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Edexcel

# Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2022

Pearson Edexcel GCE

In Politics (9PL0)

Paper 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas

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## General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

## Guidelines for Marking Source Question

### AO1 (10 marks)

Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding.

They can be awarded for using the source and developing separate own knowledge.

When the rubric states that candidates should 'use knowledge and understanding to help you analyse and evaluate' it means that candidates should use only knowledge and understanding from the source. Newly introduced own knowledge cannot form the basis for AO2 and AO3 points/marks.

### AO2 (10 marks)

Candidates should focus their comparison on analysing the different opinions in the source in terms of similarities and differences. They should look at the different approaches and views that arise from political information and show how these can form the basis for differing opinions.

### AO3 (10 marks)

Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments based on the source and they should reach reasoned conclusion.

Marks for analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) should only be awarded where they relate to information in the source

Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way. The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusion.

Candidates who do not undertake any comparative analysis of the source and/or have not considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.

Other valid responses are acceptable

**1a** Using the source, evaluate the view that 'pick-and-mix' politics is replacing 'Left-Right' politics and political parties are becoming more internally divided than ever.

**Points in agreement**

AO1	AO2	AO3
There is now a break down in supporting the package of a political party and voters want bespoke choices.	Taken to their extreme these 'bespoke choices' have no consistency and are riddled with inherent divisions making the terms left and right a problem	The impact of fluid voter choice means that the parameters of left and right politics breaks down and has no meaning. It emerges that political parties are abandoning their traditional core values and pursuing policies which attract voters at all costs. Survival is about being popular.
The Labour Party is divided on policy and the views of its supporters are contradictory and inconsistent with some core Labour policies	In recent years the Labour Party has lost its traditional demographic support and is divided across a range of issues and cohorts of the public	We can reach a verdict that success for an established political party requires a bedrock of core support and once this evaporates success can become illusive
Politics is no longer about dogma and a left right view of issues but a more pragmatic approach and this is based on delivery – making things happen.	Ideological matters do not matter, policy is being produced which satisfies the public in a popular approach	We can conclude that if the goal of 'delivery' is all important politicians and political parties abandon set ideas to simply get the task done
All this policy variance leads to the breakdown of the traditional party	Factions become more important than the political party itself. Parties which	Policy and preferences no longer resembles a battle between parties but instead within them

structure in Westminster	used to be 'broad churches' become fixated on certain issues and in the process lose their wider appeal. Labour was divided over the course and policies of Jeremy Corbyn and the Conservatives became fixated with the EU	and in the process the dichotomy between left and right is abandoned.
<b>Points in disagreement</b>		
AO1	AO2	AO3
Parties can still be gauged by the traditional left right spectrum in their policies and stances on most issues	The Labour Party still stands for a vast range of left wing issues and drive for equality. The Conservatives remain pro-business and support private enterprise, hesitating about providing equality believing that is down to individual endeavour.	We can reach the verdict that the left/right axis is just as important as it ever has been. Political parties still stand for core central values which are ultimately defined in a left/right basis, and no other process of categorisation is possible.
There always has been and always will be topics which do not fit neatly into a left right spectrum	Life is complex and there have always been topics which defy a left right division. These cover moral issues such as abortion, euthanasia and the environment. The EU is an excellent example.	We can conclude that political parties will alienate sections of society if they adopt stances on moral issues on which there is no clear consensus and agreement in society and thus they remain neutral and avoid adopting a particular stance and framing it in a left/right package. Or they will be pragmatic and follow and adopt which is popular and secures them

		office.
Factions have always existed in political parties and this is nothing new	Political parties have always been comprised of factions and groupings however these factions still adhere to an appreciation of policy in terms of left and right. In this sense we had Thatcherism in the Conservatives and the dominance of the Blairites for a period in Labour	Different factions of each political party come to the fore and for a time dominate. However we can conclude that the rise of any faction is driven by forces on a left/right axis. We class Thatcherism as 'right wing' and the policies of Blair were defined in terms of left and right
Westminster remains dominated by the Conservatives and Labour	The phenomenal success of the Labour and Conservative Parties is a testament to the continued appeal of ideas which are pitched in terms of left and right.	Other parties may have success in lower tier elections but in the Westminster elections the continued loyalty and adherence to the left/right in policies ensures that policy is still broken down into left/right terms
Own knowledge not in the source which may be considered as AO1 include  <b>For the premise:</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political parties move to cover all ground as they are terms 'catch all parties' widening their appeal and stifling minor parties and taking</li> </ul>	NO AO2 is rewarded if linked to new material from Own Knowledge	No AO3 is rewarded if linked to new material from Own Knowledge

their ideas

- Political parties also fear the growth of single interest groups and are flexible to accommodate them if they can use them to their advantage
- It is the media which sets the left v right agenda and the political parties respond to that pressure.

**Against the premise:**

- Politics and political parties are all about change or conservation, with those on the left arguing for change and the right aiming to preserve the status quo
- It is the electoral system FPTP which perpetuates the left/right split
- There is simply a scramble for the Centre ground and the left/right axis is lost.



Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Limited comparative analysis of political information with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Makes superficial evaluation of political information, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many of which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Some emerging comparative analysis of political information with some focused, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs some relevant evaluation of political information, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions without much justification (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Mostly focused comparative analysis of political information with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within political information, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs generally relevant evaluation of political information, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 4	19–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistent comparative analysis of political information, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of political information, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are effectively selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Perceptive comparative analysis of political information, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of political information, constructing fully effective arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>

1b Using the source evaluate the view with specific reference to at least one devolved region using an alternative electoral system that the case for PR to replace the Westminster FPTP voting system has now been established.

**Points in agreement**

AO1	AO2	AO3
FPTP has and continues to fail	A core requirement of an electoral system is to fairly represent how people voted and that all votes are of equal worth wherever they are cast	We have to conclude that if a system of election fails to accurately reflect how the public voted then it should be abandoned for a system which can do that.
AMS has worked in Scotland & Wales	AMS has brought both majority governments – as in Scotland and stable coalition governments again in Scotland and Wales	It is perfectly possible to have a seamless introduction of AMS with a constituency and list system working together.

STV has worked in Northern Ireland (NI)	STV has delivered legitimately accepted administration in NI. At its outset the end product was a power sharing executive to heal wounds in NI society	The same process could operate for the Westminster Parliament where turnout levels have fallen and voters feel alienated
Other parties have entered the political framework	Outside of Westminster elections as we move to the devolved regions we see a wide range of political parties and this reflects the way people have voted and the spectrum of political values in society. The occupiers of power are not just the Labour and Conservative parties. The more proportional systems used in the devolved regions are good at reflection the party choice and voter preference	Confidence in a political system is increased if people can see a reflective elected assembly which represents and voices their views. FPTP cannot accommodate the spectrum of ideas in the devolved areas nor indeed in the wider UK elections
<b>Points in disagreement</b>		
AO1	AO2	AO3
FPTP delivers majorities 18/20. It works for the whole of the UK not a region of it	A majority government with an ability to put in place its manifesto is a crucial component of a functioning democracy. The wider state has to have stability	We can conclude that a stable government able to pass and produce legislation and act decisively ranks very high in the requirements of any political system. The systems in use in the devolved areas are fine for devolved areas as they have an element of 'locality' infused in

		them but only FPTP works for the entire UK
FPTP keeps a constituency link	In many other systems of PR representative are returned who have no local accountability and regions are left without a voice to speak and address their localised needs. This arises from list members in Scotland and Wales. It is a feature of STV in NI	Westminster MPs act as champions for their local constituency and can bring things to national attention from a local perspective. It also acts to hold representatives' accountable in a local context. Under FPTP we have named people who can be identified – whereas a list simply benefits those favoured by the political party.
Simple, easy and swift unambiguous system	Many votes are spoiled and/or lost under systems of PR where it is felt the system is too complicated for the voter to understand. FPTP is a swift system which has an impressive turnaround time. Often in the devolved regions a coalition is required.	Systems of PR can be slow to produce an outcome and it may mean deals are struck with political rivals after the election and thus the mandate of the new government may not be seen as legitimate. A coalition can be considered to have less legitimacy
Decisively removes unwanted governments	It may often be the case that in systems of PR a radical re-alignment is never possible. It may be the case that one party stays perpetually in power and all that the election does is to possibly change its partner in office. As has been the case in Wales. In a similar vein the SNP have become the dominant group in Scotland	In 1979 and then again in 1997 the public had tired of one particular party and one fixed set of ideas and needed new direction and values This ability to deliver change in a decisive manner is a huge benefit given by FPTP.

<p>Own knowledge not in the source which may be considered as AO1 include</p> <p><b>For the premise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PR works around the world well with no issues and in virtually all our European neighbours.</li> <li>• PR increases voter turnout</li> <li>• The regions have seen a revived civic pride and trust in the newly devolved bodies</li> </ul> <p><b>Against the premise:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Scotland the use of PR has furthered the likelihood of independence</li> <li>• Only Labour and the Conservative parties with an established UK wide base can really form government in Westminster.</li> <li>• PR has been rejected in the 2011 referendum, there is no</li> </ul>	<p>No AO2 is rewarded if linked to new material from Own Knowledge</p>	<p>No AO3 is rewarded if linked to new material from Own Knowledge</p>

public demand.		
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
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Level 2	7-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Some emerging comparative analysis of political information with some focused, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs some relevant evaluation of political information, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions without much justification (AO3).</li> </ul>

Level 3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Mostly focused comparative analysis of political information with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within political information, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs generally relevant evaluation of political information, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).</li> </ul>
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Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are effectively selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Perceptive comparative analysis of political information, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of political information, constructing fully effective arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>



## Guidelines for Marking Essay Question

### **AO1 (10 marks)**

Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding. It should be used to underpin analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3)

### **AO2 (10 marks)**

Candidates should form analytical views which support and reject the view presented by the question

### **AO3 (10 marks)**

Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the prior analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments and they should reach reasoned conclusion.

Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way.

The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusion.

Candidates who have not considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.

Other valid responses are acceptable

2a. Evaluate the view that it is the media not pressure groups that has the greater influence on governments

**Points in agreement**

AO1	AO2	AO3
The media's power is more invasive and further reaching than pressure groups. The media has a far larger audience than pressure groups	The media is a wide and varied form and this includes the press, broadcasting media and social media. All of these provide channels to influence the government in a constant fashion. The media can exert more influence on the government in terms of numbers and constancy.	We can conclude that people join pressure groups out of choice or perhaps because of their occupation, membership is not infinite but the media has more influence on government because of its reach
Governments can be severely limited by the media – especially in open debate	Governments PMs and Ministers all have to put their case forward in the media – if there is a strong case against their actions they often perform a U turn	Pressure groups to an extent rely on the media and not vice versa. Hence as a tool of achieving action and change the media is far more influential than pressure groups
Pressure groups profile rises and falls. Hence their influence is not constant, whereas the media have a regular part in influencing the government	Governments are more influenced by the media for over time the media slowly change people's attitude and the government has to listen and respond	We reach a verdict that the media have the benefit of the 'long run' but pressure groups power changes with many variables.

Pressure groups often have opposing pressure groups against them whereas this conflict is far less restrictive to the media	For instance there are pro and anti EU pressure groups, pressure groups for and against animal sport etc. It is easier for the media to have a clear bias on one side. Governments will also have no dealings with pressure groups which use illegal methods.	Governments may listen to pressure groups but if there are conflicting views it will side with the pressure group or cause which has a more positive spin on its image in the media
<b>Points in disagreement</b>		
AO1	AO2	AO3
Many pressure groups have insider status, that gives them close contact and thus influence with the government.	Pressure groups such as the NFU and BMA are in regular contact with Ministers and thus a huge position of leverage with the government	We reach a verdict that this level of close cooperation and scope over decision making is an avenue not open to the media. Pressure groups are very close to decision makers in government and thus have enormous influence.
Pressure groups have expertise and skills which many governments require.	A considerable amount of new legislation is viewed and often approved by pressure groups before it comes to parliament. New legislation on highways is often viewed by motorists groups before it becomes law for their consideration.	The media cannot claim to have as high a degree of influence on any government as pressure groups do as they facilitate new legislation.
When pressure groups work together and come together in a wider mass	When the coalition government from 2010-15 attempted to sell off the Forestry Commission	We can conclude that when pressure groups work in unison and make a

movement then few governments can ignore their influence.	a wide alliance of pressure groups came together and presented a united front to oppose the proposal – which was subsequently dropped by the government.	wide and strong link with a majority of the population then the influence of pressure groups on the government is unstoppable.
Pressure groups are familiar with a range of political parties who go on to form governments. They are also familiar with lobbying government ministers.	Links between the Trade Unions and Labour are well known – as are the links with the Conservatives and business pressure groups. When out of office the Labour Party was strongly influenced by the League Against Cruel Sports in allowing for the ban on hunting.	We can make a judgement that governments and political parties are being practical and taking up on issues which pressure groups favour to maintain their own prestige and standing with the public. The range of pressure groups may vary with which party is in office but the process and influence remains the same.

Level	Mark	
	0	<b>No rewardable material.</b>
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Limited comparative analysis of political information with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> </ul>

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Level 2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Some emerging comparative analysis of political information with some focused, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs some relevant evaluation of political information, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions without much justification (AO3).</li> </ul>
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Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes,</li> </ul>

		<p>concepts, theories and issues, which are effectively selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Perceptive comparative analysis of political information, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li><li>• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of political information, constructing fully effective arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li></ul>
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2b. Evaluate the view that neither individual rights nor collective rights in the UK are adequately protected and guaranteed		
Points in agreement		
AO1	AO2	AO3
The UK does not have a systematic and formal Bill of Rights where individual and collective rights are defined.	We fall behind almost all other western democracies who enjoy defined rights such as these. When the US constitution was drawn up it was the first set of amendments made to benefit the clarity of rights in the US	If we reflect on this it effectively means that what is not defined and made clear can be subject to abuse by individuals and governments alike. If we consider that the US achieved this over 200 years ago why can the UK not reach this stage now?
Governments can and do regularly remove or restrict individual rights	This has occurred over several areas. The rights of prisoners to vote, the length an individual is detained following an arrest, restrictions on individuals who are suspected of terrorism and the list can go on.	It is clear that governments with a secure majority can pass (or prevent) legislation which relates to individual rights
Governments can and do regularly remove collective rights	This has a major impact on the freedom of association and the right to protest. Legislation has been passed which prevents organised collective organisations from protesting. The Blair government prevented protest within a fixed range of Parliament. Counter terrorism legislation restricts both group and individual protest.	Hence we can conclude that once again if a government so desires it can 'air brush' collective rights from the statute books or bring in new laws which restrict collective rights. We conclude that protection is not adequate and it is subject to each new government's approval.
A core problem is that individual and	In essence the rights of the many can be at	To this there is no really fair or just

collective rights can and do conflict with each other.	odds with the rights of the one. One good example is the right to privacy put alongside the need for freedom of information. The rights of walkers to enjoy open countryside against the rights of landowners to enjoy land which they own.	response. Either we compromise individual rights to collective rights or vice versa. In conclusion both cannot at the same time be adequately protected and guaranteed.
<b>Points in disagreement</b>		
AO1	AO2	AO3
Both individual and collective rights are well protected having a long history of support and respect. We can trace this back to Magna Carta and the range of civil liberties by established cases.	Magna Carta established the right of an individual to a fair trial; other civil liberties laid the foundation for other individual and collective rights – from the right not to be held for a long period without having charges levied. The right for groups to collectively petition parliament is well established.	We reach the verdict that rather than an absence of secure and protected rights for individual and groups there is a vast array of these set out in common law which judges continue to enforce.
The UK was instrumental and influential in establishing the European Convention of Human Rights and its court in Strasbourg. Here both individual and collective rights are protected.	ECHR rulings have secured rights for individuals against forced deportation from the UK, and government spying on individuals. In terms of protecting collective rights the court has rules to protect religious rights and prisoners rights in relation to whole life sentences.	It sets out a range of rights –and the UK has ever since its formation in 1950s has abided by its rulings Thus individuals and groups have secured justice and UK governments have complied with their rulings
The Human Rights Act 1998 has made a huge difference to individual and	This introduced directly into UK law the core individual and group rights enshrined in the European Convention. It has made the	This brings the UK into line with almost every other country in Europe and we can conclude that the UK has attained



collective rights in the UK	securing of those rights more accessible as courts in the UK can directly apply them	parity for citizens of the UK alongside all other citizens across the entire continent of Europe
The Equality Act 200 was another landmark piece of legislation to protect and guarantee both individual and collective rights.	This legislation brought together important earlier legislation and updated the coverage of rights. Now added to race and gender come other individual and group cohorts such as age and sexual orientation.	We can conclude that from fossilising our individual and collective rights legislation has kept pace with modern society to provide inclusive cover for both the individual and groups.

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		judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions without much justification (AO3).
Level 3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Mostly focused comparative analysis of political information with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within political information, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs generally relevant evaluation of political information, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 4	19–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Consistent comparative analysis of political information, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of political information, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are effectively selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Perceptive comparative analysis of political information, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of political information, constructing fully effective arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>

## Guidelines for Marking Political Ideas Questions

### **AO1 (8 marks)**

Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding. It should be used to underpin analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3)

### **AO2 (8 marks)**

Candidates should form analytical views which support and reject the view presented by the question

### **AO3 (8 marks)**

Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the prior analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments and they should reach reasoned conclusion.

Candidates must consider both sides presented in the question.

The judgement a candidate reaches about these sides should be reflected in their conclusion.

Candidates who *do not* refer to specific thinkers from the specification and/or/only consider one side cannot achieve beyond Level 2.

Accept any other valid responses and use of other appropriate thinkers identified in the specification.

3a To what extent are conservatives united in their attitude towards the state?		
Points in agreement		
AO1	AO2	AO3
For most conservatives such especially the one nation element the state is a force in society for stability as it can help to prevent harmful divisions.	We thus see a clear strand in conservatism for the positive and progressive use of the state to prevent division and provide much needed relief for those in hardship. This is often termed 'paternalism' where the state acts as a kind benefactor	Burke would agree with this view of the state especially with the need for the state to avoid extremes which may lead to tyranny if the power of the state is abused – a fact he felt had occurred in the French Revolution. A fear of revolution and the overthrow of an established state is to be avoided – Hobbes would say a bad state is better than no state at all.
Burke would further develop his view of the state and compare it to a living body – termed an organic view of the state	Burke and like minded conservatives such as Oakeshott hold the state in esteem. They view it as vulnerable –and fragile especially damaged by any radical change. Oakeshott stressing that life is a journey without a necessary fixed utopian desination.	Hence for this aspect of conservatism the state has to be guarded and passed intact form one generation to the next. Some limited change is possible for the state but only where pragmatic and brought about incrementally. Hence the traditions of the state's past is the core wisdom to carry it forward.
All conservatives see the essential need for law and order to maintain civil society.	We can assert that all conservatives see the state as the highest sovereign body in society.	Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the state is an absolute necessity for

<p>This is a consistent view of all conservatives</p>	<p>There to prevent individuals harming one another, there to uphold the smooth flow of business and finally there to protect the people against foreign aggression</p>	<p>life and society to function. Conservatives fear anarchy and breakdown and the finest bulwark against this is the state. If it does not fulfil these key functions there will be breakdown.</p>
<p><b>Points in disagreement</b></p>		
<p>AO1</p>	<p>AO2</p>	<p>AO3</p>
<p>Ambiguity towards the state from conservatives emerges with an inherent fear of the state.</p>	<p>Many conservatives see the state as a limiting and damaging force. This view is presented by Ayn Rand who viewed state activity as corrosive. She was against all forms of state help to the vulnerable in society</p>	<p>The position of Ayn Rand is at odds with the views held by one nation conservatives who see the amelioration of wealth at the margins as a desirable thing. For Ayn Rand and this strand of conservatism selfishness and personal gain is to be welcomed and any form of altruism engineered by the state is to be avoided.</p>
<p>Robert Nozick further exemplified a negative view of the state for conservatives.</p>	<p>Nozick's view of conservatism was based on libertarianism. Essentially this does not see the state as the highest authority in society but rather the individual is paramount. He argued for a minimal state which had very little control over an individual in society.</p>	<p>This conservative view of the state stands in stark contrast to that envisaged by one nation conservatives. The state has to withdraw as far as possible from the lives of individuals – no taxation, no entitlement of citizen from the state and people have to be 'self-supporting' and rely on their own</p>

		endeavours.
The New Right throws further ambiguity on conservative attitudes towards the state.	If we analyse this issue we can see the problem which it presents. The New Right is composed of two core elements, neo-liberals and neo-conservatives. Neo-liberals wish to see the roll back of the state and to reduce its spending and involvement in society favouring laissez faire economics. By contrast the neo-conservatives wish to see the state roll forward its control in people's lives especially in a moral sense.	Hence this clearly illustrates the ambiguity in conservative attitude towards the state, for even the New Right itself is fundamentally divided. In the UK Thatcherism was an attempt to combine both elements of the New Right with a mixture of policies towards the state – a freer economy but a more authoritarian state over individual moral choices. However this is covering over what we have to conclude as a false dichotomy

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Limited comparative analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Makes superficial evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many which</li> </ul>

		are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	5–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Some emerging comparative analysis of aspects of politics with some focused logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs some relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 3	10–14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Mostly focused comparative analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences, making mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs generally relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 4	15–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Consistent comparative analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences, making relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused, justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 5	20–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are selected effectively in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing fully effective substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>

3b To what extent is socialism more disunited than united?		
Points in agreement		
AO1	AO2	AO3
Disunity emerges in socialism with regard to its attitude towards the economy	If we delve into this we can see that revolutionary socialists are keen to see the means of production move away from private hands. This was endorsed by Marx and Engels. However in revisionist socialist and Third Way Socialists the drive for limiting an individual's economic ownership has been abandoned.	We can conclude that how an economy functions and wealth is distributed is fundamentally different in these different branches of socialism. Indeed different types of society did arise in Soviet Russia and China as opposed to Western Europe. It is argued that this makes a major difference to people's lives and well being.
Disunity is present in socialism with its approach to gaining power in the state	For revolutionary socialists no accommodation is possible with capitalism and the current ruling elite – therefore a revolution (violent if necessary) is required to gain power. By contrast evolutionary or revisionist socialists feel that power and thus control can be achieved by peaceful if more gradual means.	Thus socialists can be seen to have different views of gaining and then holding power. Some may conclude that this is linked to democratic and anti-democratic credentials. Revisionists will gain power at the ballot box and possibly lose it – whereas we can conclude that revolutionary socialists will seize power and not offer democratic change.
There are disagreements within socialism on its view of social class – this was central to Marx but less important to	For revolutionary socialist class was the most important feature of society and with it an associated 'class struggle' where the owners	We reach a verdict that the revolutionary view of class is very rigid and built on the inevitability of class



others such as Giddens	of the means of production subdued and controlled the mass proletariat.	conflict.
<b>Points in disagreement</b>		
AO1	AO2	AO3
All socialists have a common view and are united in the positive belief which they have in human nature.	This puts all socialists having a united views to other political ideas such as conservatives who fear human nature and are guarded about freedom. All socialists see human nature as good and corrupted only by society not in any innate manner.	This means that socialists see the external world as having an impact on the individual and if the harm which comes from there can be changed humanity will automatically improve. Hence values such as racism are not natural instincts but have been manufactured by society. Change the values in society and you better the people therein
Linked to this all socialists are motivated to help the less well off and poorer sections of society. This inevitably leads socialists to address first the needs of the lower classes and in particular the working class and those in the lower income levels. This was a belief on Webb and Crosland.	All socialists argue that the way in which workers are treated is unfair and the balance has to be addressed to provide for them better living conditions. The theme of class was really important to revolutionaries such as Marx Engels and Luxemburg	As such all socialists see the working classes as crucial to seeing their exploitation and becoming aware of the nature of the system under which they live and are employed. We can conclude that all socialists see the need for an active state to redress those issues

<p>Running through the core beliefs of all socialists is that the pursuit of equality in society is advantageous.</p>	<p>If we analyse strands of socialism we see that it is the speed and urgency of the pursuit of equality which there is tension but not about the concept itself. Luxemburg was driven and saw the need for violent struggle but Webb talked about the 'inevitability of gradualness'.</p>	<p>Although socialists may disagree about how this equality is achieved we can reach a verdict that they all believe it is essential. Socialists would argue that a vastly unequal society is an unfair one – where people with equal talents have unequal life chances.</p>
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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Level 3	10–14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Mostly focused comparative analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences, making mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs generally relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).</li> </ul>
Level 4	15–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li> <li>• Consistent comparative analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences, making relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li> <li>• Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused, justified conclusions (AO3).</li> </ul>

Level 5	20–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are selected effectively in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).</li><li>• Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).</li><li>• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing fully effective substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).</li></ul>
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