Examiners’ Report
June 2014

GCE Government & Politics 6GP04 4D
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June 2014

Publications Code UA039033

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Introduction

Once again, this paper seems to have been well received by the majority of candidates with a decent popularity split between questions. In general candidates seemed well prepared. It was pleasing to note that definitions tended to be provided and to a high level. The majority of students also attempted to remain relevant throughout their responses. Synoptic skills appear to have been further developed and very few students produced one-sided longer responses.

The most popular short question was the fourth question which was on the proliferation of nuclear weapons but the other questions had roughly similar numbers of responses aside from question three on mitigation and adaptation as strategies for dealing with climate change. The most popular longer question was the question on the clash of civilisations and the least popular question was on conflict between developed and developing states relating to environmental policy.
**Question 1 (x)**

The first question was quite a popular one and there were some very good responses where candidates had clearly arrived armed with a decent definition and awareness of the possible growth in importance of human rights in global politics. There were a few excellent examples where candidates were able to use contemporary examples in support of their assertions.

A quick definition is followed by a range of factors which provide strength to this response.
Secondly, globalisation has meant that geographical distance is less important, and this has resulted in citizens of the West being aware of human rights abuses. This has been aided by the CNN effect (24-hour news). Indeed, in 1999, Tony Blair claimed that ‘if the world is made aware of human rights abuses, it has a moral obligation to do something about it.’ Therefore, globalisation and the spread of technology have made human rights more prominent in global politics.

Thirdly, and linked to this, is the fact that, during the 1990s, there were many instances of genocide. For example, the genocide in the former Yugoslavia. This has resulted in ad hoc courts being set up to prosecute war criminals for offenses such as ‘crimes against humanity’. For example, the ICTY is in the process of prosecuting Slobodan Milosevic for his crimes in Serbia. Similarly, following the Pope’s visit to Cuba in 2002, the ICC has been operating, which aims to stop impunity in future. Therefore, the emergence of the ICC is a reason why they have become more important.
Question 1 (y)

This is also a good response. Definition is followed by a discussion based on growing media awareness and reporting of abuses.
HR) significantly rose in significance with the establishment of the UDHR in 1948.

A primary reason why HR are more important is the rise of 24-hour media. We are far more informed about our rights and a breach of HR is reported globally. Governments now face popular pressure to act when there are human rights abuses. A heightened awareness regarding the issue means that regional blocs are far less international organizations.

Forging China's significance and sphere of influence has been greatly inhibited due to its human rights regimes. The media informs people about violations which provides them with the tools to formulate an informed opinion about the topic. Thus, HR have become more important due to the heightened awareness.

Another reason why HR have become more important is because of their universal reach and significance.
The establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 2002 has provided a significant step towards a supranational HR system. Despite only charging two people in its 12-year history, it has acted as an overriding authority in upholding HR states as well as individuals can be called to the court for HR abuses. E.g., a common man was charged for the crime of genocide just yesterday. Therefore, HR has become more important as there have been international bodies that can pursue HR violations.

Additionally, HR have become more important due to globalisation. Liberals feel that globalisation has given rise to a focus on individual rights as well as reducing the influence of the state. As a result, there has been a surge in the influence NGOs have. Amnesty International have campaigned tirelessly to uphold HR. They were particularly against the 90-day detention of terrorists & suspects without charge. As proposed in Blair's terrorism act 2005. The increased influence and strength of NGOs has resulted in
The establishment of bodies such as the ICC is touched upon as is the impact of
globalisation and the spread of NGOs dedicated to highlighting and tackling abuses.

Examiner Comments

This is another example of a definition being clearly supported using a
range of examples.
**Question 2 (x)**

This was a popular question and many candidates had a strong understanding of the origins of the North-South divide and description. Candidates seemed weaker on discussion relating to whether it was still relevant and this acted as the most obvious discriminator.

This response shows an awareness of Brandt and of the characteristics which are usually applied to the North and South. The rise of the BRIC states is discussed along with the decline of some states in global North and divisions within the South are investigated via discussion of the particular problems faced by and characteristics of sub-Saharan Africa.

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If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

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- Question 2 ☒
- Question 3 ☒
- Question 4 ☒
- Question 5 ☒

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The North-South divide idea was popularised on the Brandt Reports and attempted to highlight the chosen standards of living between countries in the 'North' and the 'South'. The concept 'North' and 'South' were more conceptual than geographical demonstrated by the position of Australia which is located in the geographical South but within the North-South divide theory finds itself in the 'North'.

The Brandt reports highlighted the fact that growth and prosperity tended to be concentrated in the high investment, high-wage countries of the 'North' and that poverty and disadvantage was located in the 'South'. This was seen to be perpetuated by transnational corporations. Developing world debt and aid...
and the cheap labour of the 'South' but return
pegs back to their 'home' country to the North.
This has been seen in Sub-Saharan Africa as the
exploitation of its resources without reinvestment into
industrialisation has ensured that the chasm between
the North and South is maintained.

Aid from developed country in the 'North' is also
suggested to have maintained the North-South
divide by creating a dependency culture and removing
incentives or 'hollowing out' incumbent businesses in
areas receiving aid. Developing world debt has also
been the maintenance of the North-South divide
due to the Debt Crisis of the 1980s where
a sudden call for repayments of debt from developed
world prevented contractors in the 'South' from
investing in their own country and instead saw them
paying of debt and interest. This prevented industrialisation
and therefore seeks to maintain the chasm between
the manufactured North and the underdeveloped South
in terms of goods.

However, there are claims that the North-South
divide concept is no longer relevant for several
reasons. Firstly, there have been great
improvements in living standards and development
in the 'South' such as in China, Brazil
and India who, in recent years, have been
seeing economic growth improving by 5%/annually.

You should start the answer to your second question choice on page 6
This begs the question, can a country change its position in the North-South divide? This is also true in the case for countries on the "North" who have seen a decline in living Standards; these are notably former Communist states such as Ukraine and Moldova.

Another reason it is suggested to be outdated is the fact that most disadvantage is more narrowly concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa than the "South" as a whole. Transnational corporations exploiting its resources and aid has left Sub-Saharan Africa in poverty and without the means to get out itself. Therefore, it is suggest the chasm is more evident between Sub-Saharan Africa and the rest of the world than the North and the South.

Overall, the North-South divide shows a correlation but needs to look deeper into specific circumstances of countries. It would be better to distinguish between developed and developing countries as it is not fair to just look at individual countries.

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**Examiner Comments**

Clear awareness of the central term and a range of points discussed ensure a L3 score.
This is a very good response which begins with a clear explanation of Brandt and of the central terms. There are interesting lines of discussion relating to 'equalising trends' and 'emerging economies'. The argument from the previous response regarding sub-Saharan Africa reappears here and there is an interesting argument relating to inequality within states.

The North-South divide is a term that was coined by the German Chancellor Willy Brandt following two reports he wrote in 1980 (‘North-South: a programme for survival’) and 1973. The North-South divide post suggests that industrial development and wealth is concentrated in the Northern (‘the global North’) hemisphere, in countries such as the UK and USA, whilst poverty, under-development and disadvantage are concentrated in the Southern Hemisphere (‘the global South’). The TNCs, free trade and aid have been described as methods in which the structural inequality between the ‘global North’ and ‘global South’ have been perpetuated. However, this model is more conceptual than geographical in nature, as developed countries such as Australia (GDP per capita in 2010 of $31,999) can be found in the Southern Hemisphere.  

The North-South divide is viewed by many as no longer being relevant because there are now many examples of ‘equalising trends’. Many economies have moved
up the economic development trajectory and can now be viewed as ‘emerging economies’, even though they would have been considered as members of the ‘global south’ under Brandt’s North-South divide. For example, the economic growth rate in China has increased by 8-10% since 1990. India’s has also increased by 7-8% since 1990. However, the growth rates in MEDCs (more economically developed countries) has only increased by 2-3%. This highlights how the North-South divide is no longer relevant as LEDCs are emerging and bridging the so-called ‘North-South divide’. Due to these emerging economies it is debatable whether there is such a stark divide.

The North-South divide cannot be still be relevant because it fails to recognize the concentration of the ‘global south’s’ poverty in one particular area. There is now a ‘fourth world’ (Sub-Saharan Africa), which the North-South divide does not recognize. For example, within the ‘fourth world’ life expectancy is under 47.6 years whilst the global average is 68.1 years. Moreover, in Sub-Saharan Africa only 20% of the population has access to sanitation. Therefore the North-South divide is not still relevant as it fails to recognize the emergence of the ‘fourth world’ in showing the extent of worldwide disparity.

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Moreover, the North-South divide is no longer relevant because it fails to recognize the amount of growing inequality that is arising within countries. This inequality can be seen in countries of all levels of development. For example, in the UK, 3.9 million children in 2010 were in families that were living below the poverty line. Moreover, the wealthiest families in the UK have the same wealth as the bottom 20% of the UK’s population. Moreover, in China there are huge within-country disparities. For example in the rural province such as Guizhou, 1.5 million people live below the poverty line. However, in China there are also 205 billionaires. Therefore the North-South divide is not relevant as it fails to recognize inequalities that exist within states.
**Question 3 (x)**

This was the least popular of the short responses. The main differentiator between scripts was the quality of definitions and explanations of the two terms. The stronger candidates were able to go beyond this and distinguish between the terms with examples.

This is a strong response which provides a good background to climate change.

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If you change your mind, put a line through the box 𝗹 and then indicate your new question with a cross 𝘹.

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Climate change, if the scientists are right, will bring massive changes to the environment in which the human race lives and survives in.

Mitigation and adaptation are two strategies designed to deal with the issue of climate change. The mitigation strategy advocates minimising human impact upon the environment in an attempt to prevent climate change from happening and/or to mitigate its effects.

Climate change can be defined as a process by which the planet's temperature increases, leading to proliferation of drought, diminishes and other weather events. This is caused by human activity, specifically by the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere which block sun rays then escaping the atmosphere thus leading to temperature increase. Mitigation hence deals with preventing that from happening or mitigating the
Scale of changes in the climate. This can be done through changing the way our economies function, away from fossil fuels to renewables. For instance, closing coal power stations and replacing them with gas or nuclear powered ones. The aim is to reduce our emission of greenhouse gases and thus to prevent climate change from happening.

In contrast, adaptation strategies mostly accept or even welcome the changes in our climate. Proponents of this strategy argue that changing our economy away from fossil fuel-based to carbon-neutral - which is what the advocates of mitigating strategies propose would be too costly and would lead to the lowering of living standards for millions of people. For instance in China, where without cheap coal produced electricity, the economic boom could slow down.

Hence, they advocate that humans should adapt their lives to the climate changes which will take place rather than attempt to prevent them. This includes the strengthening of sea defences against increasingly extreme...
The script makes clear the difference between the two approaches of mitigation and adaptation with a number of examples.
**Question 3 (y)**

This is an example of a script which has tried, more clearly than the previous example, to highlight clear differences between the two approaches.

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If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ✗.

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- Question 5 ✗

**climatic change**

Adaptation and mitigation are methods of dealing with climate change.

Adaptation strategies are those that seek to lessen the impact of climate change while not tackling the root problem. Examples include building storm barriers, changing crops to more weather-resistant strains, and relocating people from the coast.

Mitigation strategies are those that seek to tackle the root problem of anthropogenic climate change. Examples include using nuclear power or developing renewable power like solar and wind instead of burning fossil fuels, or switching to electric vehicles.

Adaptation strategies have become more popular for two main reasons. Firstly, the level of commitment necessary to make a difference through mitigation is very high and would slow down.

You should start the answer to your third question choice on page 9.
Adaptation is described as being more popular and as having more palatable consequences for states and citizens. Adaptation is also described as being less costly than mitigation.
**Question 4 (x)**

This was the most popular of the short questions but there were a significant number of responses that failed to deal with the central theme of the question. They discussed the destructive power of nuclear weapons without moving to discussing the concern regarding proliferation of nuclear weapons. Whilst destructive power is clearly a concern linked to proliferation, there are a number of particular issues which stronger candidates discussed.

**Question 4 (y)**

This response provides an explanation of nuclear weapons including horizontal and vertical proliferation. A range of issues is introduced which includes the danger of more 'fingers on triggers', the A Q Khan network and rogue states. This is clearly a L3 script.

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- Question 5 ✗

Nuclear weapons, or weapons of mass destruction, are weapons that have high yield, high destruction and catastrophic effect, having the potential to destroy entire communities and indeed societies. Nuclear proliferation comes in both vertical and horizontal terms, but overall can be defined as the spread of nuclear weapons. Vertical proliferation, seen by the Cold War, is the gaining and development of further nuclear technology by an already nuclear capable state. Wholesale horizontal proliferation is a new state becoming nuclear capable, such as North Korea, India and...
A first reason for growing concern is the possibility of
deterrence systems and the enormous capability inherent
in nuclear powers. Deterrence is one of the main reasons
why nuclear weapons are desirable, creating what
one author calls a balance of terror, which ensures
that "for his own survival, he must back off." (Quintard)

You should start the answer to your third question choice on page 9.

States gain respect on the international stage, and so
communicate diplomatically and carry out new decisions.
However, risks, miscalculations, and the escalation
of conventional war can prevent the idea of a "peace from
fulfilling itself", and the balance of terror, which is
particularly delicate. May be even more in the
cold war when the balance was between two superpowers.
Now are more new actors, some rogue, some
rogue, making the balance even more delicate. Also,
weapons which such effect can never be associated with
peace and security, undermining their effectiveness and
increasing concern.

Secondly is non-controlled proliferation to rogue states.
A Q. Khan sold nuclear technology to Pakistan, Libya,
and Syria among other's, leading to the new states
becoming nuclear capable. Some, like theocracy of
Iran and military dictatorship of North Korea are
considered rogue, disregarding the laws of the
international community. (Pentagon). They are not
required actors, and so cannot be trusted to acknowledge
the balance of terror and the prospect of a second strike.
Stronger responses were able to explain proliferation including vertical and horizontal and the issues relating to both.

Examiner Comments

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You should start the answer to your third question choice on page 9
Question 4 (z)

This response does enough to gain a L3 mark. There is an obvious understanding of proliferation even if the explanation/definition isn't as clear as other scripts. There is a discussion relating to Rogue states with authoritarian military or religious dictatorships. The nuclear black market is discussed as is the terrorist desire to acquire.

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Often regarded as a particularly nefarious and morally repugnant weapon of war by the international community, the proliferation of nuclear weapons has always been met with heavy caution and alarm. However, in the context of the Cold War, the main parties, the US and USSR, operated essentially according to the theory of Mutually Assured Destruction. However, the 21st century as seen an increase in instability in nuclear proliferation that has increased concerns over nuclear proliferation.

Firstly, recent developments have highlighted the weaknesses of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), created in 1965. As these have been outlined, there has been growing concern over the ability of the low to control nuclear proliferation.

In 2003, North Korea used the “fuel-cycle harvest” to gain the nuclear technology.
guaranteed by the Treaty, opt out and then upgrade to nuclear weapons. This mushroom proliferation has been met with growing concern, therefore, of the international community realize that existing safeguards are not as efficient as thought to be.

Additionally, globalization and the backlash of US hegemony in the 1990s has produced rogue states that do not act according to rational weight. Like North Korea and Iraq, which seeks to acquire nuclear weapons, these rogue states obtaining nuclear weapons has been met with growing concern due to the instability of their regimes, one being an authoritarian military dictatorship and the other have a religious regime that does not coincide with traditional political theory. Therefore, the combination of proliferation to rogue states and the instability of these states have increased concerns.

As these rogue states tend to act irrationally, the formation of a nuclear black market has led to increased concerns due to the prospect of either rogue states participating in them or for the regimes to collapse and leave their

You should start the answer to Section B on page 13
arsenal open to the black market. This was
historically illustrated in the post-Cold-War
decade. The USSR’s arsenal in annexed countries
was left vulnerable the more freely sold to black
markets that cause growing concern due to
their anonymity and utter lack of regulation.

Through these, it is possible that terrorist
groups could acquire weapons or even technology,
especially coupled with the raised profile of terrorism
in the West, concern over terrorist cells obtaining
weapons has been relatively recent.

**Question 5 (x)**

This was quite a popular question with the majority of candidates clearly aware of the
central term. Sadly a number of candidates seemed happy simply discussing examples of
humanitarian intervention without getting to an explanation of why it occurs in some cases
but not in others.
Question 5 (z)

This response lacks a definition but provides a wide ranging commentary of the issues surrounding humanitarian intervention with a range of examples.

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Many people claim that one of the main weaknesses of humanitarian intervention is through its usage in civil conflicts but not others. Realists believe this is because humanitarian intervention never occurs for purely altruistic reasons, meaning it only ever happens when a humanitarian cause aligns with a strategic or political one. As such, humanitarian intervention happens in some cases but not others because it is self-serving in some cases but not in others it is not. This can be illustrated by the claim that the 1991 Kosovan intervention was a result of the admission of the UNHCR and the 1991 Somali intervention by the UN was from Security Council reasons. By comparison, other conflicts hold no such benefits for the intervening state, shown by the ignorance shown towards the Central African Republic.

Moreover, political reasons often prevail over humanitarian
Interference occurs in some cases. This is normally due to a powerful state unwillingness to allow an attack. This can be seen through China's opposing pretreatment of Tibet, or possibly Russia's recent behavior towards Ukraine. Due to the fact that both of these states keep highly cautious with China having the largest economy and Russia the second largest army, it would be unthinkable for another state to interfere in these cases. This covers these cases to be ignored.

As well as this, it is often very difficult to achieve general consensus in deciding whether or not intervention should occur, which means that states are unwilling to intervene in these cases. One tells that humanitarian intervention is already a controversial issue. It is often noted that it has some sort of mandate behind it before it occurs. This was the case of the 2011 UN intervention, which was backed by the UN Security Council. However, why such a mandate is impossible, it is much less likely for any interference to occur. As illustrated by the lack of action in Syria, due to China and Russia vetoes their intervention. This case of interference in some cases, but not others.

Finally, humanitarian intervention occurs in some...
The realist perspective is discussed with an explanation that strategic and political interests often have to match up with humanitarian concerns. There are interesting examples relating to Russia and Ukraine and to China and Tibet. The role of the United Nations and provision, or not, of a UN mandate is also discussed along with the consideration as to whether, on a case by case basis, intervention will perhaps do more harm than good.
This response begins with a definition and immediately moves to focus on the clash between sovereignty and Responsibility to Protect (R2P).

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Humanitarian intervention (HI) is the offensive action of a state, or a group of states, to stop a region that is suffering from significant human rights abuse or genocide.

The purpose of HI is to bring stability to the region affected. It is widely regarded however as a violation of a state’s sovereignty, and goes against the UN charter or articles 2.4, 2.7 and 2.7, which in all is in favor of protecting a state’s sovereignty.

Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is a cardinal term used to excuse humanitarian intervention as the states are obliged to help other who are in need, or whose human rights (Genocide, war crime or crimes against humanity) are being abused.

Examples of humanitarian intervention during the golden era of HI are Vietnam War (1971), Somalia (1991) and Kosovo (1999). These events occurred because of the UN’s efforts whereby it is a states’ goal to get attention then it is more likely to
The CNN effect is developed as a strong argument and opposition to interventionism as a form of western imperialism. There are a list of useful examples used throughout the response and particularly at the end although the quote isn’t used as well as it could be.

Some see HT as a form of imperialism by Huntington called by ‘University to the West’ is imperialism to the rest. The liberation of Kuwait in the second Gulf war could be seen as an act of HT given the tragic human rights abuses that occurred there, yet it could also be seen as an act by the US to stop Saddam gaining access to half of the world’s oil supplies.

It could also be seen as a way for global North to dominate global south. If you would never see a Russian military trying to liberate Northern Iraq, not a South African contingent nearby. Guantánamo Bay.

Krolow does suggest that ‘the US will only stop bulling if the victim counts geopolitically’. Many of whom Indonesia, Brazil, France, China, Russia, Latin America, and Russia invaded Chechnya... the US did nothing.

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**Examiner Comments**

The CNN effect is developed as a strong argument and opposition to interventionism as a form of western imperialism. There are a list of useful examples used throughout the response and particularly at the end although the quote isn’t used as well as it could be.

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**Examiner Tip**

A quote is far more useful when commented upon.
Question 6

This was by far the most popular of the longer essay style questions and was also a good discriminator with a wide range of scores achieved by candidates. It was pleasing to note so many contemporary examples being used to support assertions. Stronger candidates were able to explore the thesis in some detail and to provide a two-sided response which provided convincing evidence. A few candidates appeared unaware of the origins of the phrase but were still able to discuss the concept to some extent.

This is a wide ranging response with a clear understanding of the clash of civilisations thesis.

The clash of civilizations (COC) thesis was proposed by Huntington in 1993 and drew reference to the changing nature of conflict in the 21st century. In the wake of the fall of communism Huntington argued that conflict will no longer occur on ideological grounds but rather on cultural ‘fault lines’ based on issues of identity. The main COC Huntington focuses on being Islam and the West expressed through occidentalism. The extent to which this clash of civilizations is truly occurring is debatable, as Huntington argued earlier is inevitable between contesting cultures.

Firstly, this COC can be supported by the rise of extremist Islamic groups opposing the perceived spread of Western liberal values, this has culminated in the ‘War on Terror’, which can be identified as the archetypal example of a COC as these cultures are ideologically contesting after the Soviet revolution for example in the 90’s political attacks turned to the US and the growth of new Terrorism and the rise of cultural and identity goals replacing narrow political goals. This was expressed in 9/11 attacks and is seen as the global flash point of a conflict between essentially contending cultures, authoritarian Middle East vs liberal West. Suggesting this cultural differences is the by were...
causing conflict. However, it has been argued that cultural conflict is not the main feature in extended conflict in the 21st century. For example, the neo-Marxist critique suggests that globalization economics caused extended insurgency cases in Iraq and Afghanistan not conflicts, cultures. Furthermore, this conflict is not global, suggesting that while it may be cultural in nature, it is not a global issue.

In contrast, Fukuyama proposes his 'End of History' thesis, wherein he argues society is reaching stage of globalised liberalism and that this will see the end of conflict between states in general, opposing the CoC thesis. This is supported by the idea that democracies do not conflict with one another as no two established democracies have ever gone to total war. This idea of 'growing zones of peace due to the general democratisation of the world' suggests that conflict in itself, let alone cultural conflict, will be impossible due to the global homogenisation of culture. This can be seen in countries, such as the EU, where liberal democracy is a prerequisite for joining. Alternatively, the increased liberalisation of these growing BRIK states, such as China's liberalisation of economy and advancement in human rights and social, American criticism. As such, cultural conflict as CoC is seen in countries due to the increased homogenisation of culture.

However, Fukuyama's thesis fails to account for the rise of autocratic states, such as Russia, which oppose a visible rival model to liberal democracy as seen in the current...
Ukrainian crisis and suggests cultural conflict is still possible.

Futurist support for CoC is seen in the growing power of parochial states and rogue states: parochial states being states whose customs place it outside of the international community essentially marginalizing it. This increase their hostility, notably, as seen in the rhetorical aggression at North Korea and Iran both gaining nuclear capacity to deter international and as a result of CoC. Both cultural conflict usually with Western values of liberalism as universal human rights, leading to tensions as CoC within those states. The increased military capacity of states outside the international community points to a CoC as it suggests cultural conflict with opposing identities is the root cause. However critical theorists now argue that inherent cultural differences are not the root cause of conflict and conflict can do not always lead to conflict for example Turkey, a Muslim country, proposing to join the EU, a Western regional body, with negotiations beginning in 2005 as a cultural peace between these different identities and cultures suggesting that cultural differences do not always lead to conflict as the 'CoC' theory proposes. However support of CoC war with the increased Westernization of Turkey, such as replacing the ban of television in English as lessening laws on execution. This suggests that due to the pre-requisites a place to join the EU that cultural are many similar enough to not really conflict. Furthermore the selection criteria of the EU should be considered for advantage of being...
Must representation outweigh the 'Coc' proposal made earlier.

In addition, critics of CoC theory point to the increased levels of conflict within cultures, suggesting that it may not be an effective or a CoC cultural difference. A conflict, for example, North vs. South Korea splitting even though they originate from the same culture, however, supporters argue that the North takes on more hard line authoritarian principles of self-rule or autarky, leading to cultural conflict between these states. The fact remains that since 1990 there have been significant ideological increases in the level of civil war within the inter-state wars, suggesting culture may not be the only conflict inducing factor. For example, since 1990, 95% of civil wars have been civil wars, such as the Rwandan genocide (1994) can be linked to the idea that cultural differences may not be important to the extent that CoC theory proposes or situations with themselves. [Footnote: The conflict in Iraq, with INSLS, a division of Iraq, Arab and Iran muslims opposing culturally similar Shiite Muslims are funded by supporting through Iran.]

Alternatively, this theory is able to explain the increasing regional instability. Despite these cultural clashes due to minor differences for example, Pakistan and India and Iran and Iraq, all these states have nuclear capacity to increase security and reduce regional instability in the face of growing cultural conflict. This supports the 'Coc' model can suggest that cultural differences are more prevalent globally as regional conflict is due to cultural differences, more notable in many areas of the world. However, even
The response makes clear the transformation from ideological conflict to cultural and begins with a focus on the clash between the West and Islam. There is an interesting argument that the clash, such that it exists, isn’t truly global and there is also exploration of the Fukuyama ‘end of history’ viewpoint. The Sunni/Shia clash is also examined as a counter argument.
Question 7

This question also acted as a pleasing discriminator. There were a number of weaker responses which tended to be one-sided criticisms of the statement with little or no awareness of the counter argument. Stronger responses were able to provide examples both in support and opposition of the statement with pleasing reference to political commentators and theory.

This script is not easy to read but does have a developed and two sided argument relating to the benefits of an open and globalised economy.
In addition there is also the issue of "American Hegemony" arising from the growth of globalization, both economically and politically. Many critics now claim that rather than bringing prosperity and curing poverty, globalization is just a means to spread the western influence and global control in states that may not support it. Issues of cola in Sri Lanka, Coca-Cola's involvement in India, although in urban areas it may provide jobs, are central issues surrounding the diplomat's division of power from the agriculturally dominant population in the country. Yet, arguing that although globalization may bring prosperity, for some, it is not enough worldwide.

Yet, the Western consensus of global organisations such as the World Bank or IMF, would argue that globalization is essential for states to develop as to promote democracy, an increase in remittances in the primary industry. Concluding that to develop, these states must establish stable governments that will aim
to Promote development in the economy, Society and environment. However, it could also be argued that globalization's democratic values are at risk.

Notably, in the second half of the 20th century, where the growth of feminism was seen as a democratic instigator, by the last two decades, the prevention and forging of social unity was million Socialist interventions that did not support the incumbent "democratic" government. Plans for the future, Furthermore, supporters of the "Southern Consensus" of an alternative vision to development would oppose this opinion, arguing that democracy was orthodox neoliberal development is unjust to the bureaucratic nature it brings, and that unresolved development is impossible. An example would be the Zapataist Movement of Mexico, who argued Mexico's development was only possible through the abolition of state control. In the case of Promoting "Prosperity" Globalization and its disassociation, the USA has been to super power issues.

However, there is no doubt that the majority of modern nation operate under an open global economy that promotes democracy. Therefore, in addition States like

Viking, Singapore, and Brazil have added "Prosperity" considerably from globalization. Arguing that although the my be criticism. Physical proof shows th
Orthodox method of development to be a success.

In addition, although globalised economics may be criticised as too heavy a burden on the distribution of income, the same is apparent for those who are better off in states disrupting democracy and globalisation such as North Korea or Albania, with poverty and corruption. Although globalisation can be criticised, it still is the lesser of two evils than Command or Socialist states operating an autocratic view of development.

China is an example of a globalised neo-liberal economic system in trade and manufacturing, with a Stalinist level of command and control. It could be argued that Pena with this record of growth that this is an example of how economies from authoritarian and command development can be combined. Proving that although there is no doubt that in a globalised economy brings prosperity. Certain factors such as foreign control, an influx in may inhibit this, a point been with China’s strict state control of money, policy and exchange rates, and their subsequent growth.

In conclusion, although there is no doubt that globalisation brings prosperity to many in these developing economies, there is also a large proportion who do not benefit from such things in
There is a discussion relating to globalisation and the suggestion that it is in fact used as a force for western imperialism. The perceived exploitation of multination companies is also explored with a view that they act in a profit driven fashion which may provide employment but also poor conditions for workers and very little trickle down benefit. There is an interesting discussion about the development of China and contrasting views as to whether or not this is due to participation in an open and globalised economy.
This was the least popular of the longer responses and a number of candidates appeared ready to answer a general question on progress, or lack of progress, linked to climate change and the environment. The stronger responses used knowledge of conferences and agreements to support discussion of the level of conflict that may exist between developed and developing states over development of environmental policies. Counter arguments focussed on the progress that has taken place or on alternative causes of blocked progress.

This is a decent effort which discusses the developed and developing disagreements as well as a range of other possible causes of the limited progress on environmental policies.

Since the beginning of the 1980s, the issue of the environment in global politics has become increasingly important. This is widely due to the increasing acceptance that global warming exists and that the results of environmental degradation will be costly if they are not dealt with effectively. The conflict between developed and developing countries can often block any progress on environmental policies, as seen at Kyoto, Rio, and Copenhagen, for example. However, other issues such as the problem of the Commons and the radical vs reformist debate also stand in the way.

The first way in which conflict between developed and developing states blocks environmental policy is over outsourcing. Much of the developed world’s manufacturing capacity has been moved to developing countries, therefore about one third of emissions associated with...
Consumer products of the developed world is actually emitted outside its borders. This causes developing countries with large emissions levels which are difficult to reduce as they are not responsible for it. Therefore, emissions targets such as those set at Kyoto, need to be adjusted accordingly.

Additionally, burden sharing is another issue caused by the developed vs developing rivalry. The global North has used up a large proportion of the atmosphere's carbon absorbing capacity and has made substantial gains in economic growth and prosperity as a result. However, this has led to developing countries to claim that emission targets should not be imposed on developing states, or if they are, then this should favour developing countries. However, developed states feel that it is unfair to expect them to accept responsibilities for acts in which the consequences were unknown at the time. Due to these reasons, the developed vs developing rivalry restricts environmental policy.

The final way in which the developed vs developing issue blocks progress on environmental policy is that developing states are disproportionately
badly affected by the consequences of climate change and have the fewest resources to deal with them. The examples include the 2010 Chile earthquake, 2011 Philippines Tsunami and the 2004 Indonesia earthquake and Tsunami. Although the 2013 Warsaw conference has attempted to resolve this issue by pledging $200 million from developed states to developing countries in order to help them deal with crises and implement adaptation or mitigation strategies, there has been no agreement on where the funds will come from and it will only be implemented partly by 2020.

On the other hand, there are several additional factors that have blocked environmental policy. The first of these is the tragedy of the commons in which a collective resource is abused by individuals and states for self-interest despite the fact that it is not in the interest of the group in the long term. States try to benefit from the environment whilst causing as little cost as possible, causing the free riler problem. It was a concept devised by Garrett Hardin and he stated that 'Freedom in a Commons brings ruin to all'. This problem would have to be combated by international cooperation.
from bodies like the UN and EU. Examples of the tragedy of the commons include overfishing in Spain, devastation of salmon fishing in Russia, and logging in the Amazon.

Moreover, another key factor that restricts environmental policy creation is the radical vs reform debate. Radicals and deep ecologists propose the use of mitigation strategies that change society in order to try and stop or slow down climate change. Mitigation strategies include wider use of public transport, more emphasis on renewable energy sources, and switching from coal to gas. Alternatively, reformists argue in favour of adaptation strategies. Shallow ecologists believe in sustainable development and that human ingenuity will help to reduce environmental degradation. Key examples of adaptation strategies include the relocation of crops and settlements and the construction of dams and flood barriers.

In conclusion, environmental policy has largely been blocked by the conflict between developed and developing states, as illustrated by the Kyoto Conference in 1997, Copenhagen in
There is a discussion on responsibility for outsourcing as well as the more common argument that the global North is the cause of the problem and has reaped the benefit of this. There is a pleasing mixture of knowledge and analysis of elements such as the Tragedy of the Commons debate and the reformist radical debate also as the candidate moves beyond the developed and developing states conflict.
Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

- Centres should refer to the report on the 3D paper and the comments relating to the need to focus on the 4 types of marks which make up the 45 mark longer questions.
- Look at aiming to secure high marks for your analysis, communication and synoptic skills by checking the AO1 knowledge and understanding in the specifications.
- Ensure that you remain relevant throughout your response so that you can analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations.
- Ensure that you can identify competing viewpoints or perspectives.
- Check that you construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
- Centres and candidates should refer to the comments relating to the importance of the guidance document produced in the previous report.
Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx