

**Government and Politics**

Advanced GCE **F856**

Political Ideas and Concepts in Practice

**Mark Scheme for June 2010**

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Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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## Advanced GCE Assessment Matrix

There are **four** levels of assessment of all three AOs in the A2 units. Level 4 is the highest level that can reasonably be expected from a candidate at the end an Advanced GCE course.

Level	Assessment Objective 1	Assessment Objective 2	Assessment Objective 3
4	Thorough and accurate knowledge and clear and detailed understanding of relevant concepts, ideas and political systems. Ability to make valid comparisons between them.	High level of skill in the interpretation, analysis and evaluation of relevant political information (including, the identification of parallels, connections, similarities and differences between aspects of the political systems studied). Ability to recognise bias and faulty argument and to reason effectively towards an individual and informed conclusion.	Ability to distinguish relevant and important factors correctly and integrate these into a balanced, well-focused argument. Ability to communicate this clearly and present it legibly and logically in fluent coherent style containing few, if any, errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.
3	Good knowledge and understanding of relevant concepts, ideas and political systems. Ability to make some valid comparisons between them.	Good level of skill in the interpretation, analysis and evaluation of the relevant political issues (including, the identification of parallels, connections, similarities and differences between aspects of the political systems studied). Some attempt to recognise bias and faulty argument and to reason sensibly towards a sound conclusion.	Ability to identify the most important factors and present a relevant argument legibly and clearly if, at times, lacking incisiveness. There may be occasional errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.
2	Limited knowledge and understanding of relevant concepts, ideas and political systems. Limited awareness of standard points of comparison.	Limited level of skill in the interpretation, analysis and evaluation of the relevant political issues (including, the identification of parallels, connections, similarities and differences between aspects of the political systems studied). Limited attempt to explain a few of the more obvious points central to the question and to recognise and describe some differing viewpoints. Reasoning may be incomplete and, while opinions may be offered, they are unlikely to be supported by argument.	Limited attempt to distinguish relevant material, which is assembled into a limited argument with some sense of order and legibility. There may be some errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.
1	Basic and generalised knowledge and understanding of relevant concepts, ideas and political systems. Such knowledge and understanding will be incomplete and/or of tenuous relevance and may contain significant errors. Basic awareness of standard points of comparison.	Basic skill in the interpretation, analysis and evaluation of some of the relevant political issues (including, the identification of parallels, connections, similarities and differences between aspects of the political systems studied). Basic attempt to explain the simpler points central to the question and it is likely that only one viewpoint will be recognised. There will be little evidence of reasoning.	An attempt is made to shape an argument at a basic level, which lacks coherence, legibility and direction, and is unselective. Contains intrusive errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

**1 To what extent is the theory and practice of direct democracy relevant to modern politics? [50]**

*Specification; Democracy in practice - elements of direct democracy.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
<b>Level 2</b>	6-10	7-12	3
<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of the meaning and operation of direct democracy.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The meaning of direct democracy - including understanding of the operation of direct democracy in ancient Athens
  - Methods available to achieve direct democracy in modern politics including referendums, initiative, citizens' juries, town hall democracy, recall votes, 'e' democracy
  - Operation on a regular basis of direct democracy in Switzerland.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Usage of referendums in the UK - eg devolution 79 and 97, retention EC membership 75, Good Friday Agreement 98, North East Assembly 2004, Bristol Council tax 2001 and Edinburgh Congestion Charge 2005
  - Coalition promise of a referendum on AV for General Elections due in 2011
  - Usage of referendums internationally - eg EU membership votes in accession states, referendums in Holland and France rejecting the EU Constitution, Irish referendums over the Amsterdam and Lisbon Treaties
  - Usage of initiatives at US state level such as proposition 13 in California
  - Usage of citizens' juries in UK - eg NHS future and local planning applications.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Plato
  - Rousseau
  - de Tocqueville
  - Burke
  - Mill.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should:

- Discuss the extent of the relevance of direct democracy. This might include:
  - The practical problems associated with the regular use of direct democratic methods
  - The debate over the desirability of regular involvement of the citizenship in the decision-making process - elitists versus radical democrats
  - The potential impact upon representative institutions and issues relating to sovereignty

- Dangers of majority tyranny
- The potential for further growth in apathy and thus decisions made by vocal minorities
- The usage of plebiscites to give a semblance of legitimacy to dictatorial regimes.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must go beyond a description of the various methods of achieving direct democracy and consider practical and theoretical implications upon modern politics. Award at L4 where there is clear evaluation of the potential for direct democracy, addressing both practical and theoretical considerations. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

**2 Discuss which model of the role of the state best describes the UK. [50]**

*Specification; The state, the nation, sovereignty and globalisation in practice – the role of the modern nation state.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
<b>Level 2</b>	6-10	7-12	3
<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of the models of the role played by the state in modern politics.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The various models on the role of the state - eg nightwatchman, development, democratic, collectivist and totalitarian
  - Methods of state interventionism - eg provision of public services, taxation and limits imposed upon on individual actions and freedoms
  - The operation of the UK state - eg welfare provisions, law and order, protection of national security, regulation and intervention in the economy.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Evidence for the operation of each model
  - Nightwatchman - setting up of independent Bank of England Monetary Committee to lessen role of the state in setting interest rates, scaling back of state during Thatcher years and promoting law and order agenda. Cameron's manifesto appeal for a Big Society rather than Big Government (note planned reductions in the scope of state activity in the 2010 Budget)
  - Developmental - Keynesian style state intervention to promote economic growth, partnership style economic schemes to encourage private sector investment
  - Social democratic - creation of welfare state, redistributive taxation system and belief in state provision of key public services such as health care and education
  - Collectivist - former nationalisation of key industries pre 1945-79, state ownership of Northern Rock
  - Totalitarian - accusations of growing state powers relating to domestic security eg use of CCTV cameras, strengthening of anti-terrorism legislation such as 28 and potentially 42 day detention powers.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Hobbes
  - Locke
  - Rousseau
  - Marx
  - Keynes
  - Nozick.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should discuss the relevance of the different models of the state in UK politics.

- Candidates should analyse relevant political issues. These might include:
  - The extent of state interventionism used in the UK balanced against role of the individual and private sector
  - Changing ideological basis of the UK politics eg move from laissez faire style state in pre 20th century Britain to more interventionist - social democratic/collectivized state following WWII, but retreat from interventionism post 79 under Thatcher and finally social market consensus post 97.
  - Party political differences on the role of the state, note debate over the emergence of greater consensus and ideological convergence. Note Cameron's idea of the Big Society
  - The relevance of the Marxist view on the bourgeois state.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates should avoid just describing the models as well as include analysis of a range of models. Expect candidates to discount the more extreme models (eg totalitarian) and probably conclude that different aspects of a range of models are in evidence. Award at L4 where there is clear evaluation of each of the models and an effective argument made indicating why one model is best suited. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

**3 Discuss how far there is a legitimization crisis in modern democracy. [50]**

*Specification; Power, authority and legitimacy in practice - the extent of a legitimization crisis in modern society.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
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<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of the meaning and evidence for the applicability of a legitimization crisis in modern democracy.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The meaning of a legitimization crisis
  - The problems associated with declining confidence in liberal capitalist systems
  - Evidence of declining participation in the political systems.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Comparison of the 1970s description of a legitimization crisis with recent hike in oil and energy prices
  - Impact of credit crunch on house prices and consumer confidence
  - Statistics on low turnout in range of elections in UK and other democracies
  - Evidence of decline in civic participation in public activities
  - Rise in global anti-capitalist pressure groups and direct action activities.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Marx
  - Gramsci
  - Habermas
  - Galbraith
  - Puttnam
  - Almond and Verba.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should discuss the extent of the existence of a legitimization crisis in modern politics.

- Candidates should analyse relevant political issues. These might include:
  - The Marxist critique of capitalism and its cyclical nature
  - Neo-Marxist analysis of the crises of confidence in modern capitalism
  - Pressures upon modern capitalism attributed to rising energy costs, environmental problems, shift in balance of economic power between East and West and problems associated with financial systems
  - Rise of an underclass in western politics
  - Failure of governments to meet promises of rising consumer affluence
  - Potential impact of welfare and public sector cuts announced in the 2010 Budget
  - 'Bowling Alone' thesis.

**Candidates must apply the concept of a legitimisation crisis to modern politics and not just describe the thesis in order to access the higher mark bands. Award at L4 where there is an effective balanced analysis of the relevance of theories on a legitimisation crisis in modern politics with relevant application made to modern evidence. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

**4 Discuss the extent to which the UK can still be regarded as a fundamentally free society. [50]**

*Specification; Rights, liberty and equality in practice - the extent of liberty in society.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
<b>Level 2</b>	6-10	7-12	3
<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of the meaning of liberty in the UK.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The meaning of a free society
  - Different types of freedom eg positive and negative
  - Cultural tradition of liberty in the UK
  - Political institutions designed to promote and protect individual liberty
  - Methods to achieve redress of grievances
  - Potential threats to liberty in the UK.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Common law presumptions of individual liberty
  - Human Rights Act and other legislation (eg Freedom of Information Act) and the promotion of individual liberty (note potential revision of Human Rights Act under Coalition Government)
  - Methods of developing positive liberty through public education, redistributive taxation and welfare services
  - Restrictions on freedom such as anti-terrorism legislation, limits on freedom of speech and activity and changes to legal system to threatening traditional rights and liberties (eg Habeas Corpus and right to silence)
  - David Davis' by-election focusing upon loss of traditional rights and liberties in the UK
  - Nick Clegg's promise to repeal large number of restrictive legislation.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Locke
  - Mill
  - TH Green
  - Tawney
  - Nozick
  - Hayek.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should discuss the extent of liberty in the UK.

- Candidates should analyse relevant political issues. These might include:
  - The debate over the meaning of a free society (classical, modern liberals and Marxists)
  - Attempt by governments to guarantee and promote various forms of liberty

- Importance of liberal principles to British politics
- Rise in threats post 9/11
- Criticism of the decline in individual liberty by pressure groups such as Liberty and Charter 88
- Balance between freedom and duties to the state.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must give a balanced argument that highlights encroachment upon civil liberties as well as continued importance.**

**Descriptions of civil liberties in the UK should only access at maximum L2. Award at L4 where there is an effective and balanced attempt to relate the theories of a free society, with the use of an appropriate criteria, to the reality of modern Britain. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

**5 Discuss the extent to which the principles behind civil disobedience can be used to justify modern direct action campaigns. [50]**

*Specification; Law, order, obligation and justice in practice - civil disobedience through direct action.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
<b>Level 2</b>	6-10	7-12	3
<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of the basis of civil disobedience and its usage to justify direct action campaigns.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The meaning of civil disobedience
  - Understanding of the key principles behind civil disobedience
  - The meaning of direct action and its usage in modern politics.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Anti-poll tax campaign 1980s
  - Fuel protest 2001
  - Greenpeace boycott of Shell petrol stations 1995
  - Anti-vivisection groups' campaigns against animal-testing laboratories
  - Fathers 4 Justice political stunts
  - Success of Plane Stupid in halting Heathrow expansion.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Thoreau
  - Gandhi
  - Martin Luther King.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should discuss the relevance of the justifications of civil disobedience to modern direct action campaigns.

- Candidates should analyse relevant political issues. These might include:
  - Various justifications used to support the concept of civil disobedience - eg the belief in a higher moral code, the rejection of the validity of a specific law, the breaking of a minor law to highlight the iniquities of a more important issue, and the lack of alternative political means to express dissatisfaction
  - Justifications made for direct action - how far do they link to the above?
  - How far can the justifications be supported in a democratic society?
  - Criticism of the use of civil disobedience - eg undermining of democratic representative politics, distorting political agenda, subjectivity in appeals to higher moral code and threat to the rule of law.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must seek to look at both the support for and criticisms of the use of civil disobedience. A completely one sided answer should only access at maximum L2. Award at L4 where there is effective and balanced analysis of the theoretical justifications applied to modern direct action**

**campaigns. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

**6 Assess the legacy of Thatcherism on modern British politics.****[50]***Specification; Contemporary conservatism and nationalism - the legacy of Thatcherism.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
<b>Level 2</b>	6-10	7-12	3
<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of the basis of Thatcherism and its influences on modern politics.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The meaning of Thatcherism - eg reformist agenda, monetarist policy linked to classical liberal economic themes, social conservatism, belief in strong centralised government (personified by strong personal leadership) removing alternative power bases and strong support for the nation state
  - Developments in British politics post 1990
  - Party ideologies of the mainstream British parties.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Continuation of Thatcherite economic policies post 1990 (declining public ownership, emphasis on low inflation and free market competition, introduction of private sector methods and involvement in delivering public services)
  - 2010 Budget reducing extent of the public sector and welfare expenditure
  - Retention of Trade Union legislation
  - Emphasis upon law and order and personal responsibility agenda
  - Introduction of devolution and creation of EU
  - Expansion of rights-based culture post 97.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Hayek
  - Friedman
  - Joseph
  - Giddens
  - Gray
  - Rawls.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should assess the extent of influence of Thatcherism on modern British politics.

- Candidates should analyse relevant political issues. These might include:
  - The influence of the Thatcherite agenda on the Conservative Party post 1990 – this should include shift to the right post 97 until election of Cameron and emphasis upon features of compassionate conservatism
  - Influence upon New Labour and Third Way in policies and style of leadership
  - Has there been a continuation of a Thatcherite agenda or the creation of a new social market agenda?
  - Cameron’s ideas on the Big Society.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must attempt a balance in analysing the extent of her legacy. Descriptions of Thatcherism or her policies should only be awarded at a maximum of L2. Award at L4 where there is effective analysis of the legacy of Thatcherism across the political spectrum and attempts made to consider if there is a now a clear post-Thatcherite consensus in modern politics. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

**7 Assess whether democratic socialism still has a role to play in British politics. [50]**

*Specification; Contemporary liberalism and socialism - the debate between social democracy and democratic socialism.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
<b>Level 2</b>	6-10	7-12	3
<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of the meaning of democratic socialism and evidence of its role in modern British politics.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The meaning of democratic socialism
  - The meaning of social democracy
  - Basis of Labour Party policy and the meaning of the Third Way.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Decline in public ownership
  - Rewriting of Clause 4
  - Public-private sector partnerships
  - New Labour's liberal emphasis on individual rights protection
  - Growth in investment in public services especially health and education
  - George Galloway's victory in Bethnal Green and Bow 2005 (note defeat in 2010)
  - Role of the Tribune and Campaign Groups in the Labour Party
  - Candidature of Diane Abbott in the 2010 Labour Party Leadership contest.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Tawney
  - Crosland
  - Giddens
  - Benn.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should assess the relevance of democratic socialism to modern British politics.

- Candidates should analyse relevant political issues. These might include:
  - The ideological basis of New Labour - social democratic or Third Way
  - Impact of 2010 election defeat and potential shift to the left
  - Differences between democratic socialism and social democracy
  - Decline in support for collectivist principles
  - Ideological convergence
  - Decline in size of traditional working class
  - The potential for growth of socialist alternatives to New Labour.

**To access the higher mark bands candidates should consider evidence for and against the continued relevance of democratic socialism. Descriptions of democratic socialism should only be awarded at L2. Award at L4 for where there is effective analysis of the relevance of democratic socialism, appreciating its links to changes in the nature of modern post-industrial society. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

**8 Discuss the view that environmentalism is becoming increasingly important in shaping the modern political agenda. [50]**

*Specification; The impact of alternative ideologies - the critique offered by environmentalism.*

	<b>AO1</b>	<b>AO2</b>	<b>AO3</b>
<b>Level 4</b>	16-20	19-24	6
<b>Level 3</b>	11-15	13-18	4-5
<b>Level 2</b>	6-10	7-12	3
<b>Level 1</b>	0-5	0-6	0-2

**AO1[20]; AO2[24]; AO3[6]**

**AO1:** Candidates should display knowledge and understanding of environmentalism and evidence of its relevance to modern politics.

- They should display understanding of some of the following:
  - The meaning of environmentalism
  - Various forms of environmentalism including liberal environmentalism and ecologism
  - Environmental concerns including global warming, depletion of energy resources and the necessity for restructuring of relationship between humanity and nature.
- Credit candidates who illustrate their understanding with reference to modern politics. This might include:
  - Party policy on environmental issues - eg Conservative 'Vote blue go green' agenda, New Labour signing up to Kyoto Protocol and support for reduction in carbon emissions - Liberal Support for green taxes (partially taken up by the new Coalition Government)
  - Role of environmental pressure groups eg Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth and Plane Stupid
  - Green Party success in local politics and EU Parliament elections (note Caroline Lucas' victory at Brighton Pavilion 2010 General Election)
  - Green Party involvement in coalition governments in Germany
  - EU targets on carbon emissions and the use of renewable energy.
- Credit candidates who make reference to relevant political thinkers. This might include:
  - Lovelock
  - Capra
  - Naess.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must include specific examples drawn from political theory as well as modern politics. Award towards the top of L4 where there is a comprehensive and sophisticated variety of factual and theory evidence used.**

**AO2:** Candidates should discuss the impact of environmentalism in shaping the modern political agenda.

- Candidates should analyse relevant political issues. These might include:
  - The growth in popular support for environmental issues
  - The impact of lobbying by environmental pressure groups on the Rio Earth Summit and Kyoto Conference
  - Party inclusion of environmental issues in their manifestos and policy statements
  - Resistance to lifestyle changes through unpopularity of higher energy and fuel costs and other green taxes
  - Limited political support for ecologism and the restructuring of human lifestyles and industry
  - Pressures on globalization and Third World industrialisation
  - Failure of leading global CO<sub>2</sub> producers to sign up to the Kyoto Protocol

- Failure of Green Parties in UK and USA to make significant breakthrough in national politics.

**In order to access the higher mark bands candidates must consider the extent to which environmentalism is impacting upon the political agenda including resistance to the reforms and lifestyle changes advocated by the environmental lobby. Descriptions of environmentalism should be awarded at maximum L2. Award at L4 where there is a clear link established between the environmental theories and their relevance to the modern political agenda. Award at the top of the level where there is clear sophistication in the analysis.**

**AO3:** Credit the ability to communicate legibly, fluently, coherently, using specialist vocabulary and taking into consideration spelling, punctuation and grammar.

L4 answers will be coherent, fluent and contain very few spelling and punctuation errors.

L3 answers will focus upon the main relevant themes of the question and communicate in an effective manner with only minor spelling and punctuation errors.

L2 answers will only cover the most central issues of the question and may contain significant spelling and punctuation errors.

L1 answers will make only the most basic of attempts to address the question and have serious problems with spelling and punctuation.

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