Revision for Theme 1: Community Action and Active Citizenship.

Compulsory elements- make up questions 1 (10%) and 2(10%)
Question format

- **Question 1** is normally made up of 10 questions. They are worth one mark each. You will have to explain or give definitions for key terms—using examples will help you. Don’t just give short answers.

- **Question 2** is normally based on some sources in the paper and might include methods of protest etc. This question looks for detailed knowledge about citizenship techniques and you should refer to the sources in your answers where relevant. Normally 3 or 4 questions in part II.
Key Terms- try to put this in context or with examples

• **Being an active Citizen**- knowledge, skill and understanding to participate in society and bring about change.

• **Campaigning**- organise a series of events to influence others.

• **Direct Action**- campaigns (violent and non violent) which target persons or property deemed offensive to the protester.

• **Indirect Action**- campaigning that can include support for a group, signing petitions or lobbying on behalf of a pressure group
Key Terms

• **Democracy** - a society where citizens can vote in regular fair and open electoral system. Different political ideas are allowed and governments are help accountable by the people and free press is allowed.

• **Freedom (of association, of speech, the vote)** - the ability to be able to act in a certain way without interference and part of your rights as a citizen-association- meet freely with others without fear of persecution.
Key Terms

- **Community Action** - Citizens from a community coming together in regards to bring about change to an issue in a formal or informal way.

- **Participation** - taking part in civic society such as voting and standing for election, or less formal like volunteering or joining community action groups.

- **Pressure Groups** - groups of citizens normally linked together who share the same view regarding an issue to bring about change or maintain the current situation for a specific group.
The tactics of Pressure group campaigns

• Pressure groups can use a variety of methods
• **Petitions** - collections of signatures indicating support for a statement - more signatures the stronger the case - see e-petitions
• **Leafleting** - distributing materials that support a particular point of view asking for support of financial help.
• **Media promotion** - staging events and protests to attract media attention and publicity.
The tactics of Pressure group campaigns

- **Boycotts** - deciding not to purchase certain goods or services because of a particular cause, comes from Captain Boycott - an Irish landowner whose tenants refused to pay their rent.

- **Use of Celebrity** - by attracting celebrities, support groups are often able to gain more media coverage and boost number of supporters - (Angelina Jolie, George Clooney)
The tactics of Pressure group campaigns

• **Lobbying**- making your views known to those whose opinions you wish to influence. Normally approaching an MP to raise an issue, normally done in the lobby of the house of commons.

• **Professional Lobbying**- wealthier pressure groups and other bodies employ full time people to approach the people that make the decisions and present a case for their employer.

• **Demonstration**- Can take many forms- from small groups to mass marches and rallies.
The tactics of Pressure group campaigns

• **Direct Action**—violent or non violent—like strikes, occupation of buildings and sit ins. Violent action could be destroying property assaulting and rioting (civil disobedience)—normally involves citizens disobeying rules or laws they disagree with.

• **Use of e media**—more popular now, allows groups to contact members quickly and on mass and give them the latest information or contact media about events (or used to help arrange the riots!)
Exam Guidance

• Research pressure groups and the methods they use- think of your coursework and the groups you advocated- Amnesty international, RSPCA, Greenpeace, Stop the War Coalition. Check the news for recent groups taking action- how and for what.

• Think about how the media has been used- twitter accounts by MPs, BBM in the riots, phone hacking etc.

• [www.38degrees.org.uk](http://www.38degrees.org.uk)
Target Groups

• So you want to bring about a change- but who do you target or influence to start that change? This is your target group- and depending on the change you want it might be-

• School uniform- school governors or senior teachers, other pupils, school council

• Youth Centre- Local councillors, local media, other local young adults

• Animal Testing- local and national shops, manufacturers, media, government etc.
Exam Tips

• Think of two different target groups for the exam—those that can bring about the change themselves and those that can influence others to make the change.

• When answering a question remember to think about what the aim of the example of the campaign is— it can determine the types and number of target groups—don’t always over reach. Is the media always the best way to promote a cause.

• Know the name of pressure groups, what they want to achieve and who they need to influence.
Case Studies: Campaigns to secure rights

• One of the biggest motives for campaigns is to make sure people have the rights they are entitled to.
• Votes for women in the 20th Century- suffragettes, role of women during the war, slow gain of the franchise and being allowed to vote and go to university etc.
• Equal Pay for Women- 1968 there were a series of strikes in the UK for equal pay for men and women- which led to the Equal Pay Act of 1970- so many women were paid the same in private and public sector with men.
Exam Tip

• You need to go on to news websites and find out what is happening with groups today and what they are doing. Try to remember the name of the group, their cause, methods, if they achieved their aim and why it was important.

Revision for Theme 1: Community Action and Active Citizenship (Part II).

Compulsory elements- make up questions 1 (10%) and 2(10%)
Who can make a difference

Key terms

- Charities: voluntary group to help those in need and registered with the government to receive some tax benefits.
- Community: a defined group of citizens who reside in a given locality.
- Devolution: a transfer of power from a central to a regional or local body.
- Local Government: ability of people in a local area to influence policies affecting local communities.
Who can make a difference

Key terms

• The media- means of communication- mass media means communication to large numbers of people. New media refers to e media developments like internet and social networking, blogging etc.

• Tiers- term used to describe different levels of government in the UK- each level has the same types of power

• Trade Unions- groups of workers who have joined together in order to protect their rights and to have an organisation speak on their behalf

• Voluntary Groups- a term used to describe groups within local communities who give their time to help others

• Volunteering- to give your time without being paid.
Community Involvement

• Localism- Central government allowing more local decision making.

• Big Society- Active citizens volunteer in society to take an interest in their local communities.

• Volunteering has always been part of society, and people volunteer in charity shops etc. Joining a local pressure group is a form of local participation.
Community Involvement

- Formal Volunteering - people who volunteer with official groups, clubs or organisation.
- Informal volunteering - refers to unpaid help to other people, such as friends or neighbours.
- In England 26% of people participate in formal volunteering and 35% in informal volunteering at least once a month.
- In 2011 government introduced National Citizenship Service for 16yr olds, which encourages volunteering.
- Do you know who you could help in your local community?
Political Power within the UK

• Over 18s allowed to vote
• Govt serves for limited time then general election
• Free media
• Judiciary separate from government
• Power mainly held by central government and partly by local government
• Councillors stand in local elections and use Council Tax to pay for local facilities
• Elected House of Commons holds power to make laws and House of Lords reviews laws.
• Government is the highest tier and can remove other tiers.
Political Power within the UK

• Since 1979 central government has decided on devolved government in Scotland, Wales, London and Northern Ireland. This means they have the ability to make their own decisions that impact their own countries/places.

• Order of power goes, Parish, District or other local councils, then regional or devolved national government, then Central government based on Parliament, and finally the European Union.
Influence of Media on the Public

• There are concerns about the power of the media- and their influence on people- think about the news at the moment with the Murdoch family, phone hacking scandals, all the newspapers that spread rumours etc. etc.

• We get a constant influx of media on us each and every day, and with many new forms of media existing we can be influenced through tv, radio, email, billboards, internet, social media.
Influence of Media on the Public

• Do politicians mainly deal with the issues that are in the popular press to look good to the public, or does the media report the work of the politicians?

• The media will claim it is the only group who truly represents the opinions of the public, and that politicians are out of touch.

• Some say it is not so bad as the media is generally regulated so it can't be biased especially in regard to politics.
Influence of Media on the Public

- Newspapers will align themselves with or against the government, and look to convince their readership of the view of the paper.
  - Labour Papers- Daily and Sunday Mirror
  - Conservatives- Telegraph, Sun (used to be on Labour’s side), Times, Daily Express and Mail.
  - Liberal Democrats- Guardian, Independent Observer.
Influence of Media on the Public

• It was the Newspapers that revealed the full extent of the MP’s expenses scandal, campaigned about phone hacking and Sarah’s Law. (being allowed to ask police the background of a person who has contact with your children)

• Internet media is very hard to regulate - think about the Ryan Giggs affair story - no newspapers were allowed to say who was involved but once it was on the internet there was little that could be done.
Revision for Theme 1: Community Action and Active Citizenship (Part III).

Compulsory elements - make up questions 1 (10%) and 2 (10%)
Citizenship Issues In the Workplace:
Key Terms

• Employers- Individuals or organisations that employer others

• Employment Tribunal- Official body established in law to hear and resolve issues about work and employment and are binding in law.

• Equal Opportunities- Allowing all people equal access to opportunities throughout their lives.

• NEETs- “Not in Education, Employment or Training” term for young people in the situation after finishing school.
Citizenship Issues In the Workplace: 
Key Terms

• Health and Safety- Health and Safety Executive (HSE) ensure that a work place meets the standards required for workers and visitors.

• Rights- an authority (to be allowed) to carry out a course of action- a policeman has the right to arrest someone.

• Responsibilities- duties on Citizens from the state, such as conscription if a nation is in war etc.
Citizenship Issues In the Workplace:

Key Terms

• Self Employed- someone who works for themselves.

• Sustainability- a process to make sure anything used or made has as little impact on raw materials as possible by encouraging replacement of the materials used- i.e replanting trees when one is cut down.

• Unemployed- a person out of work, normally registered with a job centre and claiming state benefit (JSA- job seekers allowance)
Rights and Responsibilities in the Workplace

• Employment Tribunals can help people who feel they have been mistreated at work.

• The worker’s Union will represent them.

• Employer and employee will try to reach a resolution, or the tribunal will make a decision that is binding.

• You need to know at least two types of Health and Safety Law-
  www.hse.gov.uk/resources.casestudies.htm
Rights and Responsibilities in the Workplace

• Discrimination in the workplace is not allowed and employees and employers are trained to make sure people are paid, trained and promoted on an equal basis based on their skills, qualifications, abilities and how well they are doing in their job.

• An example of a discrimination includes a woman being paid less for the same job as a man, or someone of an ethnic minority being refused the same training opportunities as white colleagues.
Rights and Responsibilities in the Workplace

• You are not allowed to discriminate a person for any of the following;

• Gender, marriage or civil partnership, gender reassignment, pregnancy or maternity leave, sexual orientation, disability, race, colour, ethnic background, nationality, religion or belief and age.

• Part time and fixed term contract employees should be treated the same as full time employees.
Examples of Rights and Responsibilities; Employer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer Rights</th>
<th>Employer Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To expect employee to work to the terms of their contract</td>
<td>Work within all Health and Safety regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expect reasonable behaviour and to follow procedures for raising issues</td>
<td>Provide holiday and entitlement wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Able to negotiate with trade unions regarding changing work practices</td>
<td>Provide clear policies in regard to employee’s rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees work to agreed times and breaks</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Examples of Rights and Responsibilities; Employee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee Rights</th>
<th>Employee Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To be paid national minimum wage</td>
<td>Report safety concerns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive a written contract</td>
<td>Work the required contract hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have paid holiday</td>
<td>Follow employees’ absence policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have limits on working hours</td>
<td>Be part of the work appraisal processes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have the ability to join a trade union</td>
<td>Work within the law as it impacts upon your employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Be safe in the workplace</td>
<td>Abide by the terms of your contract.</td>
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<td>Have compassionate leave for the death of a relative</td>
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Types of Discrimination

• Direct discrimination- happens when an employer treats an employee differently due to any of the reasons in the previous slide- ie a job only open to male candidates.

• Indirect discrimination- when a working condition or rule disadvantages a person or group of people more than another. i.e you have to be clean shaven to do a certain job which might discriminate against religious groups that wear beards.
Types of Discrimination

• Harassment- offensive or insulting behaviour- sexist or racist language that aims to humiliate, undermine or injure someone.

• Victimisation- treating someone less favourably because they tried to make a complaint about discrimination.
Consumer Rights

• As a consumer of goods you have certain statutory rights when you buy goods.
• They should be;
  • **Of satisfactory quality**- last for time you expect and be free of defects
  • **Fit for purpose**- be fit for the use of which is was built or intended.
  • **As described**- match the description of the packaging or information about it.
• If it does not meet these specs you can ask for a repair, replacement or refund.
Consumer Rights

• The Law protects you when you buy a product that falls sort of your expectations.
• The Sales of Goods Act 1979- states that a good must be as described by any literature or advertisement and be of satisfactory quality.
• The Sales of Goods and Services Act 1982- aims to protect consumers against bad workmanship or the poor provision of services. Protects you against dodgy builders or even if something goes wrong at the hairdressers or dry cleaners.
Consumer Rights

• What happens when it all goes wrong - well programmes like Watchdog and Rogue Traders will help to highlight the issue, but essentially they act on behalf of your consumer rights.

• Your local Trading Standards Office (TSO) will act on behalf of consumers in a dispute with a retailer and advise on and enforce laws.

• The Office of Fair Trading (OFT) carries out investigations into companies on behalf of the public. It will advise companies and individuals on the fairness of their policies and make sure they are operating legally.
Last Bit

• For each of the topics covered you will be required to show up to date knowledge of the current state of play and have examples of when they have been in the media or in the news.

• Try to follow the news and read some information websites etc. before the exam to be able to discuss issues where relevant- think of the relevance of Citizenship to what you are reading- ie Rights and Responsibilities, laws, etc.
And Finally

• Good luck- next week- Exam technique.