

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Friday 17 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)

Paper Reference **8PL0/01**

Politics

Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 1: UK Politics

You do not need any other materials (including calculators which are not permitted).

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are **three** sections and you must answer **four** questions:
 - in Section A answer **either** Question 1(a) **or** 1(b)
 - in Section B answer **both** Question 2 **and** Question 3
 - in Section C answer **either** Question 4(a) **or** 4(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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Pearson

SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1(a) OR Question 1(b).

EITHER

1 (a) Describe how the right to vote was widened in the 20th century. (10)

OR

(b) Describe how referendums have been used more in recent years. (10)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 10 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer BOTH Question 2 AND Question 3.

- 2** Source 1 is adapted from an article in *The Guardian* newspaper two months after the 2017 General Election. It reviews the major sources of political party funding.

Source 1

British political parties received a record £40m of donations in the months before the election in June 2017; the Conservatives collected twice as much as Labour. The biggest donation to the Conservatives was £1.5m from JCB, a large manufacturing company. Labour's largest single sum was £1.3m from the trade union, Unite. The Liberal Democrats raised £4.4m, including £300,000 from entrepreneur Andrew Dixon, while the SNP received almost £600,000 of which £500,000 was from lottery winners, Colin and Chris Weir. UKIP managed to raise just £150,000, far less than in 2015 when the party's finances were boosted by £1m from donor, Aaron Banks. The Greens raised around £175,000 but Plaid Cymru raised only £5,300. In terms of income from 2016 membership fees, Labour is said to have raised £14.4m and the Conservatives £1.5m.

The effect of political party funding is hard to measure and has proved even harder to reform. Many ask if there can be a fair election given the imbalance of funds available between the political parties. The facts behind the donors and membership fees for all the political parties are only revealed after the election is over. How can this be transparent and fair?

(Source: adapted from 'UK political parties received record £40m of donations before election' by Rowena Mason, 24 August, Copyright Guardian News & Media Ltd 2017)

Using the source, explain why the funding of political parties may be considered unfair.

*In your response you must use knowledge and understanding to analyse points from the source **only**. You will **not** be rewarded for introducing any additional points that are not in the source.*

(10)

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- 3 Source 2 and Source 3 are adapted from two sets of opinions published by Democratic Audit UK. Patrick Dunleavy reflects on the impact of the new electoral systems in use in the UK since 1997 (Source 2). In response to his article Dian Stirbu and Laura McAllister offer contrasting views (Source 3).

Source 2

Patrick Dunleavy states: First-past-the-post (FPTP) was not suitable for elections to the new institutions that have emerged since 1997. The Additional Member System (AMS) has operated effectively giving electoral legitimacy to governments in Scotland and Wales and its operation has not been questioned by the public or the media. Elections for the Greater London Assembly which use AMS have been seen as fair. London Mayoral elections, using the Supplementary Vote (SV), have also proved successful, paving the way for directly elected public officials in other English cities. Given the fragmented nature of society in Northern Ireland, the Single Transferrable Vote (STV) caters for fair representation of all shades of opinion. Democracy is about offering choice and the various voting systems are providing this.

Source 3

Dian Stirbu and Laura McAllister state: It would have been catastrophic if FPTP had been used after 1997. However with newer electoral systems, the mould of politics has not been broken. In Wales, turnouts have varied between 38% and 46%. Labour has been the dominant party at every devolved election, never getting less than 26 but never more than 30 of the 60 seats available. This dominance has created a type of democratic deadlock with Labour always at the centre but never in full control to deliver change, and without any credible opposition. In the Police Commissioner elections 2016, using SV, turnout was below 20%. These newer electoral systems do seem to deliver choice and advance democracy, but there is still further work to do.

(Source 2: adapted from Patrick Dunleavy at <http://www.democraticaudit.com/2016/01/18/how-democratic-are-the-two-big-reformed-electoral-systems-used-in-the-uk-the-additional-members-system-ams-and-the-supplementary-vote-sv/>)

(Source 3: adapted from Dian Stirbu and Laura McAllister at <http://www.democraticaudit.com/2016/06/09/if-its-broken-fix-it-time-to-rethink-the-ams-electoral-system-in-wales/>)

Using **only** the sources, assess whether the electoral systems introduced since 1997 can be considered successful.

(10)

*In your response you must compare and contrast **similarities** and **differences** and consider competing points in the sources by analysing and evaluating them. **Only** analysis and evaluation based on knowledge from the sources will gain credit.*

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(Total for Question 3 = 10 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



SECTION C

Answer EITHER Question 4(a) OR Question 4(b).

EITHER

- 4 (a) 'Human Rights in the UK are better protected by pressure groups than by political parties.'

How far do you agree with this view?

*In your answer you must refer to **at least two** contemporary pressure groups and consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.*

(30)

OR

- (b) 'Class remains the most important factor in predicting how people will vote in General Elections.'

How far do you agree with this view?

*In your answer you must refer to **at least three** general elections (the 1997 general election and one before and one after) and consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.*

(30)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 4(a)** **Question 4(b)**

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(Total for Question 4 = 30 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 30 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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