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Monday 2 June 2014 – Afternoon

A2 GCE GENERAL STUDIES

F734/01 Culture, Science and Society: Making Connections

10898548488

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:
- 12 page Answer Booklet (sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:
None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes

F7340 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets **[ ]** at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **100**.
- You are advised to divide your time equally between the questions.
- **The quality of your written communication will be assessed, including clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, punctuation and spelling.**
- This document consists of **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Answer **both** questions.

SOURCE INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 1

Consider the following source material concerning peacekeeping and then answer the question which follows in the form of an essay.

SOURCE A

Governments have increasingly turned to the United Nations to deal with ethnic and nationalist conflicts that have flared up in many regions since the end of the cold war. While 13 operations were established in the first 40 years of United Nations peacekeeping, 36 new operations have been launched since 1988. At its peak in 1993, the total deployment of United Nations military and civilian personnel reached more than 80,000 from 77 countries. Complex missions which involve simultaneous political, military and humanitarian activities have built upon experience gained in 'traditional' UN peacekeeping, which typically involves primarily military tasks – such as monitoring ceasefires, separating hostile forces and maintaining buffer zones.

Civilian police officers, electoral observers, human rights monitors and other civilians have joined military UN peacekeepers. Their tasks range from protecting and delivering humanitarian assistance to helping former opponents carry out complicated peace agreements. UN peacekeepers have been called upon to disarm and demobilise former fighters, to train and monitor civilian police, and to organise and observe elections. Working with UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations, peacekeepers have helped refugees return home, monitored respect for human rights, cleared landmines and begun reconstruction.

SOURCE B

"..... it is an unfortunate fact that we can secure peace only by preparing for war."

(John F Kennedy, 1917–1963, from a speech made on 6 September 1960)

1 Discuss the cultural, scientific and social factors that should be considered by those who seek to maintain peace in areas recovering from war. To what extent can any peacekeeping force be effective? **[50]**

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SOURCE INFORMATION FOR QUESTION 2

Consider the following source material concerning progress and change and then answer the question which follows in the form of an essay.

SOURCE C

In 2010 Prime Minister Gordon Brown announced plans to move towards a 'paperless society' over the next four years, by delivering passport, driving licence, job centre and benefits administration online. He claimed it would cost less to enable everyone in the UK to access broadband than it would to continue with the paper systems.

The benefits of a paperless society are numerous. Computers help us to save time, space, paper and storage. E-books allow students to access their books at any time instead of carrying heavy books around. Emails can be sent and received almost instantly, and allow immediate transfer of news and events to people all over the world.

Is this all too good to be true, and just how safe is this notion of a paperless society?

If we really became paperless there would be no newspapers or magazines; no posters of your favourite pop stars; no birthday or Christmas cards; no wrapping paper; and no paper money.

But there would be potential difficulties. At the moment I can apply for a new passport 'online'. The form is then printed off and sent back for me to check and sign. I then post it back with my new passport photograph. I keep financial records in Excel files rather than on paper. If my computer or the 'back up' CD is damaged, then my records are lost.

Safety cannot be ensured either. In 2011 the Crown Prosecution Service refused to go 'paperless' because it could not guarantee safety and access to online documents. Their concerns were not with broadband but with wireless access, and the ability to 'hack' into systems.

2 To what extent do you agree that it is desirable to move towards a paperless society? In your answer refer to the cultural, scientific and social domains. **[50]**

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