Candidate 1 evidence

1a.

There are many ways in which parliament are able to check the power of government. This essay will cover three of these methods, including select commities, prime minister question time and votes in house of commons. Overall, the satement that parliament is limited in its ability to check the power of the government is largely inaccurate.

One way in which parliament is able to check the power of the government is through Select Committees. These are made up of cross party representatives from positions, with the role of a select committee being to strutinise government areas and come together to put propositions in within that specific issue. For example, Yvette Cooper was home secretary in 2017, and was later put into the slect committe of home affairs. This was useful because it meant that she was specialised in this area so could provide useful information and could scrutinise her former role effective through her expertise, resulting in a more effective outcome. Additionally, because there are numerous parties involved, it means that there are many viewpoints, menaing the MPs can come together to an agreement and negotiate to get the best outcome possible. For example, around 40% of propositions are successful. This means that there is a fairly high chance of change being made which makes it more effective. However, this is less effective because there are usually representatives from the governing party. this would result in MPs being less likely to scrutinise the government because they are members of that party. For example, Labour MPs are less likely to scrutinise the government within a slect committee because they are in power. This would therefore mean that less progress occurs because the ewhole point is to scrutinise but many MPs within that committee may not do so.

In evaluation, despite the fact that certain MPs may not scrutinise the government because they may be members of the party in power, select committees are largely effective because they are able to scrutinise certain areas in detail, as well as make change because of the high chance that they would do so.

Another way in which parliament can check the power of the government is through Prime Minster Questions (PMQs). This occurs every wednesday, and is where the prime minister faces questions from MPs, starting from the leader of the opposition, and working its way around MPs who wish to question the prime minister. It is also effective because it scrutinises the prime minister's efforts at leading the country, which gives the

opposition the chance to pick apart the government in order to bring attention to these issues, as well as showing what they could do better. For example, in 2025, Kemi Badenoch, the leader of the conservatives, questioned Keir Starmer on the falling aptitude in english and maths across the country. This was effective because it meant that the opposition party was able to bring attention to a prevalent issue facing the country whilst also putting pressure on the government to sort the issue out, making the country better as a result and holding them to account. However, this is less effective because PMQs often turns into a boxing match between the prime minister and leader of opposition to humiliate eachothr rather than to bring to light a prevalent issue. this therefore means it ends up being less productive and doesnt actually check the power of the government because real issues are rarely raised, rather than small personal details which dont have any benefit. Additionally, back benchers of the governing pary often waste questions by praising the prime minister. this is less effective because it doesnt scrutinise effectively and doesnt bring an issue to light, but rather brings a success of the government which doesnt result in change.

In evaluation, despite the fact that PMQs raises prevalent issues in the UK, the majority of it is spent as a show of fued between the leaders, therefore it is less effective because little change will be made, and the power of the government is not checked effectively.

Another way in which parliament can check the power of the government is through votes in the house of commons. This is where a bill or proposition is put in place, and the house of commons will vote on whether it should be passed or not. It is effective because it means that everyone gets a say, not just the government, which provides a fairer system which is more democratic. it also means that MPs can represent their constituents best interests, voting in a way which would best benefit them. for example, MPs voted against theresa may's brexit deal in 2019. this is effective because it meant that MPs democratically voted which provided fair representation accross the country as MPs voted so that they could serve their constituents. However, this is less effective because of the role of party whips. These are selected members of each political party who willmake sure that every MP votes in the way that the party intends to. for example, the labour party whip would have made sure that people voted against theresa mays brexit deal in 2019 to ensure she lost it. This is less effexctive because people often dont vote according to their personal values or their constituents interests because they have to vote according to their party whips demand, resulting in an inaccurate result.

In evaluation, despite the fact that Party whips rig the votes in the house of commons, it is still a very effective way of checking the power of government because they are able to democratically come to a decision judging by what the country wants, which means that the government arent able to pass any bill they like because it has to be passed in parliament first.

In conclusion, despite the fact that PMQs has its downsides such as lack of real impact being made, it still results in change happening. this, together with votes in the house of commons and select committies results in a huge impact to how decisions are made, therefore it is largely effective in checking the power of government.

2c.

Crime in the UK affects numerous aspects massively, impacting victims, offenders, and the families of victims and offenders. Overall, the group most affectefd by crime is victims.

Victims are affected by crime the most. With reference to burglary, it has huge short and long term impacts. One short term physical impact is that it often results in huge financial costs to the victim. For example, the mean average cost per burglary in the UK is £2800. This results in huge financial strain as this huge sum could put people into debt, especially because the majority of burglaries occur in the most deprived areas, with them having a 3% chance of burglary compared to 1% in the least deprived. This causes stress and will have very negative impacts on the victims of burglaries. Additionally, burglaries cause long term emotional issues. An example of this is that around 65% of people developed difficulty sleeping at night. This is because people develop huge amounts of fear after being burgled as they are scared it will happen again, as well as people developing constant anxiety because of it which will chew into peoples lives as a whole. Additionally, violent crime often results in severe injury or death to the victim. For example, 41% of violent crime victims sustained physical injury in 2024. This shows that it takes huge physical tolls on individuals and will result in serious complications, or even death.

In evaluation, crime impacts victims the most out of any group. this is because they are direclty affected by it and often face it unexpectedly, resulting in massive problems that they have to deal with.

Another group affected by crime are the offenders. Offenders usually face punishments such as imprisonment, which takes huge mental and physical toll on the prisoner. This is because prison is extremely dangerous, with 1 in 3 male prisoners reporting being victims of assault whislt in prison. This means that prisoners often resort to more crime in prison to defend themselves which impacts their mental health massively causing severe depression, ruining the quality of life of many individuals. Additionally, offenders with criminal records often face challenegs with employment. For example, only 21% of ex convicts are in employment 6 months after being released. This results in many released prisoners falling into poverty which may result in them reoffending, or being pushed into homelessness which negatively impacts them. As well as this, offenders with the correct entry requirements to get into university are often rejected because of their criminal record. For example, before 2018, individuals had to check a box saying if they have a criminal record, which would almost always result in rejection. This means that should an individual commit any minor crime, their access to further education sugnificantly decreases and will result in struggles with future employment as well.

In evaluation, offenders face hugely negative impacts through committing crime, often developing mental health issues and falling into poverty, however victims are more impacted because they are directly affected by offenders and criminal activity, whereas offenders face impacts through the consequences of their own actions.

Another group impacted by crime is the families of victims and offenders. One way in which families of victims face trouble is through the loss of a loved one. families of victims of violent crime may face the death of their family member because of a murder. this will result in severe emotional trauma suffered by families. for example, depression, as well as an increase in fear and anxiety forming from these events. Additionally, families of victims may face huge financial pressures. For example, the cost of a funeral usually exceeds £5000. This will result in families having to fork out huge sums of money for te murder of a family member, resulting in debt likely occuring. The impact on families of offenders is also high. when there is imprisonment within a family, it has drastic effects on children. For example, only 1 in 20 children whos mother is sent to prison is allowed to remain within the family home. this will result in children being without their parents and likley ending up with an adverse childhood experience which will impact their future and mental state massively.

In evaluation, the impact of crime on families is enormous, with huge consequesnces to loved ones and children as well, with crime having knock on effects on the families of

individuals who were victims of crime as well as families of individulas who committed crime. Despite this, victims of crime face the most impact because they are dirwctly affected by crime and are the ones who either face the burden or die as a result of crime.

In conclusion, victims are the group most affected by crime. This is because despite the impact that crime has on families andf offenders, they face the impact as a side effect to the impact that the victim themself faced.

3b. the world power i have studied is the USA

One way the US has international influence over other countries is through politics. The US is a member of the united nations security council prominent 5. they are members alongside Russia, the UK, France and China. Here they are able to come together to ensure peace in the world and solve global conflicts. Permanent 5 members are granted the veto power. For example, the US used its veto power to oppose a ceasefire in Gaza in 2024. This gives them political influence because they are able to decide whether a decision goes ahead or not by saying no to it, which means they can oppose anything they disagree with and stop it from happening, therefore they have huge amounts of power. However, Russia also has veto power. For example, Russia used its veto to stop Syria facing sactions for their ongoing human rights violations in 2023, which the US voted in favour of doing. This lessens the power of the US because when they vote in favour of something going ahead, any one of the permanent 5 members could effectively stop them from doing it, therefore they dont have complete influence.

Another way in which the US has international influence is through the military. The US has the second largest military in the world and is the largest spender on its defence. It is also a member of NATO. An example of the US using its military infuence on NATO was in 2025 when they threatened to leave if other countries didnt raise their military spending to 2% of GDP, with countries such as the UK and Spain agreeing. This gives the US military influence because it means that they are able to use the fact that their military is among the largest and the most advanced in the world to get their allies to contribute more to their spending as they spend far more than other countries, meaning they can effectively tell them to do something because they could threaten to cut their NATO funding wnich would cripple the organisation. However, this is less effective because many countries within NATO refused to comply with the 2% target. For example, Italy and Canada did not raise theirs to 2% of GDP. This means that they dont have full control to tell countries what to do because they merely use threats but rarely act on anything extreme, meaning

countries dont always comply. Additionally, the US has one of the most powerful nuclear arsenals in the world. For example, the US has around 5200 nuclear warheads. this gives them influence because it means that they are able to use their nuclear power as a deterrence to other countries as they could annihilate any country with their nuclear weapons.

Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION

Section 1

Q1 - C

Introduction

In this essay we will explore, the methods that pressure groups use and how they determine their ability to successfully influence government decision-making. Through protests, social-media, petitions and other methods.

P1

One method many pressure groups use is protests, these come in ~~many~~ many forms such a ~~large~~ large public protest or a smaller protest done by members of the ~~pressure~~ pressure group. For example groups such as Just Stop oil a now disbanded group, would do many of their protests by disrupting public life, through lying on roads, chaining themselfs

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to things and in one instance gluieng themselfs to a painting. These methods are concidered by many as too agressive. However these partys belive that this is the best way to get the Ukgovernments attention. This method is largely ineffective (in changing decision making) as the UK gov does not tend to respond to stunts like these and use their power to end these protests. For example before a large protest was due to start the gov put a rush order for cable ties to be concidered a threat if they were found in someones posesion. This caused protesters to be aressted for owning cableties at the protest no matter what they were for. Causing the leader of the protest

to be aressed.

Social media is another method pressure groups can take. By posting short form content/adds on social media the can target the audience that's most likley to listen to them's Young people. Many pressure groups use social media to build their following up for their cause. However this has not been shown to be a overly effective way in effecting the Ukgovs decision-making, as it creates very little pysical threat towards the gov. Though it is still a good way for groups to promote ~~theme~~ selfs and the actions ~~that~~ they are taking so could have some influence in the future.

Another ~~[illegible]~~ method pressure groups can use is targeting ~~[illegible]~~ infrastucture/public infastructure though this is a drasic mesure some pressure groups ~~[illegible]~~ have ~~[illegible]~~ been known to for example burning down labs that were used for animal testing or ~~[illegible]~~ chaining themselft to public buildings like courts, parliment and other public places. This is not the most ~~effective~~ way ~~[illegible]~~ of alterizing the UKgovs desision making however the largly aggresive attacks to forse them to ~~[illegible]~~ achalage the group. This method can also damage their public standing as many then concider the groups dangerous to society. This opens up a opertunity

for the gov to brand them as a terrorist group ~~which~~ which they have attempted before.

Finaly the best method a pressure group could use is trying to become an insider group to the UK gov. Goverment is more likely to work directly with the group if they all ~~for~~ work together inside the gov. Not going ~~agei~~ them.

In Conclusion ~~pressure~~ pressure groups use many methods to atempt to influence the UK goverment with proses social media campaigns and ~~tar~~ targeting public infrastiucture all working to an extent with the best way being sucking up to the UK governments leaders.

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Section 2

Q2 - Part A - QA

In the Uk there are many factors that contribute to wealth inequalities, some of these factors are more important than others such as age, geneder, class, and location

One factor that largly effects wealth inequalities is age. This factor widley effects everybody with being a younger person drastically effecting wealth inequalities. In the Uk it is becoming increasingly dificult to get a job with most positions already being full. every year as a new rounel of people turn 18 there are less and less jobs for them. This is creating a poorer younger generation - creating wealth inequa-

lytys brought the country. However this may not be the most important factor as unemployment rates are lower then the UK gov target.

Another factor largly effecting inequalitys is class. In someones lifetime they are more litley to stay in the class they were born in than move up. Class can create devides emeong people who are living the exact same as it is based on job. role. This is not an effective way of looking at society. This creates wealth inequalitys. Meking if not the most important factor.

One factor that widly effects Wealth inequalitys in location.

where someone live can widely effect their life expectancy, and access to education. Areas with high poverty may struggle to prioritise education for young people compared to somewhere that can this can create wealth inequality as, as these young people move up through the education system the people from poorer area may struggle to continue on to higher education or move on to a high paying job this links to social class as if unable to move on to a high paying job people from poorer areas become more likely to stay in the same class or move down.

A finall factor that largly effects wealth inequalitys in geneder. Despite there being discrimination laws against treating women diferenty in the work place, it still happens. Women face many problems in the work place compare to men. Being passed up for promotions due to pregnancy, women being triple as likly to become care givers if needed in family situations. This creates wealth inequalitys between men and women. This factor is the most important went talking about causes as it effects the larges group of people - Half the population.

In conclusion there are many factors causing income and wealth inequalitys, with age, geneder,

class and location all causing inequalitys. However after concideration gender is the most important factor contributing to wealth inequalitys.

Section 3 - 12marker

Q3 - Part D - QC

The world issue I have studdied is Underdevelopment. and the impact of the issue on individuals familys and communties.

Underdevelopment can have a largie impact on idividuals. In many under developed countrys their is a problem with diseases such as HIV-Aids and Malaria. In underdeveloped sub-saharan countrys the likyhood of you contracting

these diseases. As these countrys have less acces to health care and vaccines the death rate from these diseases are much higher, this creates a big problem for inelivivals.

Underdevelopment also widey effects familys, countrys with a lack of infrastructor such as houses, hospitals and schools create a big problem for familys as no roof over their head and a lack of education to get a good job leaves them in a vaunrable State. For example places in the DRC that are rung by gangs are very dangerous and infrasturcture in damageed in gemey fights meaking familys homes unsafe.

Finaly underdevelopmend also has a large impact on communitys as armed conflict and corupt governments can displace whole communitys from their homes. For example In Nigeria, the makoko slum is the biggest in the word holding thousands of people however in this slum whole communitys are subject to poor living conditions that are ~~unsanitary~~ un-sanitary to live in. In early 2026 the slum was destroyed by the gov for "Sanitation" purposes showing how a corupt gov can displace whole communitys

In Conclusion a wide range of thinys from diseases to armed conflict and corupt gov's

all contribute to the impact of underdevelopment on individuals, families and communities.

Candidate 3 evidence

1. C)

Pressure groups can use a few different methods to influence government decision making, these methos can be lobbying, petitions and consultations. Pressure groups will use these methods to try to influence the government into making a decision regarding different laws, however some of these methods can also show public interest in different issues and that can also have an effect on the government. This essay will show the variety of methods pressure groups use, and that petitions are most effective at influencing government decision making.

One method pressure groups use is lobbying. This is when they lobby the government for a meeting with them to discuss their opinions and hopes for government decisions in the future, these can be effective due to these meetings being face to face, which can allow for easier decision making and compromises to be made. For example, RNIB, a pressure group advocating for blind people, lobbied the government for a meeting about allowing disabled voters to vote online, this was discussed with the government and they later rejected the idea. This shows that lobbying can be effective however it is not always as if a government has no intention of making any changes about a particular issue, or its not on their agenda for something they already want to look at, they can simply ignore meeting proposals entirely, politicians are able to ignore things like this due to them being busy people however sometimes they are just not interested. The government can also meet with pressure groups if they issue was already something they were going to change, allowing the issue to be talked about and a change to be brought in as well as the government now looking as if they have listened to the general public. For example, in 2024 the end-of-life bill was being looked at to be brough in, after a pressure group had lobbied for meetings and brought the issue up to the government, when it was something, they were planning to look at anyway. This shows that the government does listen to lobbying sometimes, when it can benefit them in some way. Overall, lobbying can be an effective way that pressure groups can use to influence government decision making, however it is not the most effective due to the fact that the government can just ignore specific requests to meet.

Another method pressure groups use is petitions. This is when a pressure group uses petitions to gain interest on an issue and eventually take it to the government, petitions can gauge interest from the general public as well as people within the pressure group so it allows for a stronger argument for changes to be made within the government. Once a petition reaches a certain number of signatures, the government then has to look at it, which is good as they cannot ignore it, however they do not need to act on the issue. For example, a petition about bringing in more protection to police dogs and horses, after a police dog called Finn was stabbed reached over 130,000 signatures, therefor a new law was brought in to protect police animals. This shows that petitions with a lot of public interest can be effective as they show the government what the public thinks as well as the pressure group that started it. Governments may act or not act on petitions because they want to make their party look good, by bringing in a new law that a lot of people may agree or disagree with they may bring in new voters or deter other voters, so many parties will value public opinion as well as expert opinion. However, petitions can be slightly ineffective as they may not reach enough signatures or the government may just ignore them, governments can ignore petitions or not act on them, which then creates no change for the

issue being discussed. This means that the hard work the pressure group has put in to push out the petition to gain enough interest and to get it to the government has gone to waste and it is not then brought up for change, even if the pressure group is experts with the issue being discussed, If the government is not interested then they will not act on it. For example, a pressure group called the law society, had a petition out and brought it to the government where they ignored it, and chose to do nothing about it. This shows that petitions can be effective at helping to get issues fixed, but only if the government is interested in helping these causes, if not then there is no changes made to what is in place and pressure groups then have to continue pushing for change.

Another method pressure groups use is consultations. This is when the pressure group will consult different members of the public to gain public interest and opinion on different issues, these can be for many different issues and pressure groups will use focus groups, case studies, and surveys to gain opinion on the issue. They can then use this information to go to the government and show the general opinion of the country, which will hopefully have an effect on the government. Similarly, to petitions in the way that the government does not have to reply to consultations, they can again ignore it but answering and making a change will look good to future voters, so they may try to acknowledge the consultations. For example, for the end-of-life bill, the government used consultations to create that, however it has not been published yet, as the house of lords has held on to it. This shows that although pressure groups carrying out consultations may be effective in gaining public interest there is no rule to say the government has to look at their work. This can make it slightly ineffective as there is no change made to the issue they are working hard to fix. However, the consultations can also be effective to a varied extent due to the fact that the issues are on the government's agenda sometimes, so by responding to these consultations and communicating with the public, they are then looking good to the public and gaining good press, which could help them at the next election therefor they may use pressure groups consultations to their advantage to make them look good, when it was actually something they were already going to change. Overall, pressure groups carrying out consultations can be effective to some extent due to the fact that governments can look and act on the issue, which will make them look good to the public, or they may ignore it if they aren't interested in the issue that is brought up by the pressure group.

In conclusion, the methods that pressure groups use to successfully influence government decision making are effective to some extent. Lobbying can be effective if the government is interested in the problem that is being discussed, however it is ineffective if they are not interested, they can just ignore the calls for a meeting to talk about it. Consultations can also be effective when the government is wanting to target the issue, and/or make themselves look good on a run up to election time, however, they can be ineffective if the government chooses to ignore them and does not listen to what they have to say. Overall petitions are the most effective as if they reach enough signatures, the government then has to look at the petition, which is sometimes more than they will do for consultations and lobbying. Petitions can be slightly ineffective if there aren't enough signatures, and the government chooses not to look at the work carried out by the pressure group.

2. C)

Victims are the group most affected by crime to a significant extent. Crime affects many people, not just the victim however the trauma of others is often overlooked. The crime affects the offender's family and the offender's family. This can be in a few different ways; the victim or offender may have been the breadwinner of the family or may have been killed or locked away for a while. This essay will show that the victims are the group most affected by crime to a significant extent but also that families of the victim and perpetrator are also affected.

Victims are the people who the crime happens to, this could be a small crime like someone robbing a sweet from a shop or it could be a murder, these crimes are both very different, however they are both crimes that are serious and are both creating trauma in someway for the victim. It could be argued that the most serious trauma is an assault, whether on the street, or someone breaks into where you are then attacks you, you are then the victim therefor you have a significant trauma to deal with after, as well as a lack of trust for people and fear of society. If you were murdered then it would be your family who deal with the trauma of losing you, as you are dead. For example, a third of people attacked out in the street report feelings of severe anxiety and fear to go outside again, with a fifth saying they will not go out for many cases. This shows that victims have severe trauma because of attacks on them, highlighting that they may be the group most affected by crime. However, the perpetrator may also be affected, as although they chose to commit that crime, they may have been doing it for help. This might have been someone who had been in prison before and has come out with nothing and were homeless, they then might have committed a crime to then be put back in jail so they then have a warm room, bed and food guaranteed every day. Two thirds of offenders who are homeless on release from prison eventually reoffend so they are then back in prison so they survive. this can affect them from the trauma of carrying out a crime, specifically violent crimes, just so that they are able to live somewhere safe each night. Overall, victims are the group most affected by crime to some extent, however, offenders in some situations can also be impacted deeply by crime to a varied extent.

The family of victims are also severely impacted by crime. This is because of cases like murder, the family have to grieve the victim, as well as deal with the funeral and court. Funerals are difficult when someone has lived a long and happy life, so planning one for perhaps a young person who has had their life taken from them may be extremely difficult. For example, the story of Julie Reilly, a mother from Govan who was tragically killed, the police could not find her body anywhere for a couple of years, until suitcases appeared around Govan, where her dismembered body was then found. Julie had a daughter and mum, who had to go through all the court and sentencing to get justice for Julie, while grieving her death. This shows that these cases are particularly difficult for family members when they have lost someone so important to them so unexpectedly, with no idea as to where their body is. However, in some cases the family isn't always close to the victim, so it may not affect them as much as the victim. Every family situation is different, and sadly in some cases families aren't in contact, there for a crime being committed to a family member may not be a traumatic event for them where as it always would be in cases of from the victim's point of view. For example, around 70% of families related to victims in crime said they felt upset or worried when a crime had been committed to a family member, leaving roughly 30% who said they did not feel upset or worried, showing that not all families are in contact and not all people would be affected by a crime affecting a family member. Overall, although many families are in contact, some aren't and just don't want to be, so for the larger percentage of families who would be severely affected by a

crime happening to a family member, they are significantly affected by crime, however not all families would be affected by this whereas there is always a victim to a crime, there for victims are more affected than the victim's family.

The offender's family are also impacted by crime to some extent. Families are affected by crime in different ways, they are in some cases grieving the offender as they have been locked up for a long time, or in a more social matter, they are judged significantly by wider society. The family can face a lot of backlashes and hate towards them, often being 'tarred with the same brush' as the offender when in often cases the family did not know about the offenders' plans. For example, a 6-year-old girl Alesha MacPhail was brutally killed on the isle of Bute by 16-Year-old Aaron Campbell, she was injured 117 times and left in a woodland area. Her family had to sit through the court hearing and listen to Aaron talk about exactly what he did to their daughter, which is a horrible thing to have to listen too. Later on in the year, Alesha's father, Robert MacPhail through a brick through the car window of Aarons mother, Jeanette's car. These cases show how close family of the offender are also often targeted and treated similarly to the actual offenders. However, in some cases the offender's family is so angry and upset that they committed a crime, that they are not there to see them in prison or support them, they want nothing to do with them, showing they do not agree with the offender's behaviour, this can help in social settings as people are less likely to shut them out if they do not tolerate the behaviour and cut contact with the offender. For example, around 20% of offenders do not have family connections and said their family had no contact with them. This shows that family of the offender sometimes may cut contact to help them stay in society if they cannot see a way past still communicating with the offender, however, in most cases the family does stay in contact and is often treated similarly to the offender, although they are impacted by a crime to some extent, they are not affected more than a victim of a crime.

In conclusion, victims of crime are affected to a significant extent, and families of the victim and offender are also affected to an extent but victims are affected more than the families, as families may not be in contact or cut the contact after the offender has committed a crime, or may be treated the same as the offender by society. Family of the victim are also affected to a slightly higher extent due to them maybe losing a family member.

3. C)

Individuals are impacted by terrorism to some extent. Individuals in different countries specifically developing countries are easier to recruit to join terrorism gangs due to the poverty in developing countries. Their lack of education means they do not have as many opportunities for work, so joining a terrorist group gives them the chance to work, however it means they are criminals. For example, ISIS recruited around 25% of their group from developing countries, telling them it was a group, not specifically what kind of group. This has an impact on individuals because they are signing their life up to be in a terrorist group because of poverty in their community and their lack of education, meaning they are becoming a criminal willingly because there are no opportunities for them. This means that induvial are impacted by terrorism to some extent.

Families are impacted by terrorism to some extent. When terrorist attacks happen, in some cases people get hurt, these may be people that earn all the money in their house hold, so if

they are injured or killed in a terrorist attack, their family is now left with no income, and they may end up in severe poverty. For example, in the world there is 830 million people facing food insecurity, around 60% is in developing countries, this is where more terrorist attacks take place, meaning that there is more poverty where more terrorist attacks happen. This is because people are killed in these attacks, taking families apart where everyone has a different role. This shows that families are impacted by terrorist attacks to some extent.

Communities are impacted by terrorism to some extent. Communities have been built up over several years and often take many people to run smoothly and cohesively, however when these communities are faced with issues such as terrorism, that can be a real issue. Many developing countries have many communities, these are all built up by the residents of them, terrorist groups such as ISIS or Al Shabab are taking them down one by one. For example, in 2022 Al Shabab was responsible for around 22,000 deaths due to terrorism in developing countries, which is around 8% of all terrorism deaths. These losses impact communities severely, and have a big affect on the growth of the developing countries. This shows that communities are impacted to a significant extent by terrorism deaths.

Candidate 4 evidence

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1. b)	This essay will ~~discuss~~ argue that the Additional Members System (AMS) is fairer than First Past the Post (FPTP) at providing representation. To do so, it will dixuss choice, proportiality and government strength.	
	One way AMS is fairer than FPTP is by providing choice. This means that people have many MSPs to talk to about issues and they get to vote to choose who represents them in parliament. For example, people in Paisly and Renfrewshire South have 1 constituency MP and 7 regional MSPs. Therefore, AMS gives voters more choice in who represents them which makes it the fairer electoral system. Moreover, FPTP does not provide fair choice for citizens. This means that voters only get to vote for one party/person and if you dont vote for the winning party then your vote is wasted. For example, in the 2024 General Election, those who did not vote for	

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Labour wasted their vote. Therefore, FPTP is ~~ineffective~~ ineffective in providing ~~choice~~ choice as many peoples votes dont count in an election meaning limited choice is given. Overall, AMS ~~Provides~~ provides fairer representation as it allows voters to vote for many Parties / people meaning that more votes count and are not wasted.

Another way AMS provides fairer representation is through proportionality. This means that this system gives smaller parties a better chance at gaining seats in parliment due to the regional list. For example, the Green Party became the 4th largest Party in Parliment in 2021 due to support from the regional list. Therefore, AMS provides proportianality which makes it fairer as ~~not one party is always winning~~ all parties get a fair chance at winning seats. ~~Also~~ Moreover, FPTP is

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not fair as it doesnt provide proper Proportianality. This means that a 2 party system is created where only the major parties win and smaller parties are left behind. For example, in the last 23 years, only the 2 major parties have won every election, with Labour winning 3 and Conservative winning 4. Therefore, FPTP is not an effective system as it does not provide proportionality so smaller parties are forgott and voters vote tactictly with the larger parties. Overall, AMS is the fairer system at providing representation due to proportianaly as smaller parties are given a better chance in parliment at moving up the ladder and getting seats.

~~Note~~

One reason FPTP is the fairer system is due to gavernment strength. This means that under FPTP a strong, single party government is produced which

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makes it easier for the party to provide on its manifesto promises. For example, when Labour won the 2024 General Election, they were able to scrap rishi sunaks Rwand scheme immedilty. Therefore, FPTP is fairer due to government strength as it makes it easier for parties to make good on their promises and make the change needed which is good for votes. Moreover, AMS is ineffective as it sometimes doesnt produce a strong government. This means that it can sometimes produce a coalition meaning 2 parties will be in power which makes it harder for the party to developits promises. For example, since the 2021 Scottish Election, SNP has been unable to pass budgets without support from the Green party who only got 7% of the vote. Therefore, AMS is not fairer due to government strength as sometimes it can create a weak

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government that cant make good on their promises to the public. Overall, FPTP is fairer for representation as it creates a strong government with only one party in power so promises made to the public can be passed faster and easier.

In conclusion, AMS is the fairer electoral system as it is effective at providing fair representation for voters through choice and smaller parties through proportionality. FPTP is not fair as although it creates a strong government, many voters & smaller parties are left behind under this system.

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2.c) This essay will argue that victims are the group most affected by crime due to the physical and social impacts they face. To do so, it will discuss the impacts that offenders and family's of victims ~~and families of offenders~~ also face.

One reason why victims are most affected by crime is due to the physical impact. This means that many victims end up being hurt badly by crime which has a huge toll on their physical wellbeing. For example, a 2019 SJCS found that 62% of victims were injured following a violent crime. Therefore, victims are most affected by physical injurys as they occur the most for victims and it can create a detrimental impact on them. However, they are also impacted by the social reasons. This means that their mental health can ~~have a huge~~ be messed up from a violent crime and can take alot to

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	recover. For example, research has found that following a violent crime 21-33% of victims developed PTSD symptoms. Therefore, victims are impacted socially by crime as they can develop mental health issues that can impact them greatly & severly. Overall, Victims are most significantly impacted physicalh by crime as more problems are created by physical injury; like loss of income, paying medical bills etc..	
	One way offenders are impacted by crime is socially. This means that they can be consumed by guilt or sadness and develop mental health issues that impact them greatly. For example, Metal Welfare Commision found that 76% of prisoners had history with mental illnesses. Therefore, offenders are impacted the most socially as they can develop mental issues that ruin their lives de to the crime they commited. However, they	

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can also be impacted economically. This means that after being released from prison, they can find it hard to find a job meaning they cant support themselves financially. For example, 75% of buisnesses in the UK would not hire an ex-offenders. Therefore, offenders are impacted the most economically as if no one hires them, then they cant get money and live a good life. Overall, offenders are impacted the most by crime economically as they are unable to meet their basic needs and support themselves financially due to stigma and no one hiring them.

One way family's of victims are impacted by crime is economically. This means that if a family member is harmed by a violent crime them members of their family must stop what they are doing to nurse them back to health. For example, victim support reported that following a violent

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	Crime, 1 in 4 family's ~~xxxxxxxx~~ stopped working permenatly. Therefore, family of victims are impacted economically as they cant work due to caring for victims so lose alot of income and cant support themselves financially. However, they are also impacted socially. This means that they can develop mental health issues if someone in their family was hurt badly and traumatichy by crime. For example, after 6 year old Alisha McPhail was murdered, her father was prescribed anti depressants. Therefore, family's of victims are impacted socially due to them feeling sadness for their family member that was harmed by crime. Overall, family's of victims are impacted ~~by~~ the MIA economically by crime as if they need to care for the victim then they must stop working, which makes them loose income and be unable to support themselves and the victim financially.	

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	In conclusion, victims are the group most affected by crime due to the physical and social impacts of injury and mental health issues they most fare. Offenders and familys of victims are impacted by crime but not to the same extent as victims.	

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3.d)	One reason the African Union (AU) is successful in tackling underdevelopment is due to trade in Africa. This means that by creating ways for countries to trade within Africa, the economy is boosted and helped to become better which stops underdevelopment. For example, it's predicted that by 2040, the African Continental Free Trade Area will boost intra-African trade by 15-20%. Therefore, trade within Africa will help tackle underdevelopment as it will stop countries helping other continents economys and help Africas, boosting the money Africa has. However, they have been unsuccessful in tackling underdevelopment. This means that they are dependent on extranal factors like money to help them which doesn't help the Africans economy and increases Underdevelopment. Forexample, 66% of their budget came from non-member international partners. Therefore, trade	

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	within Africa is unsuccessful as they are still reliant on money from other countries which doesn't help the African economy and increases debt. Overall, the African Union has been more successful than not in tackling underdevelopment as they are creating the correct things to help Africa and stop the underdevelopment they face.	
	One reason the European Union (EU) has been successful in tackling underdevelopment is due to it being the biggest trading partner with Africa. This means that the EU helps Africa the most and has created many ways to try and stop the underdevelopment Africans face. For example, the global gateway strategy is the €150 billion strategy built to develop infrastructure in digital, health & education sectors. Therefore, the EU has been effective in tackling underdevelopment	

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	as they are actively doing ~~some~~ things to try and improve Africa and make it better than it is. However they have been unsuccessful. This means that Somepeople believe their aid is used as a geographical tool to benefit them, not Africa. For example, Oxfam critised world leaders who focus their aid on countries to stop migration. Therefore, the EU has been unsuccessful as they have their own adenda and dont want to help Africa, but want to stop people entering their country. Overall, the European Union has been more successful than not as they are trying to help Africa catch up to the developing world and reduce the underdevelopment its citizens are facing due to past mistakes.	