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Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2018

Pearson Edexcel GCE in
Government and Politics (6GP03)
Paper 3D

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Summer 2018

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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

No. 1	Distinguish between cultural and economic globalisation.
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Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

Globalisation is the widening, deepening and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness. Cultural globalisation is the process whereby information, commodities and images that have been produced in one part of the world enter into a global flow that tends to 'flatten out' cultural differences between nations, regions and individuals.

- Cultural globalisation may lead to the emergence of a shared 'monoculture' or universalisation in areas such as music, celebrities, language, food and lifestyle. Cultural globalisation has been linked to Americanisation partly based on US style consumer capitalism, which is different from but has certain connections with elements of economic globalisation.
- Economic globalisation refers to the process whereby all national economies have, to a greater or lesser extent, been absorbed into an interlocking global economy. There are features such as the dominance of a US style consumer capitalism linked to the emergence of international financial institutions such as the IMF, World Bank and WTO. This is a clear difference from cultural.
- The growing importance of transnational corporations and the emergence of regional trading bodies are further features of economic rather than cultural globalisation.
- Candidates may explain how each type of globalisation covers a different aspect of global politics and other differences, including the perceived impact, depth, consequence for state sovereignty and wider significance of each type of globalisation.

A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:

A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

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LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p><i>Level 3</i> (11-15 marks)</p>	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p><i>Level 2</i> (6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p><i>Level 1</i> (0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 2	Explain the significance of regionalism for global politics.
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Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

Regionalism is the theory or practice of coordinating social, economic or political activities within a geographical region comprising a number of states. Regional integration and cooperation takes place for a number of reasons, which include military, economic, political and cultural.

- The impact of regionalism on state sovereignty may be of some significance, particularly if regionalism involves supranationalism as it does in parts of the European Union. This impact is reduced in regional bodies that have a lower level of integration like the African Union but is still a significance.
- Regionalism may be a response to globalisation, particularly economic globalisation, and may provide member states with a greater degree of control in constraining globalisation. Regionalism may allow members to strengthen their position in the global market. This response may be brought about by both protectionist and competitive impulses and is clearly significant.
- Regionalism may represent a desire for greater security or for greater political influence among member states. It could be argued that this may lead to aggressive regionalism, which will bring regional blocs into conflict. Regionalism may enhance cultural conflict which is significant
- The significance of regionalism may be that it represents a further step towards global governance or even world government.

A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:

A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 3	Is Russia a superpower?
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Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

The term superpower was first used by William Fox in 1944 and was applied to a power that is more than a traditional great power. Fox described a superpower as possessing great power 'plus great mobility of power'.

- The term, though still used today, tends to be of historical rather than conceptual significance with a focus on the United States and Soviet Union and their rivalry during the Cold War period, therefore not a superpower.
- Russia hasn't the global reach of the Soviet Union or the ideological significance. Russia is of economic significance with gas and oil supplies but has suffered from sanctions imposed by the EU and others, therefore not a superpower.
- Military strength and capability was, and would appear to remain, a central characteristic of a superpower with an atomic bomb capability at the forefront of the criteria allied with a delivery capability on a wide, if not, global scale. Russia maintains a significant military power through a nuclear arsenal with global reach. It has aircraft carrier ability and has been involved in conflict in Syria and Ukraine – Crimea, therefore possibly a superpower.
- Other characteristics remain or have become apt in any criteria applied to potential superpowers. This would include structural power in key international organisations such as the UN Security Council, which Russia has, or possibly even the international financial organisations, which Russia lacks, therefore both arguments for and against being a superpower.

A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:

A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 4	Assess the main criticisms of the World Trade Organisation.
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Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

The aims and philosophy of the WTO. The WTO has a commitment to free trade, which may widen economic inequalities by giving dominant powers access to the markets of weak states while having little to fear themselves from foreign competition. This philosophy is based on global markets above local needs and is driven by profit rather than stability and workers' rights. WTO supporters may argue that free trade benefits all states.

- Lack of democracy and favouring the rich and powerful states. Protectionist practices and policies in the developed North, such as the common agricultural policy, have been tolerated while criticised in the South. WTO supporters explain that the WTO has attempted repeatedly to remove these, clear criticism.
- Indifference to the impact of free trade on child labour and health in certain states. Human rights activists argue the WTO should take account of repressive regimes and could be used as a force for change, clear criticism.
- Environmentalists argue free trade tends to weaken environmental protection and preservation. The WTO's principles fail to take into account the environmental impact of free trade and economic restructuring although the WTO has a primary focus on trade rather than the environment, clear criticism.
- Decision making and negotiation can be very slow, as seen in the Uruguay and Doha rounds, and the WTO has been accused of lacking democratic accountability as hearings are closed to public and media. The WTO has also been accused of undermining state sovereignty as an element of economic globalisation, although states are not forced to become members, but still a clear criticism.

A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:

A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

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LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 5	Using examples, explain the differences between unipolarity and multipolarity.
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Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

The period following the demise of the Soviet Union left the United States as, arguably, the sole dominant actor in a unipolar system. There is a view that the West operates as a single dominant pole. The dominant state may act as a benign hegemon, able to settle disputes and use dominance to avoid war. There are few constraints on the dominant state, which will be able to establish rules for the global economy that may provide a degree of financial stability.

- Unipolarity may however allow a predatory hegemon to take advantage of dominance by pursuing an aggressive foreign policy, which may breed resentment, anger and hostility among other states. George Bush received such criticism, arguably unlike in a multipolar system.
- The latter years of the 20th century and the early 21st century period may be described as multipolar. The rise of China, particularly in economic terms, a resurgent Russia, economically powerful Japan and EU represent alternative poles. An alternative path to multipolarity may include a more isolationist US under Donald Trump reducing the global significance of the US and leaving no clear hegemon to dominate, unlike unipolarity.
- There is a view that multipolarity provides an uncertainty and instability that may result in increased likelihood of conflict, (arguably pre WW2) arguably unlike unipolarity (post 1989).
- There is a view that multipolarity encourages multilateralism and cooperation (arguably in recent years) and that the consequence of this is an increased likelihood of peace, integration and harmony, arguably unlike unipolarity (post 1989).

A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:

A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

LEVELS	DESCRIPTORS
<p>Level 3 (11-15 marks)</p>	<p>Good to excellent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 2 (6-10 marks)</p>	<p>Limited to sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary.
<p>Level 1 (0-5 marks)</p>	<p>Very poor to weak:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates. • ability to analyse and explain political information, arguments and explanations. • ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary.

No. 6	‘The process of European integration is in danger of unravelling.’ Discuss.
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Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

- The European Union has endured, grown and prospered despite accusations of unravelling. The single market has provided opportunities for trade. The euro is a significant global currency. The single market has boosted trade and provided prosperity, which suggests that the EU is unlikely to unravel.
- The EU has faced numerous challenges but has endured and found common ground between members despite numerous accusations of unravelling.
- The EU has become a powerful entity in global politics with involvement in a number of global institutions and forums. The EU has a leading role in the ICC, climate change conferences and is a recognised body in G7/G20 and at the World Trade Organisation. The EU has provided opportunity for members to enhance their role in global politics in areas such as imposition of economic sanctions against Russia and others contrary to the unravelling argument.
- The EU always appears able to resolve differences between member states over issues such as judicial control, widening versus deepening generally and foreign policy through mechanisms such as QMV within the Council of Ministers. Member states always seem to see the value of the institution as overriding any temporary challenges, making unravelling unlikely.

- The nation state is considered too powerful and resistant to allow for the continued existence of a regional body committed to ever closer union. There are problems integrating more and more member states with diverse interests, culture and economies. The 2004 enlargement has been a particular challenge for those seeking integration. Expansion has had a significant impact on decision making as the EU tries to bring together different national and political interests suggesting possible unravelling.
- The eurozone crisis highlights problems with monetary union. The one size fits all policy adopted by the central bank through a common interest rate and rules relating to deficit size has weakened member states’ ability to take unilateral action to resolve their economic difficulties. Disagreements over economic policy, bailouts of Greece and others provide evidence of unravelling.
- The immigration issues arising partly as a consequence of war in Syria has created rifts between member states in areas such as free movement of people, suggesting unravelling.
- The growth of euroscepticism at nation state level has become apparent through representation for EU sceptic parties in national governments and within the EU parliament. The referendum on EU membership 2016 is a sign that scepticism about the EU is resilient and supporting the idea of an unravelling.

A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features:

A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

AO1	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
AO2	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
AO2	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions

AO3	Communication and coherence
<i>Level 3</i> (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
<i>Level 2</i> (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary
<i>Level 1</i> (0-3 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

No. 7	To what extent does the structure of the United Nations undermine its effectiveness?
Indicative content (<i>this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points</i>)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Security Council violates the principle of equality and is outdated. Membership is controversial. The Veto concentrates power and allows the UN to avoid action in certain conflicts which undermines effectiveness. • The UN has struggled to adapt to new issues such as nuclear proliferation, global terrorism and pollution and the ability of the UN to act has been hampered by the original respect of state sovereignty in the UN Charter. This suggests an inflexible, structurally flawed and ineffective organisation. • The General Assembly (GA) is considered an ineffective talking shop by many. There are criticisms of the one state one vote model and the group voting that tends to take place. This may represent a structural flaw. • The Economic and Social Council is underfunded. Outbreaks of disease and growing refugee problems indicate structural strain and weakness. The UN budget is squeezed, many contributions are voluntary and many states are behind on contributions. Funding restrictions may represent a structural flaw. • Sovereignty impacts on the performance of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the Secretariat, including the Secretary General, appears to lack the power and ability to coordinate the actions of the institution in an effective manner. <p style="text-align: center;">-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Nations (UN) structure has survived since 1945. The Security Council and Veto ensure that frivolous resolutions are unlikely to be passed and the P5 states often act on behalf of other states. The UN brings global issues to discussion and debate and has some success in conflict resolution and peace-building, suggesting effectiveness. • The existing structure has been able to adapt to new issues and has success in attempting to resolve newer global issues like global warming and nuclear proliferation (IPCC and IAEA), suggesting effectiveness. • The success and failure of the UN is dependent more on global politics than the structure of the UN. The overuse of the Veto during the Cold War was a useful safeguard against a possible clash between the bipolar competitors rather than a structural weakness, suggesting an effectiveness. • The General Assembly provides an essential forum for debate and diplomacy, suggesting effectiveness. • The Economic and Social Council has carried out vital and effective work in areas such as protection of children, refugees, health provision and poverty reduction, and the ICJ can be effective where two states agree that the ICJ should be able to pass judgement and is an invaluable first step toward providing global judicial control, suggesting effectiveness. <p>A threshold Level 2 response will typically exhibit the following features: A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:</p>	

AO1	Knowledge and understanding
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
AO2	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
AO2	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a reliable awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and a little awareness of how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions

AO3	Communication and coherence
<i>Level 3</i> (7-9 marks)	Good to excellent ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making good use of appropriate vocabulary
<i>Level 2</i> (4-6 marks)	Limited to sound ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making some use of appropriate vocabulary
<i>Level 1</i> (0-3 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to construct and communicate coherent arguments, making little or no use of appropriate vocabulary

No. 8

'Realism provides a more convincing perspective on global politics than liberalism' Discuss.

Indicative content (*this is not an exhaustive account of relevant points*)

- Realism considers human nature to be fixed. Humans are self-seeking and states replicate this as they pursue self-interest at the expense of others. The continued existence of global poverty and global problems, unresolved due to the tragedy of the commons and insistence on continued state sovereignty, points to the value of realism in explaining global politics.
- Anarchy is inevitable as states pursue self-interest with no higher authority than the sovereign state. No form of world government can be formed as states will remain the most important actors on the world stage. Even where international institutions exist they tend to be formed on the basis of state sovereignty rather than true supranational institutions, supporting realism.
- States prioritise survival and pursue security through the use of military means, ensuring a tendency towards war and conflict. The security dilemma is evidenced through the continued development of military capability and other forms of hard power, supporting the realist view.
- Nuclear weapons proliferation proves that states still prefer self-help to reliance on international institutions and bodies. Conflict continues to play a part in global politics whether through trade war, asymmetric wars or tensions between states or regional bodies, supporting the realist view.

- Liberalism stresses the significance of moral values and ideals and is optimistic about the prospects for international peace. The spread of the consideration of human rights and of international courts, tribunals and humanitarian intervention all appears to support this perspective.
- Humans are considered to be governed by reason and capable of cooperation and this is replicated in the society of states and evidenced through political globalisation with a spread of international organisations such as the United Nations. This may be convincing evidence to support the liberal perspective.
- Liberalism sees the strengthening of international law and the spread of free trade as inevitable steps towards the creation of a peaceful world with mutual benefit and general prosperity for all. The emergence of international financial institutions such as the IMF and WTO appears to support this view.
- A balance of interests will develop amongst states and states can exist in a condition of peace. Complex interdependence can be evidenced through joint action to resolve issues such as global pandemics, climate change and nuclear proliferation. A shift towards regionalism further supports the view that states are willing to pool or even surrender sovereignty for mutual benefit. War appears less likely in zones of peace based on the spread of democratic values, supporting the liberal perspective.

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A threshold Level 3 response will typically exhibit the following features:

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Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories or debates
AO2	Intellectual skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 2 (5-8 marks)	Limited to sound ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
Level 1 (0-4 marks)	Very poor to weak ability to analyse and evaluate political information, arguments and explanations
AO2	Synoptic skills
Level 3 (9-12 marks)	Good to excellent ability to identify competing viewpoints or perspectives, and clear insight into how they affect the interpretation of political events or issues and shape conclusions
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AO3	Communication and coherence
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