In the USA government System	
	The Executive Branch usually	
	holds more power with The	
	Presidents role however Congress	
	(the Legislative) dominate the	
	executive powers by limiting them.	
	This is due to the ruling of	
	Seperation of Power in the US	
	constitution.	
	The first power the President	
	holds is the power as Commander	
	in Chief. The president is given	
	the power to rule over the army	
	& navy according to the 2nd	
	article article in the Constitution	
	meaning they can send army	
	& navy troops overseas in the	
	case of protecting their own	
	country & preventing any possible	
	future attacks. In January 2020	
	Donald Trump sent troops over	

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	over to Iran, and drone strikes were taken on the Iranian General Soleimani. After this only a few days later the Iranian Army had struck back on the US camp bases in Iraq due to retaliation.	
	However, The president's power of Commander in Chief is limited by the power of Congress. Only Congress has power to declare on war & Senate must all be in agreement before The President can make troops do anything. Yet Congress last declared war just after World War 2 & since then the USA has been in conflict with countries such as Libya, Syria, Bosnia, etc.	
	Therefore does Congress really hold power over the President (Executive) if the USA has been involved in many conflicts throughout the years. Instead they have a power	

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	power which they have chosen not to use & has been taken over by the Executive Branch.	
	A second power the President holds is power of appointment. The president is given the power to appoint new cabinet members, usually the President will choose up to 4000 people however 1200 of those will be ^{already be apart} of Senate. The confirmation hearing. The president chooses people he would like to take charge in different areas such as education or choose agencies such as the FBI. In 2017 Trump chose ^{billionaire} Betsy DeVos to be the education Secretary however this was a unpopular decision as she had a obvious lack in knowledge & confusion about the education system in the US. However Congress can limit this power to stop inappropriate/unqualified	

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	<p>people from getting their roles. This is by a hearing which takes place by Senate (usually 8-9 members who work around a similar area) where they will ask multiple questions to the person being appointed whilst it being live on Tv, after they will come to a vote & if the appointment has been confirmed after a long process that person will be elected their role. In the case of Betsy DeVos, Senate did not agree with her appointment however Trumps Vice President was able to break the tie in favour for her appointment by 51-50.</p> <p>Therefore Congress have the power to stop appointments from happening if majority agree, yet if Senate are largely from the same party as The president it is</p>

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	most likely for them to agree on whatever decision the President has made to then win majority vote. This then deters the point in Congress being able to disagree with any appointments as it will be extremely difficult to win over majority.
	Another power the president holds is VETO. The power to veto is of one of the most powerful powers to give to the Executive as it means that any Bill that has been written must be passed by the President, however if the president does not agree he can use his veto to block this from going going into legislation & return it back to Congress with issues he may see in the Bill. During Obamas time it as President many Bills were written in favour of getting rid of 'Obamacare' yet

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	he was able to use his veto power to overrule. This power is highly effective to presidents who are on opposing party from majority of the Congress.	
	However, Congress can limit the power of veto. If the Bill which has been declined comes back to Congress, Congress can over-ride the president's power by getting 2/3rds of Senate & 2/3rds of House of Representatives to all vote in agreement of the Bill. After all have agreed the it will go straight into legislation & will not have to go through the president.	
	Therefore despite the Legislative have power to dominate dominate The Executive Branch, yet it is highly difficult with such high amount of people needing to all be in agreement of the same thing.	

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1b.	<p>The ^{Scottish Parliament} government can hold the Scottish government to account by many ways. One way may be by First Minister Question time.</p> <p>FMQT is when all MSPs gather in Parliament (typically on Thursdays) weekly and (Press also enter to catch headline news) ask the first minister multiple questions on things that are crucial & not been done right, typically a 'hot seat' question time. Usually FMQT will last upto 45 minutes & will begin with a generic question such as what the FM has planned for the rest of the day. After this primarily all questions asked will be used to embarrass the FM & catch them out. In more recent times Nicola Sturgeon was asked about the crucial topic of Isla Brison case</p>	

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	parties yet SNP hold majority seats (69 out of 129) therefore there will be a bias opinion as those MSPs won't scrutinise their own government. Making it difficult to hold government to account.	
	<p>As final way that Scottish parliament can hold Scottish government to account is by members bills. Members Bills allow MSPs to create a bill of something they may feel strongly about & share it with the rest of parliament & the public if up to 18 MSPs agree with the bill & the leading government doesn't give their own Bill then the bill can go through with the agreement of parliament.</p> <p>In August 2022 the Scottish Conservative & unionist party wrote a bill on 'Justice for</p>	

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	Domestic Abuse' The bill pledged on helping prevent domestic abuse & helping victims which may be suffering.	
	However members bills don't usually work as sometimes they will not have any difference in going through law or not. Between 2011 to 2016 only 6 members Bills were expected to be written into Scottish law therefore they don't hold as much scrutiny.	
2f.	Crime is a large issue in the UK with over £36 thousand £36,000 being spent on per prisoner each year. This has lead to the cons Conversation of non custodial sentences possibly being more effective than custodial.	

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	<p>Custodial sentences hold multiple aims: protect, punish, deter & rehabilitate. In most cases these aims are made however now we are beginning to see a break through & may believe that non custodial sentences are better for offenders instead.</p>	
	<p>One aim custodial sentences look to achieve is to rehabilitate. Prisoners are being given the opportunity to take part in programmes that will help them for when they leave prison. SNP party made the decision on adding a extra £3 million towards rehab for prisoners in hope to help. A recent programme which started was the 'New Routes' programme this was made for men ages 18-25 which helped them plan their new futures 6 months in advance to</p>	

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	their probation to help avoid the increase in homelessness.	
	In HMP Edinburgh inmates were able to take Higher Education Diplomas & learn new skills such as plumbing & plastering.	
	Another aim was to protect public. Prisons have much greater security & advance trained staff to ensure that prisoners can't escape. However	
	The The aim to punish is also taken to place as the loss to freedom is gone. In Norway their prison system believe that loss of liberty is the biggest punishment.	
	However these aims are beginning to fail. Now 1/4 men end up reoffending after being let out meaning they aren't deterred from the idea of prison.	
	Prisons are beginning to overcrowd in HMP Barlinnie in Glasgow.	

Capacity became 139% in December 2019. Therefore making waiting lists for rehabilitation programmes much longer which leads to those in prison for shorter sentences not really rehabilitating. The SNP party decided to get rid of custodial sentences for offences which would not last less than a year as prisons are becoming a classroom to crime where minor prisoners who have offended to small things are learning new ways of crimes. This leads to why ~~the~~ non custodial sentences are much better than custodial.

first reason why is

Candidate 4 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
1b	<p>There are many ways to hold the government to account. Some are more successful than others however all have their limitations. This essay will discuss Private members bills, Prime Minister questions time (PMQT) and the Liaison committee.</p>
	<p>Private members One way to hold the government to account is through Private Members bills (PMB). A PMB is a bill introduced by non government MP's to try and introduce a new law. The best way to do this is through the ballot system where 90% of ^{PMB's} bills come from. 20 bills are chosen however the last 7 are more likely to get a full day of debate. PMB's are effective in holding the government to account as it allows non-government MP's to have their say on the government and their inaction. However, the effectiveness of PMB's is reduced when MP's get the chance to filibuster meaning they talk out the bill. For example, in recent years Philip Davies spoke for over 1.5 hours talking out the bill to make parking free for carers at hospitals ultimately killing the bill. Overall, PMB's are an ineffective method of holding the government to account as they</p>

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	Often are talked out and not passed into law.
	Another way the the parliament hold the government to account is through Prime Minister Question times, the also known as PMQ's. These happen every Wednesday at 12pm. The leader of the opposition, Keir Starmer, gets to ask the Prime Minister 6 questions. If you don't get the chance to ask a question you can "bob" meaning you still have a chance to ask. PMQ's are effective as they happen weekly meaning up-to-date issues can be dealt with. Furthermore they put the PM under significant pressure to answer truthfully. However, the PM can divert the question avoiding giving an an honest answer. Furthermore they are often theatrical and personal allowing insults to be given. For example, a PMQ also acting as a catalyst towards Boris Johnson's resignation as a 2022 PMQ ending in him being insulted for avoiding the question. Overall, PMQ's are an effective method in holding the government to account as they put the PM under the most pressure to answer honestly.

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	<p>A final method parliament use to hold the government to account is the Liaison committee. There are currently 34 members of the select committee and and the head is Mr Bernard Jenkin. The Liaison Committee come together 2 times a year to question the PM directly for around 2 hours. The Liaison committee is effective in holding the government to account as it it happens in a calm and professional environment which doesn't allow the PM to avoid the question. For For example, the PM ^{the PM} didn't manage to divert the question when asked about allegations made against Chris Pincher. On the other hand, it is often a calm which allows the PM time to come up with an answer. Also, they only happen twice a year meaning major events could be resolved before the committee takes place. Overall, if the committee wants to see more success then they have to hold more than 2 meetings per year.</p> <p>In conclusion, there are many ways to hold the government to account. This includes, PMQs, PMQs,</p>

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	<p>the and the Liaison committee. The most effective method is Prime Minister Question time as they happen consistently putting the government under more pressure.</p>
2a.	<p>There are many factors that cause health inequalities. Some are more significant than others however all causes of poor health play off one another. This essay will discuss poverty, alcohol and obesity. The most important It could be argued that the most important factor is poverty.</p>
	<p>One cause of poor health is poverty. It has been proven that to you the living in poverty can have severe biological consequences later in life. Poverty can also leave you at more risk of illnesses such as heart disease. There has also been a big increase in suicide and alcoholism. Poverty Professor Harry Burns Stated that poverty is likely to lead to neglect and parental issues. To continue poverty can also disrupt education meaning children who are in poverty are more likely not to escape</p>

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	<p>from the vicious cycle. Poverty can also cause poor health as as many are unable to afford any treatment that is not covered by the NHS. Overall, poverty is a significant cause of poor health as people living in these conditions are likely to have a poor physical and mental state.</p>
	<p>Another cause of poverty is alcohol. Both men and women in the UK drink over the recommended alcohol limit. However men are more likely to die. It's shown that 24% of men and women in the UK regularly drink over the limit. 1 in 10 people admitted to hospital regularly drink alcohol and 1 in 5 are completely alcohol dependant. Alcohol increases your chances of certain kinds of cancers, liver and heart diseases. It has also shown that the more wealthy population drink more than the poorer population. For example, 40% of the wealthier population drink alcohol regularly over the limit and 71% of the poorer population are ^{20%} drink over the limit. However the poorest suffer the most. This is because wealthier wealthier people drink more often in in smaller amounts.</p>

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	<p>compared to poorer who drink a extreme amounts in total smaller spaces of time. Overall, alcohol is a significantly cause of poor health because of the degenerating effects it has on the body however being ultimately being in poverty creates a much bigger problem surrounding alcohol.</p>
	<p>A final cause of poor health is obesity. The United Kingdom is the most obese nation in the the whole of Western Europe. 29% of the adult population is obese with 28% of 2-13 year olds also being overweight or obese. Obesity can reduce your life expectancy by up to 9 years. This This is a cause of poor health as the the average life expectancy in North Lanarkshire is 75 and in East Renfrewshire it is 80 which is a more affluent area. The poorer population may also find themselves trapped in food deserts meaning they do not have access to the same nutritious food that more affluent areas do. However for example, Blackpool has 5 times more food outlets than wealthy wealthy areas such as Hark. This means</p>

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	<p>that children are far more likely to be indulged in unhealthy food as they are surrounded by it when living in poverty. Overall, poor obesity plays a massive role in poor health as many who are surrounded by unhealthy food is often all they can afford which is damaging as these foods don't contain the correct nutrients to stay and live a healthy life.</p>
	<p>In conclusion, there are many causes of poor health which all connect to each other. However, the root cause is poverty and if poverty was tackled then health inequalities between the richest and poorest would quickly reduce. This essay discussed the poverty, obesity and alcohol.</p>
8.	<p>conflict has a significant impact on individuals, families and communities. There are many conflicts throughout the world which all effect innocent civilians the most, this essay will discuss becoming a refugee due to the Russia-Ukraine war, being a women in South Sudan ^{South Sudan} and being a child soldier in South Sudan. The most significant is being a woman in South Sudan.</p>

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	<p>One impact that conflict has on individuals is having to flee your home to become a refugee. On the 24th of February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine. This caused forced innocent civilians to flee their homes to seek safety. For some Between March and April 2022 3.3 million civilians fled Ukraine. Most went west to neighbouring countries like Poland and Romania. Around 3.5 million have now fled to Poland and over 800,000 have fled to Romania. Many who lived closer to Russia either went to Russia or used access corridors to go west. Moreover, many are internally displaced meaning they have moved to a safer place in Ukraine. This impacts individuals as millions have had to leave their families behind not knowing if they will see them again causing psychological damage. Furthermore, majority of Ukrainians who fled to Poland don't speak the language meaning they will find employment difficult. This is proven with only 20-30% of those who fled have a job. Children may also find it hard to get a good education. This will affect them later in life when trying to</p>

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	<p>by the military group. They will also face extreme mental declines often leading to PTSD, depression and anxiety. Furthermore, women become likely to contract STD's sometimes resulting in death. Overall being a woman in south Sudan is a traumatising way of living. The only way to stop these horrendous acts on women would be to have intervention from other countries.</p>
	<p>A final impact that individuals face due to conflict is being a child soldier. A child soldier is anyone under the age of 18 who is recruited by a military group. In South Sudan children are often used as fighters, chefs, porters and spies. They are vulnerable to horrific abuse such as violent assault and sexual abuse. the Children's rights are disregarded in South Sudan such as article 34 which is the right to have protection from sexual violence. Girls face regular sexual assaults and rape. the Moreover, in South Sudan there has been roughly 17,000 child soldiers recruited in the past 4 years. This</p>

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	<p>impacts individuals is and communities as many communities will reject the salvator children back into the family as they think they are spies and will cause them harm, They also have to grow up remembering what happened to them and may develop PTSD. Furthermore, children are at risk of death whilst being a child soldier whilst also will have no real education, overall, being a child soldier soldier impacts not only children mental health but also their physical health. If the army trained more adults to become soldiers they wouldn't have to become desperate to use children,</p> <p>In conclusion, conflict impacts individuals in many different ways. Becoming a refugee, refugees is in Ukraine, being a woman in South Sudan and becoming a child soldier in South Sudan all have horrendous impacts on individuals. It could be argued that the most significant impact is being a woman in South Sudan facing unimaginable abuse.</p>