

Examiners' Report
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GCE General Studies 6GS03 01

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Introduction

The response to this paper was generally very positive. There was a greater emphasis than usual on progress and change (the headline themes of the Unit), and explicitly so in Section B. The paper gave plenty of opportunity for candidates to show their understanding and ability, and those at the lower end were not inhibited from responding. Very few questions were left unanswered, or attacked with facetious comments, a continuing trend which is encouraging. Candidates displayed a wide range of knowledge and understanding of modern issues and debates. The long answer questions - 6, 11, 12 and 13, where candidates are required to respond to AO3 demands, showed an improvement in candidates understanding of the nature and forms of evidence and types of argument. They did not just refer to names (fact, opinion, authority etc.) but are now operationalizing their knowledge and improving their answers. The response to such demands was in sharp contradiction to public perception of an examination such as General Studies, and meets head-on the criticism made of A level standards which are said to be dropping. It is possible to criticise (and the examples chosen below show it clearly) handwriting and presentational styles, but the content often belies appearance.

Question 1

Since 'behavioural insight' is not a commonly used expression, this question required some thinking on the candidate's part. Examiners credited any answer which showed that behaviour might be modified through a study of behaviour, and also in this case, a social science understanding of economics. Candidates did show that they grasped this but often did not express their thoughts very well. As a result most candidates scored 1 or 2 marks on the question.

1 Using Source 1 and your own knowledge, explain what is meant by 'behavioural insight'.

Behavioural insight is a discussion which theory or idea that will help to encourage people to lead a healthier life. This idea is something in a programme that is cost effective for both the consumer and for the government. Behavioural insight is aimed to improve people's physical and mental wellbeing and looks for positive results on society and on the individuals.



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Examiner Comments

This answer presents much information, but the only mark-worthy point is that behavioural insight is about changing behaviour for the better. It could only be given one mark.

1 Using Source 1 and your own knowledge, explain what is meant by 'behavioural insight'.

Behavioural insight looks at behavioural science, such as why people behave the way they do, and behavioural economics which shows ~~why people~~ what reasons around them makes people behave the way they do. They then make a judgement using this information.



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Examiner Comments

This example qualified for three marks, although not well-expressed. The answer showed that human behaviour could be modified and that if we studied behaviour and economics then we may be apply to apply this knowledge - this amounts to a 'behavioural insight' as indicated in the source.



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Examiner Tip

The answer might have been more secure if the candidate had tried to explain the term 'behavioural economics' - that is - how do people behave in relation to money?

Question 2

This question produced a good range of responses - almost every candidate scored one or more marks. The most common correct answers were based on religious objections and undue coercion. The most common answer that was not credited included reasons to do with the family's wishes, The rightness or wrongness of this were considered not to be about the rights or otherwise of the organ donor, and not about the rightness or otherwise of the scheme itself, which was in fact the point of the question. Only a few answers dealt with ethics - rarely candidates referred to Kantian or utilitarian principles.

2 List three moral issues arising from organ donor registration schemes.

- 1 It may be unethical to take someone's deceased organs to re-use them, when someone is deceased they cannot give informed consent as they may have changed their mind.
- 2 Many religions believe it is unjust to donate organs and deem it unsacred, thus there may be religious tensions.
- 3 Organ transplants are very costly, it may seem immoral to spend clinical money on this rather than other problems.



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Examiner Comments

There are three good points made, but the second and third fall into the first marking point of the mark scheme. They are good points but not directly answering the question of the moral issues concerning the scheme. The answer therefore scored 2 marks.



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Examiner Tip

As with all examinations, it is important to read the question carefully.

2 List three moral issues arising from organ donor registration schemes.

1 One moral issue in relation to a religious perspective is that some people may feel it to be 'praying God' by

participating in an organ donor scheme, any attempts to prolong a life in a scientific way are immoral

2 Another ^{moral} issue regarding organ donor registration

schemes is once people have registered themselves do

they have a choice as to who has their organs; are some more deserving than others?

3 An organ donor ~~registration~~ ^{moral} scheme could raise

issues that some people are prepared to receive organs to save their lives but not give them. Is this fair and just?

(Total for Question 2 = 3 marks)



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Examiner Comments

This scores 3 marks, and presents the issues in a clear way. The third point mentioned is an interesting one, but very few answers included it.

Question 3

This question produced a good spread of marks, and very few answers scored zero. Candidates saw how changing a lifestyle to a more healthy one, as promoted by the behavioural insight team, would make a difference to the health service, but gaining the final mark, by stating clearly how the service would benefit financially, proved to be more tricky.

3 How, according to Source 1, can behavioural insights lead to savings in healthcare costs?

- By people signing to contracts, will stop more people from smoking so there will be less people falling ill and therefore hospitals and healthcare can save money on equipment and medicine.
- If people are agreeing to give organ donor then there will be less cost for hospitals to look around as there will be already people committed to give it.
- There will be less doctors needed if there's less patients, so more savings saved.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

By stopping people smoking, who then fall ill less, gains this answer one mark. The rest is either repetition (the last point), or straying from the question by discussing organ donation.

3 How, according to Source 1, can behavioural insights lead to savings in healthcare costs?

If behavioural insights have their desired effect and influence people to change certain aspects of their lives such as smoking habits and alcohol consumption, they could lead to savings in healthcare costs. This would be through saving in costs of treatment. For example, if the insights lead someone to stop smoking, they may reduce their risk of lung cancer, which saves hospitals the costs the individual could have incurred had they not stopped smoking.



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Examiner Comments

A good, clear answer covering three marking points - behavioural insights lead to changed life style, reductions in smoking and alcohol consumption will lead to less demand for health care and hence less expense.

Question 4

This question was intended to give candidates the opportunity to show an understanding of the scientific process and the conditions needed for a good experiment. For high scoring candidates, this proved to be the case, but over half the candidates could only score up to two marks for this question. The majority of candidates realise that you need to get a group of smokers as a sample. Taking this on to the idea that you will need at least two groups of smokers, who will be rewarded or not and how you will determine whether there has been a significant change or not, proved to be much more difficult. Some very good answers commented on the need to make matched groups, and even displayed knowledge of what statistical tests might be used. A real experiment would be quite difficult to carry out, and would be long term, to detect recidivism, but there were competent answers which scored 4 marks. Answers scoring zero included those just asking smokers whether the reward made them give up. The response on the whole, though was encouraging for the public's awareness of scientific testing.

- 4 How could you test the belief that rewarding a commitment to quit smoking would be effective in reducing the number of smokers?

By running a pilot test. Set up a ~~control group~~ ^{longitudinal} study of smokers and see if they stop when offered rewards. Keep the pilot study running over a long period of time. Pick a random sample of smokers including diverse gender and ethnicity so there is no bias. Using a control group, who have given up smoking and gained rewards, demonstrate to a test group the benefits and see if they stop smoking once and if they have stopped, make sure the study analyses the participants after stopping, to make sure they commit to the scheme. Also, questionnaires and surveys could be used to collate data and see if a reward scheme would work.



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This is an example of a competent answer, expressed in quite a non-scientific way. The candidate has a clear idea of what they need to measure, some indication of sampling and control groups, and the fact that the experiment needs to be longer term. There is no indication of how the results might be analysed, but there are sufficient marking points to gain 4 marks.

- 4 How could you test the belief that rewarding a commitment to quit smoking would be effective in reducing the number of smokers?

If supermarkets and off licence reduce cigarettes and stop selling then there will be more and more people stopping however by also signing a contract therefore if they broke the contract there should be a punishment ready for instance paying a fine, the law has already brought out regulations in certain areas where you do not have the premises to smoke so therefore you have to pay a fine. By encouraging people to quit smoking will be beneficial for their health and also stop other smokers.



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Examiner Comments

An interesting answer but it does not meet any of the marking points. The candidate reflects on the sale of cigarettes in different circumstances, whether there should be punishments, and other legal issues. Unfortunately, this misses the point of the question.

Question 5

This question revealed a disturbing breadth of knowledge of werewolves and other supernatural phenomena. Most candidates gained at least one mark for it, by commenting on the "silver bullet" as a total and final solution. This could be gleaned from the passage, and many candidates were able to recognise a metaphor and say so. To gain a further two marks was not quite so straightforward since it required an explanation of its use in the source. Answers often recognised one part - either it referred to the insights NOT being a complete and final solution, or that there may not be a complete solution anyway, or that the source has a political agenda which the use of the term supports - but often did not tie two of these points together.

5 Explain the meaning of the term 'silver bullet' as used in the last paragraph of Source 1.

In this source the 'silver bullet' is used to describe something that cannot fail. Something that can "solve every problem". The silver bullet is the thing that is a perfect solution.



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Examiner Comments

This answer exemplifies a common one mark answer - the silver bullet is a complete and final solution.

5 Explain the meaning of the term 'silver bullet' as used in the last paragraph of Source 1.

The term silver bullet ~~could~~ is used to describe a ~~a~~ flawless solution which solves every problem quickly and effectively. It could be derived from fairy-tales which state that the only way to kill a werewolf for example is to shoot it with a silver bullet. The paragraph says that drawing on behavioural insight is not "the silver bullet that can solve every problem", because people are different and some may ~~to~~ lack the intelligence or determination to improve their lives independently but it does suggest that it can lead to more cost-effective ways of reducing these problems.



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Examiner Comments

This is an example of a full answer which contains four marking points, but which can only score the maximum of 3.

Question 6

The questions at the end of each section are intended to encourage the candidate to develop an argument or arguments based on the source material. In the history of the specification, there has been a noticeable increase in candidates' abilities in this respect, but there is still room for improvement.

In this question, the candidate is expected to look for evidence in the source to support an assertion. There should then be comment on the value of this evidence, and what we should be aware of in assessing whether it is good or not. In this piece, the only reliable piece of evidence is a quoted reference to a study in another country which was said to be positive. Examiners expected this to be seized on, and then commented upon - does the country involved compare in its social characteristics with UK (England) or not? There are opportunities to comment on political bias, since the evidence is from an official government source. Questions could be asked about the study of behaviour towards health issues (for example) and whether there may be unjustifiable assumptions made in the source.

The question produced a good spread of marks, with the majority in the 6-9 range.

- 6 Source 1 is drawing attention to a strategy for changing human behaviour for the better. Assess the strength of the evidence for the strategy as presented in the source.

This evidence is particularly strong because it is a physical test on people. Therefore the results would be clear, also it was done ~~by~~ by high street pharmacists. This shows us the test is nationwide so the range of subjects and the amount would be sufficient. Also the evidence in the passage is fool proof. It shows how it has been successful in other countries and shows positive effects it has already shown e.g. more organ donors. The fact

that the method is more of a suggestion rather than an argument they are pushing it perfect is implemented by Oliver Letwin who says it is not the "silver bullet". Therefore because they are not trying to say it is perfect it makes us believe it is better even more.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a weak answer with little attempt at an argument, and a fuzzy conclusion and thus gains only 2 marks. For an understanding of fact and opinion and a comment on a political statement by Oliver Letwin, the answer gains another 2 marks. The writing is legible and in a correct form but it is difficult to follow the argument, such as it is, and therefore gains only 2 marks. The answer is worth 6 marks of the 14 available.

However, the whole argument is an argument from authority "Oliver Letwin, minister for Government policy in the cabinet office" he is part of the same government scheme so therefore the argument to support it is weak as it is from a biased authority.

Another reason why it is weak, is they say they will "cut costs" and that it is a better way to help "encourage others" but they don't have any evidence to back it up, and then they go on to contradict themselves by saying "it does not... suggest the foreigners are the "Silver Bullet" meaning they don't know how well it works when before they said that it was good.



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Examiner Comments

This answer presents quite a strong argument, but with some repetition, and a sound conclusion, to gain 3 marks. For AO3, 4 good points are made, points 1, 2, 4 and 6 from the mark scheme.

The answer is not easy to read but a coherent piece, and therefore gains 3 marks.

Total mark 10/14

Question 7

There were many possible answers to this, and examiners had to be careful to look at the justification for some of the off the wall responses. It was surprising how few candidates gave what seem to be terribly obvious answers, particularly to the disruptive innovations. It was rare to come across "the steam engine" or "the aeroplane". Many gave answers relating to modern technology, particularly phones and internet or other forms of games. Judgement on the answers thus had to be made based on the justification used, and whether this was consistent with the choice. A small minority of answers repeated the examples from the source which they were specifically asked not to do.

- 7 (a) Give one example of a sustained technological innovation not mentioned in Source 2. Justify your choice.

(2)

Sustained innovation

Automatic cars.

Justification

These cars are special cars that have been invented all you do is just drive, without having to control it with a clutch ~~like~~ like normal manual cars, these cars are very popular nowadays.

- (b) Give one example of a disruptive technological innovation not mentioned in Source 2. Justify your choice.

(2)

Disruptive innovation

Navigator like TomToms.

Justification

This ~~same~~ device is very clever, as now it is very popular and there are lots of people that use it for long distance as it is very handy.



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Examiner Comments

Automatic cars are a progressive development in a well-established mode of transport, and can be considered a sustained innovation.

Satnavs (or trade names for navigational devices dependent on satellite tracking) are in a different league compared to maps, and therefore can be justified as disruptive, as the answer implies.

- 7 (a) Give one example of a sustained technological innovation not mentioned in Source 2. Justify your choice.

(2)

Sustained innovation

Improvement of car models

Justification

Cars were invented long ago yet they are being continuously improved in order to keep up with competitors and be more environmentally friendly.

- (b) Give one example of a disruptive technological innovation not mentioned in Source 2. Justify your choice.

(2)

Disruptive innovation

Dishwasher

Justification

Before they were created everyone washed dishes and dried them by hand, there was no other way. One machine changed it all and provided a more efficient way of washing up.

(Total for Question 7 = 4 marks)



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Examiner Comments

Examiners did not accept anything as generic as this - there needed to be something different about the car, for example diesel engines, automatic gearboxes etc.

There is a case for the dishwasher (as may be done for some other kitchen white goods).

2 marks altogether

Question 8

Candidates seem to find it hard to distinguish between creativity and innovation, even though this understanding has been tested on several occasions. Consequently few answers gained full marks, and about a quarter of candidates scored zero. Some candidates completely muddled the two concepts, and many considered creativity to be the exclusive domain of artists, something that many technological inventors would find alarming. Over half the candidates managed to get two or more marks. Answers were also not terribly clever in referring to the source, which might have helped them. Some candidates equated disruptive innovation with creativity, which was not a bad argument to make.

8 Using Source 2, how would you distinguish between innovation and creativity?

Innovation is the idea of a whole concept such as Apple and making it a reality. Whereas Creativity lies within the innovation itself. For example with Apple (the innovation) Creativity was used to produce the iPad touch and user-friendly operating system. Also Creativity is a product of innovation, innovation is on a much larger scale - for example the creation of Microsoft whereas creativity can be on a much smaller scale like introducing touch screen technology. From source 2, it seems that innovations are a lot more sustainable than creation and change culture and lifestyle, and creativity stems from the innovation.



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Examiner Comments

This is an example of a muddled answer, which lost its way in trying to show a relationship between the two concepts. It did not include any of the marking points required.

8 Using Source 2, how would you distinguish between innovation and creativity?

A Creativity ~~is~~ ^{what causes the} generation of new ideas. It is ~~is~~ what causes disruptive innovation, because it is a new idea that has not previously been thought of — such as the Apple Mac computer. Innovation is the application of the ideas to a product, this can be either the application of a totally new idea, or ideas that will improve an existing product. Innovation is the result of ~~is~~ creativity. Creativity is the means of coming up with new ideas. Innovation is the new idea itself and the application to the product.

(Total for Question 8 = 4 marks)



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Examiner Comments

This answer really does get to a full explanation of the nature of creativity and its relationship to innovation. This gained all four marks.

Question 9

It was expected that candidates would be able to answer this question well and indeed they did so. Two thirds of candidates scored 3 or more. Common scoring points were for increased power and variety of communications, ability to work in different places and easy access to information. Several candidates said that they could not conceive of working without a laptop. Less frequently, negative aspects of personal computing were referred to - such as the possibility of cyber-bullying, the reduction of live interaction with other people and potential health risks from physical inactivity.

9 In what ways has the personal computer changed people's lifestyles?

personal computers have dominated peoples lives! It has given people the power to revolve their life around the computer. People can visually communicate across the globe otherwise impossible. (creation of the WWW) gives the opportunity to broaden our knowledge by learning things in an instant. Work from home buy things without leaving your home see the news without reading the paper. But ultimately setting the stone for future technology to build upon (Total for Question 9 = 4 marks) such as phones and tablets, so now all this technology is accessible anywhere



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Examiner Comments

This answer covered more than four marking points comfortably.

9 In what ways has the personal computer changed people's lifestyles?

Personal computers has changed peoples
lifestyles by having the freedom of using
it to socialise, look up new friends, keep
in contact. They now have more access
to go on the computer, having to familiarise
their self, ~~using~~^{having} the knowledge to use
the a computer; Showing the independence.



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Examiner Comments

This was an unusually low scoring effort, only safely gaining the mark for social communication.

Question 10

A much harder question than the previous one. With the following long answer to Q11, it tested knowledge of the basic thrust of the whole unit - the fact that change is a fact of life (and of the universe), but that not all change initiated by the human race represents progress. Half the candidates scored two or three marks here, but only one in twenty gained all 4.

"Progress" is a term that should alert candidates to subjective notions on developments that represent an improvement in the human condition. Candidates were invited to think about style versus substance. It was interesting to read that some candidates thought that an increase in market revenue from a pleasantly styled device was inevitable "progress". Some could justify this on the basis that style often equated with ease of use and therefore must be progressive.

Candidates' answers would have been improved if they had tried to define what they meant by "style" and "progress".

10 Apple's success is said to be based on its creation of a style which has proved to be popular. Consider whether the creation of a new style may be regarded as progress.

Progress is a very subjective term; ~~also~~ to assess whether the creation of a new style can be viewed as progress depends on whether this is seen as a positive or negative concept. Usually people associate progress with moving forward and so if the "new style" has benefits or improves upon an old style then it may be considered progress. However the fact a new style may disrupt or have bad consequences for things in the past means that some people have negative connotations of the ^{new} ~~new~~ style and thus may not regard it as progress. Thus it is relative depending upon your opinion of the new style, as to whether it is progress. (Total for Question 10 = 4 marks)



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Examiner Comments

This answer showed an understanding of the subjective nature of progress, and went on to gain full marks. It is unusual in that respect.

10 Apple's success is said to be based on its creation of a style which has proved to be popular. Consider whether the creation of a new style may be regarded as progress.

It may be progress as you are developing new ideas which give people a new way to achieve certain things or even live. Creating a new style will develop interest as it gives people something new to try. You are progressing when you create something new as new resources are becoming available which is also making new styles even easier. Creating something new is taking a step forward as it gives a new outlook and that is the start of improvement.



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Examiner Comments

This was low scoring response, only gaining one mark for a comment on new styles and their effect.

10 Apple's success is said to be based on its creation of a style which has proved to be popular. Consider whether the creation of a new style may be regarded as progress.

The creation of a new style may be regarded as progress if it follows on, for the better, from something else. In Apple's case the creation of their new style may be regarded as progress as it has improved the way we do and use things so it has progressed for the better. However a new style can also be regarded as progress but impact hinder some aspects of human life. Clothes for example are constantly changing in style in order to be new and fresh however some new clothes are much less practical to wear and are uncomfortable so have regressed by moving onto a new style.



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Examiner Comments

This answer does discuss the idea of improvement as an aspect of progress and gained marking points 2, 3 and 4 from the scheme.

Question 11

This question carries on the theme of "progress" and how innovators like Apple and Microsoft contribute in different ways to improvement in the human condition. This generated a good range of responses, with the majority of candidates in the 5-10 mark range. The question was intended to challenge and give opportunities to able candidates. Although there was much play made on the quality of Apple's style features, and the ease of use of their devices, linking this to better lives for us all was less evident. Very few answers developed any ideas on how these technological achievements were changing the nature of the world we are living in in less pleasant ways, and so were sometimes very uncritical.

11 One conclusion in Source 2 is that 'disruptive innovation is essential if the business world and society in general is to progress'. How far does evidence in the source support this conclusion?

The ~~source~~ source strongly supports this conclusion. ~~The~~ The source uses popular ~~brand~~ brand names, such as Apple, to illustrate that ~~disruptive~~ disruptive innovation creates products that facilitate ~~progress~~ progress, because they allow the users to do things that they could not do before. It presents its arguments in an objective way, using ~~some~~ phrases such as 'some believe?'. However, because 'progress' is a subjective concept, the source cannot present factual evidence in support of the conclusion. By using an example such as 'Apple' that we are all ~~quite~~ familiar with, the reader can relate ~~to~~ to the source's evidence.

~~The source does seem to contradict itself~~ however, because it does state the advantages ~~of sustained innovation as well as disruptive~~

The source is slightly biased however, in the way it presents its evidence.

The word 'simply' [to refine, improve or enhance what is already available] is used to describe ~~the~~ sustained innovation.

The source & user figure of authority such as Bill Gates, to back up the evidence.

However, the source has not considered ~~the~~ examples of disruptive innovation which have not had any ~~the~~ impact on society. Most new inventions are not needed. Improvements on existing successful products may be ~~the~~ very important in progressing, as these items may be very important to society - such as cameras. Microsoft Windows, the example of sustained innovation is vital in ~~allowing~~ allowing us to use computers in the first place. It is important to improve something that is used so much in our lives.

(includes 4 marks for Quality of Written Communication)



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Examiner Comments

There is a reasonable case being presented here, but it does not fully represent more than one side of the argument - level 3 for A02.

For A03 there is a good range of marking points met here, perhaps not in depth but sufficient for points from points 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the mark scheme.



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Examiner Tip

Quality of communication (A04) is worth 3 marks, and close to 4. The writing is untidy with crossings out, but if you imagine the work typed out, you can see there is good sentence construction, clear and meaningful punctuation and logical production of the argument.

Total mark 11

11 One conclusion in Source 2 is that 'disruptive innovation is essential if the business world and society in general is to progress'. How far does evidence in the source support this conclusion?

The evidence in the source only provides one exemplifier which has been highly successful and it compares it ~~another~~ a fairly successful company. ~~The~~ Disruptive innovation has indeed reduced us to half computer and mobile phones and they have been well established as laptops. With disruptive innovation many would not know how effective and less time consuming to have a gadget that is capable of doing many wonder at a touch of the screen or click of a button.



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Examiner Comments

A very thin answer, but as it does address the question in a very limited way, gains 1 mark for AO2. There is a reference to one AO3 point - commenting on the fact that there is only one example in the source. Communication is poor, it is difficult to follow, but legible and gains two marks for AO4.

Total mark 4

Question 12

This option was surprisingly unpopular, in view of the topicality of the subject. Answers ranged in quality from simplistic discussions of helping downtrodden peoples against dictators, to extended consideration of the UN declarations and how difficult it is to begin to interfere in the politics or conflicts in sovereign states. Very few answers mentioned North Korea or Burma, most focussed on the recent conflicts arising from the Arab Spring. The main mark range was from 13 to 24, with a few answers in the very top range.

In countries in North Africa and the Middle East there have been cases of internal unrest in which external support has been provided by ~~sovereign states~~. An example of this would be in Libya in 2011 when NATO forces helped to remove the dictatorship forces who were harming civilians.

The decision as to whether ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~is~~ ~~sovereign state~~ is deemed necessary to step in to resolve internal unrest is dependant upon what the internal unrest consists of and how it started and whether the internal unrest can be dealt with internally. This of course is dependent on the government strength within that country and in fact as to what the actual unrest is.

If the internal unrest causes international laws to be broken ~~and~~ and the government of the country (if it has one) can not deal with the situation then it would be justifiable for sovereign states to step in and intervene. This was the case in Libya where by innocent civilians were being killed by dictatorship forces and so NATO stepped in to resolve the situation by providing support to anti Gaddafi forces.

Of course if a situation like this ever does occur then it depends on whether the sovereign state themselves can justify their reasons for intervening. A country may not want to get involved with another countries unrest as it could potentially put lives of people in their own country at risk, especially armed forces personnel. It also would depend on whether they have the resources and the cost to get involved. However in a situation like this a government can simply provide humanitarian aid to people suffering from the internal unrest.

The first and most obvious way for the external intervention to come into play would be through diplomatic talks and conferences however sometimes discussion is not the answer and so military intervention may be required.

To conclude I think in order for external intervention in sovereign states to be justifiable the seriousness of the internal unrest has to be identified, the situation in which the internal unrest is taking place needs to be addressed and if diplomatic discussions are not the answer then resolution

from an external ~~source~~ intervention needs to take place.



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Examiner Comments

This is a low middle of the road answer. For AO1/2 the evidence is drawn in from the candidate's own knowledge from different countries, but the argument is not developed enough. This is in the middle of the range for level 3 - 10 marks. For AO3 the candidate only mentions some factual evidence; but does examine or scrutinise it and therefore gains marking points 1 and 2. For quality of communication, the writing is easy to follow, the work is structured but an argument is not easily perceived thereby gaining only 4 marks.

Total mark 16

moral / religious 4 Afghanistan	against example.
social / cultural	against
<u>Utilitarian</u>	
scientific / economic	against
ES	

External intervention usually implies that resources such as weapons, militia, food etc. has been supplied to sovereign states in order to help them with revolutions and overthrow possible dictatorial regimes. However regimes may have been overthrown in order to lead to dictatorial states and how far intervention in another countries' affairs can be justified is debatable.

One instance where external intervention in sovereign states can be justified is from a moral stance. If the people of the country are under a dictatorial regime and are thus having their human rights and liberties

expressed, it may be justifiable to provide intervention, as it can be seen as ~~fight~~ helping freedom fighters. ~~An~~ An example of this in a real life setting is the prolonged stay of British troops in Afghanistan, who are ~~the~~ providing intervention in a sovereign states affairs for the good of the people to train the Afghani troops to lead a democratic country against the oppressive Taliban regime. This can be seen as just as if a country has the capability of improving the human condition and welfare then why not accept. This however is based on subjective opinion in regards to whether you feel the interventioning troops are supporting the right ~~oppose~~ cause. Some people ~~were~~ ^{are} highly against the ^{British troops in} Afghanistan and it is suggested they are doing more harm than good, ~~thereby~~ stirring up the rebels to fight a 'foreign ~~for~~ war', thus it is unjustifiable. Countries should stay out of others affairs.

There are economic reasons as to why a country may provide external intervention ~~to a~~ ^{to a} sovereign state, ie providing food resources and shelter to war-torn countries. Helping pick a country back up if it's feet, purely for humanitarian reasons, and providing no

military help can be justified as it is not encouraging conflict rather helping with the after effects of such. In a world which tries to promote fairness and equality if one country has the financial capabilities of helping a sovereign state external intervention may be ~~justly~~ justifiable. However this again is relative and helping those who need it in a sovereign state who is facing a violent revolution may also be encouraging what it is trying to avoid. Depending upon the situation the resources may get into the wrong hands. ~~and~~ The uncertain nature of internal unrest means that we can never be factually sure ~~correct~~ of how intervention may be used economically, thus it is best to not provide any at all and so it is unjustifiable.

External intervention may be unjustifiable in terms of helping a country grow and strengthen itself. If a country is always reliant upon external intervention to solve its own problems it will never become a strong state. In terms of a utilitarian argument, the greater good for the greater number of people may be that ^{restraining from} external intervention will provide greater good in

the long term as ~~per~~ sovereign states will be allowed to become independent. Furthermore focussing efforts and resources at your own ~~own~~ ~~so~~ country can be seen to be more sustainable in the long term. Some argue to sort out ~~your~~ your own countries problems first. ~~and~~ Charities like ~~the~~ Amnesty International are worldwide organisations who can help provide intervention, it is not the role of a country to do this.

To conclude, I think it depends upon ~~subject's~~ relative interpretation as to whether external intervention in a sovereign states affairs is justifiable. Revolutions in North Africa and Middle Eastern states are complex and no two examples are the same. However as a general rule, I believe that if the intervention is ~~helping~~ contributing to the overall humanitarian good then ~~it~~ it can be seen as justifiable, as you are helping improve the human condition, which for some is a moral duty.



ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

A good answer well into level 4 for AO1/2. There is plenty of evidence and comment and the topic is examined from several different angles. 15 marks AO3 - the answer gained 3 marks for marking points 1, 2 and 5. This is well written piece, with much material laid out well and gained 5 marks for quality of communication.

Total mark 23

Question 13

By far the more popular choice in Section C, but generating a similar range of marks to Q12. More basic answers focussed on the desirability of the inhabitants of LEDCs being provided with electricity - so that they can wash up, cook their food without smoking fires, and generally be more comfortable, but without considering the knock-on issues. Where the desirability was questioned it was often to remark that such people perhaps didn't want the traditional forms of their lives altered. Some good points were made on the advantages to MEDCs supporting LEDCs by developing power distributions systems - for example, increasing basic income levels, reducing the potential for civil unrest or extremist interference. Many answers were hopeful in the extreme, and idealistic in intent, not bad features for young people.

<u>PLAN - to</u>	
Intro - was underdeveloped, consequences → consumerism	
✓ Equal rights - all should have access and as improves quality of life. ✓ Religious agree	x Introduces such necessities may lead to consumerist society
✓ Established science - safe.	x changing markets affects markets there - many will suffer x lose tradition
	x Great economic cost
	Problems with pollution, lack of resources
Concl: No - benefits but not long term plan - soon have to find other sources of energy.	

There are many benefits and drawbacks to introducing electricity to areas where resources are scarce and the population must rely on traditional methods, therefore it must be considered whether we should intervene.

On one hand, equality is a principle of modern society & everyone should have equal opportunities and access to the same resources. Religious believers would favour giving aid to those who need it i.e. those without electricity, so this is likely to give them a better quality of life in that they would no longer have to carry out so many manual tasks, ^{and} street lighting etc would reduce danger and crime.

However, introducing these measures may not be as beneficial as they seem at face value. They would create new markets for electrical items in the receiving countries and this could have a great impact on current markets in the countries which sustain the lives of many inhabitants. This has been a problem faced by charities

such as Oxfam, whose clothing donations have caused the clothing market in poor areas of Africa to deteriorate. This, of course, is ~~not~~ an analogy, which may be considered worth in considering the consequences of a similar problem.

Another problem with introducing electricity is the great economic cost - sources of energy to provide electricity are currently very low and so prices have risen.

This introduces the environmental problems implied by providing electricity to more areas. Currently, efforts are being made to reduce electricity use in developed countries due to the harmful and potentially disastrous effects it is having on the environment. It therefore would be counter-productive to introduce more electricity systems, and could lead to the depletion of all electricity sources before science has discovered an sustainable alternative. Scientific data ~~does~~ can be used to support the idea that ~~the~~ electricity should not be introduced into developing countries. For example, using ^{strong,} scientific objectively collected data, scientists

have predicted that fossil fuels will run out by 2015. This suggests alternatives to electricity which could equally improve development and quality of life in developing countries must be considered.

To conclude, although the principles of equality which have great importance in today's societies suggest

that it would be fairest to provide everyone with equal resources, strong scientific data suggests otherwise. For this reason, I believe ~~that~~ that long-term alternatives which would result in the greater good should be considered rather than providing ~~further~~ electricity, as alternatives would ultimately reap more benefits.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

This example contains a good spread of information, considering all sides of the question, for high level 4 in AO1/2, 17 marks. For AO3 the candidate uses information well, is critical of its value and subjectivity. The candidate is aware of different forms of argument their shortcomings, and draws a balanced conclusion to gain all 4 marks. The account is well written, succinct and easy to follow to gain 6 marks.

Total mark 27

Summary

While the response to the paper was on the whole positive, and particularly so for AO3, there are still areas for development. Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- read the questions far more carefully.
- highlight the key words in the question (a good technique) as an aid to understanding what is being asked.
- take time to plan your answers. (It was noticeable that many of the high scoring essays have at their beginning a for/against table, or a spider diagram of connected ideas.)
- laying out essays in a way which aids the reader would be a great benefit. Simple paragraphing and sentence construction actually help you present an argument in a logical fashion as does clear hand writing. (It is surprising how many longer answers were in a continuous, and occasionally rambling, narrative form.)

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