
GENERAL PAPER

8009/02

Paper 2

October/November 2019

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains the material for Paper 2.



This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

Section A

The University of Bantac has received a substantial bequest from one of its former philosophy students, which will enable it to fund a new teaching and research post in one of its subject areas. The university hopes that the successful candidate will combine the academic appointment with the position of residential tutor for student welfare in one of the student halls on campus. The position will be funded by the bequest for two years, but the university's policy is to place all new staff on three-year contracts. The university offers an incremental pay scale based on the number of years' teaching experience.

Following an initial selection process three candidates are on the final short list. The university has a policy of non-discrimination concerning age, gender and disability.

Hilde Brunn A physicist, age 35, who has spent 10 years teaching in two other universities in the country.

Gunther Newgar A philosopher, age 24, for whom this would be his first appointment.

Hagen Chardir A linguist, age 30, fluent in three languages with a working knowledge of two others, who has been employed in industry since obtaining his first degree.

The university's lecturers' pay scale starts at \$20k and increases by \$2k for each year of service to a maximum of \$30k.

The current student and staff numbers are:

Physics: 160 students and 20 staff;

Philosophy: 120 students and 12 staff;

Foreign languages: 300 students and 25 staff.

The following points should be taken into consideration:

- 1 Hilde Brunn is an ardent feminist who, although popular with students, has upset male colleagues in her previous posts.
- 2 Gunther Newgar is a wheelchair user.
- 3 Two years ago the government launched a scheme to promote the teaching of languages in the country's secondary schools.
- 4 A neighbouring university recently closed its philosophy department following a restructuring programme.
- 5 Currently, all academic staff in the physics department are male.
- 6 A recent report commissioned by the government expressed concern at the small number of females studying science and technology.
- 7 Gunther Newgar is passionate about his subject and has outlined a plan to liaise closely with secondary schools.
- 8 Whilst the overall number of students applying to study foreign languages has remained constant, the popularity of individual languages has varied wildly from year to year.
- 9 Hagen Chardir has recently married and purchased a house in the city centre.
- 10 Gunther Newgar studied a foreign language as one of his A Levels.
- 11 Neither staff nor students are allowed to keep pets on campus.
- 12 There have been complaints that not all areas of the university campus are accessible to those with disabilities.
- 13 As a result of government cuts, the university is currently experiencing financial problems.
- 14 For salary purposes, the university treats three years of work away from teaching or research as equivalent to one year of academic work.
- 15 Extra funding could be made available for projects which fit with the government's priorities.
- 16 Hilde Brunn and Gunther Newgar have obtained a doctorate (PhD) in their respective subjects.
- 17 Philosophy is not on the curriculum in most schools in the country.
- 18 Gunther Newgar is devoted to his cat.

Section B

A British newspaper's prison correspondent writes:

I received my first taste of custody in 1957, aged 14: three months in a detention centre. These centres were new on the scene, planned to deliver a 'short, sharp shock' to us wrongdoers and deter us from the criminal path we had set out on. It didn't work, of course. During my subsequent criminal/penal journey I bumped into virtually every single member of that class of '57. And I made it my business to understand the system that prosecuted and occasionally imprisoned me. I knew my enemy well. 5

The penal system in England and Wales is in meltdown, in a far worse state now than at any time I have known. It is overcrowded, understaffed, and rife with drugs, mental health problems and violence, threatening the health and wellbeing of often vulnerable inmates. And, to top it off, very expensive. The annual average cost per prisoner is £36 000 rising to £170 000 for young offenders in secure training centres. And 70% of young offenders released from custody reoffend within 12 months. 10

Last week the prisons and courts bill was published, wherein the government's Justice Secretary outlined her plans to 'make prisons places of discipline, hard work and self-improvement'. Those are good intentions, but the bill is devoid of a plan or the resources to take these aims forward. She will give prison governors control over their budgets for education, health and employment, but will not give them the extra resources needed. The prison system is a gaping wound in our social fabric that clearly needs major surgery. The Justice Secretary is trying to apply a sticking plaster. 15

If we want change we must start by scrapping all child prisons and immediately raise the age of criminal responsibility from 10 (amongst the lowest in Europe) to 18, the age at which, according to the United Nations, a child becomes an adult. For the small number of children who are a danger to themselves or others, we can replace prisons with small units, holding four or five at most. 20

I would consign all women's prisons, as we know them, to the scrap-heap as well. Only a small number of women prisoners are a danger. I would house them in small units dispersed around the regions of the country that the women originated from, with a maximum capacity of 100. The rest could be placed in less secure residential units where women could be offered help with drug and alcohol dependency, domestic abuse and mental health problems. By involving their local communities, the public would have a stake in the recovery of the women and the women a stake in the society they will be returning to. Something similar is already planned for women prisoners in Scotland. 25
30

Adult male prisoners form the biggest part of the penal population and cause the most problems. Reoffending by ex-prisoners costs between £9.5 billion and £13 billion a year and reoffending by ex-short term prisoners accounts for between half and two thirds of this. 35

So scrap all sentences of 12 months or under. They serve no purpose other than to clog up the system. Community service, on the other hand, has been proved to be more effective at reducing reoffending. Put the resources into this scheme.

Many thousands of prisoners, male and female, suffer mental health problems. To quote the Director of the League for Penal Reform: 'We are recreating Bedlam* in our jails'. It is a national disgrace. I would transfer them all to psychiatric care, as in- or out-patients depending on their security categories. 40

Implementing these two measures would, at a stroke, reduce the adult prison population by more than 50%, saving enough to finance reforms.

At the other end of the scale, I would scrap life sentences and review those currently being served. The rest of Europe seems to get along without jailing people indeterminately and en masse. We should revoke all whole-life tariff sentences. While it may be the case that some offenders are too dangerous to release decades down the line, you cannot say that now, unless your name is God. To do so takes away the possibility of redemption, even for those who have committed the most heinous of crimes. That denies them their very humanity and should have no place in a civilised society. 45

So where would that leave those remaining, fixed-term, prisoners? They can be split into two groups – the dangerous and those considered nuisances, albeit sometimes on an unacceptable scale. The latter can be put into units similar to those planned for female prisoners in Scotland. And for the many prisoners who have offended because of their inability to cope with normal society, mentors would be provided on release, full time and paid. 50

Those from whom society needs protection would remain behind bars – and the solution for rehabilitating them already exists in the current system: a prison that ‘works’. It is Grendon Prison. Opened in 1962, Grendon provides ‘group therapy and a structure where members are encouraged to have shared responsibility for day-to-day decision-making and problem-solving’. It has significantly lower levels of violence and ill health than mainstream prisons and has reduced reoffending rates. Although running costs are higher than normal prisons, it’s cheap when factoring in lower reoffending rates. And Grendon is unfashionably small with fewer than 300 inmates, in an age where our political masters, ignoring all the evidence, press on with insane plans for colossal jails. 60

*Bedlam: A nickname for a psychiatric hospital in London that had a very bad reputation. 65

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