

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Centre Number

Candidate Number

**Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE**

**Tuesday 23 May 2023**

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours)

Paper  
reference

**9PL0/01**

**Politics**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas**

**You must have:**

Source Booklet (enclosed)

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 **two** sections: you must answer **three** questions
  - in Section A answer **either** 1(a) **or** 1(b) **and then either** 2(a) **or** 2(b)
  - in Section B answer **either** 3(a) **or** 3(b).
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
  - *there may be more space than you need.*

### Information

- The total mark for this paper is 84.
- 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.

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## SECTION A

### Political Participation

Answer ONE question from EITHER Question 1(a) OR Question 1(b) on page 2  
and then answer ONE question from EITHER Question 2(a) OR Question 2(b) on page 10.

#### EITHER

Look at Source 1(a) in the source booklet.

- 1 (a) Using the source, evaluate the view that in 1997 the election was lost by the governing party rather than it being won by the Labour opposition.

*In your response you must:*

- *compare and contrast different opinions in the sources*
- *examine and debate these views in a balanced way*
- *analyse and evaluate **only** the information presented in the sources.*

(30)

#### OR

Look at Source 1(b) in the source booklet.

- (b) Using the source, evaluate the view that the UK has a democratic deficit.

*In your response you must:*

- *compare and contrast different opinions in the sources*
- *examine and debate these views in a balanced way*
- *analyse and evaluate **only** the information presented in the sources.*

(30)

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**QUESTION 2 BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE.**



**AND EITHER**

- 2 (a) Evaluate the view that referendums held in the UK since 1997 have brought more disadvantages than advantages.

*You must consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.*

(30)

**OR**

- (b) Evaluate the view that the current funding of political parties in the UK requires reform.

*You must consider this view and the alternative to this view in a balanced way.*

(30)

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

Chosen question number:    **Question 2(a)**        **Question 2(b)**   

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 60 MARKS





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**SECTION B BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE.**



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**SECTION B**

**Core Political Ideas**

**Answer ONE question from EITHER Question 3(a) OR Question 3(b).**

**EITHER**

**3** (a) To what extent does liberalism have a fear of the state?

*You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider both sides in a balanced way.*

(24)

**OR**

(b) To what extent does the Third Way effectively abandon socialist principles?

*You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider both sides in a balanced way.*

(24)

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**(Total for Question 3 = 24 marks)**

**TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS**  
**TOTAL FOR PAPER = 84 MARKS**





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Paper  
reference

**9PL0/01**

## **Politics**

**Advanced**

**PAPER 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas**

### **Source Booklet**

**Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.**

*Turn over* ►

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## SECTION A

### Political Participation

#### Source 1 (a)

Source 1(a) shows how in May 1997 the Labour Party, headed by Tony Blair, won the General Election after 18 years of Conservative rule. Different perspectives on the election are given by *The Guardian* and the President of the Liberal Democrats, Mark Pack.

#### The Guardian

Electoral mistakes had been learned by Labour when in opposition, it was aware of faults in previous campaigns. Importantly, it had now got the media on side, producing a far less hostile press. The party was unified with no major issues splitting them to cause divisions. Labour ran a slick and well-managed campaign which appealed to many and was inclusive. The campaign focused on the core issues which mattered to the electorate, and which shaped party policy. The electorate trusted Labour and had economic faith in them. The country saw a need to head into new policy areas avoided for too long, such as constitutional reform and recognition of key human rights. The party had rebranded itself as New Labour, this was a transformational move which won widespread support. The electorate were looking forward and voted for Labour for radical change.

#### Mark Pack

The main reason for Labour success in 1997 was the Conservative Party's failure in office. The electorate witnessed a governing party split and divided over the issue of Europe. It saw a government that seemed out of touch with ordinary people. A series of scandals rocked the party, and it was damaged by sleaze. There was a failure to see the economic insecurity felt by many and failure on economic issues. Furthermore, 1997 did not bring in a huge range of new policy. Labour accepted the Thatcherite legacy on free markets and continued with economic plans set by the Conservatives. Policy was not a vote winner for Labour rather it was the negative image of the Conservative Party. The Conservatives failed to inspire the electorate. Rather than looking forward, the electorate looked back and saw a series of mistakes and decided to punish the Conservatives.

(Source: Mark Pack perspective: <https://www.markpack.org.uk/4875/why-wasnt-it-the-economy-stupid-in-1997/>)



## Source 1 (b)

Source 1(b) shows how opinions vary as to the condition and health of democracy in the UK. Chloe Smith, a former government minister, argues that democracy is doing well. However, the pressure group Unlock Democracy argues against this view.

### Chloe Smith

Our democracy is highly regarded as it provides genuine political debate and offers real choice to the electorate. It is a system so healthy that the people can and do regularly remove governments and elect new ones who then deliver radical change. Our democracy ensures clear accountability of our elected representatives. It protects rights, develops responsibility, encourages trade, and promotes tolerance. Our democracy has produced stability and consensus. Stability given that there is no demand for a change in the system and consensus in that disputes are settled by agreement. It builds a bond of trust in the institutions and our method of government. Our elections function perfectly well in being free, fair, and open. In particular we have a free media which can and does hold governments to account. Our democracy is strong, it is not in deficit.

### Unlock Democracy

Democracy in the UK is in danger. There is a clear democratic deficit which emerges. The UK has a problem of legitimacy as governments are elected on minority votes, as are many MPs in their constituencies. The current system used to elect our MPs is broken and unfair. It must be replaced by a system of proportional representation which more accurately reflects how the country voted. Those who are elected need to be held more accountable. Politicians have too much power over individual rights, and they erode them at will. Greater protection is required. Furthermore, voters are disengaged from politics which creates a participation crisis. Ordinary people must become more involved in decisions and events which affect them: only then will real democracy be created. The UK must urgently reform the current democratic system.

(Source: Chloe Smith section © Crown Copyright  
and Unlock Democracy section source from: <https://unlockdemocracy.org.uk/vision>)

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