

**AQA GCSE**  
**Citizenship Studies**



**Paper 2**  
**Knowledge Book**

## WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE UK'S POPULATION?

The UK population is very diverse. This means that **different** groups of people come together to make-up the UK.

One way of examining the diversity of the UK is by looking at **official statistics**, the most accessible form of statistics is the **census**. This is produced every **10 years**; the last census took place in **2011**. From examining the data, it is clear that UK society is diverse in many ways:

- ❖ Ethnic Groups
- ❖ Religious/Non-Religious Worldviews
- ❖ Ages

### Ethnic Groups

Ethnicity refers to a **shared culture between a group which gives them a unique identity**. This shared culture could comprise: **beliefs, language, food, shared history, shared experiences and traditions etc.**

The census revealed that there were **18 ethnic groups** within the UK and these can be grouped into **5 categories: White, Mixed, Asian, Black and Other (e.g. Arab)**. The UK is an **ethnically-diverse population** and its **ethnic diversity is increasing**.

**White** was the largest ethnic group identified in the 2011 UK Census, **86%**. Those who identified as **Mixed (7.5%)** and **Indian (2.5%)** were the next largest ethnic groups.

Ethnic groups can be considered to be in the **majority or minority**.

### What Are the Advantages & Disadvantages of Living in an Ethnically Diverse UK Society?

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>It brings a <b>greater variety and diversity</b> to a society.</p> <p>For example, it allows for a range of foods, languages and leisure programmes (dance, films, music). This makes society a more interesting and exciting place to live!</p>	<p>It may increase <b>discrimination against some sections of society</b>.</p> <p>If groups are segregated and there is a lack of integration, groups may target other groups through incidences of hate crime e.g. assault, graffiti, harassment etc. This is largely because they fear them (othering) or misunderstand their culture. This may be because they feel their culture is not being accepted/respected.</p>
<p>It could allow for a <b>greater sense of respect and acceptance</b>.</p> <p>If different ethnic groups are mixing, integrating and communicating it allows society to be cohesive and affords members the opportunity to learn from one another and understand people's similarities and differences. This makes for a more tolerance and cohesive society.</p>	<p>It may cause <b>far-right/nationalistic groups to become prominent</b>.</p> <p>Due to misguided fears over a loss of culture/national identity, groups may aggressively promote an isolationist and discriminatory message, this may gain wider public support e.g. UKIP/BNP. This may lead to hostility and division within and towards communities and wider society.</p>

Multiculturalism works in the UK- for and against-

## Religious Groups

Religion refers to a **belief in a God or gods**.

Religion often provides followers with a set of **beliefs and practices** to follow these allow them to express their belief in their chosen deity.

The UK is a **multi-faith society**. This means it has a **range of religious and non-religious worldviews** within it.

The census revealed that the **7 principle worldviews** exist within UK society: **Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism and No Religion (Atheism and Agnosticism)**. UK citizens also follow a number of other belief systems e.g. Jedi, Wicca, Jainism, African Traditional Religions, Rastafarianism etc.

**Christianity was the largest religious worldview, 59.3%.**

**No-religion is increasing, 25.1%.** This may suggest we are becoming increasingly secular.

**Islam was the largest religious worldview after Christianity, 4.8%.**

## What Are the Advantages & Disadvantages of Living in a Multi-Faith UK Society?

<b>Advantages</b>	<b>Disadvantages</b>
<p>If communities communicate and engage with one another, it could increase <b>understanding of each other's traditions</b>.</p> <p>This allows for communities to work together e.g. stage interfaith events, unite for common causes/overcoming social problems e.g. poverty, climate change, COVID-19 etc.</p>	<p>It may increase <b>discrimination against some groups</b>.</p> <p>If one group is seen as very different to another it may lead to groups targeting other groups through incidences of hate crime e.g. assault, graffiti, harassment etc. Common forms of religious discrimination include Islamophobia, Anti-Semitism, Hinduphobia etc.</p>
<p>It increases the values of <b>tolerance and respect between belief systems</b> as it encourages cooperation and co-existence.</p> <p>As despite believing and behaving in different ways, people learn to live together.</p>	<p>Some <b>religious beliefs/interpretations of religion</b> may lead to some groups being <b>discriminated against</b> e.g. homosexuals, women, other minority religions etc.</p> <p>This may cause animosity between those who believe in a specific interpretation and those who don't.</p>

## Age

The census revealed that the UK population is 56.1 million. However, more recent estimates (2018) suggest the **UK population is around 66.4 million**. This indicates that the UK population is **growing**. Research also indicates that this **growth is slowing**.

When examining age demographics, the **UK population is aging**. This means that the UK is getting older. The ONS suggest there are nearly **12 million people aged 65 +**. This is expected to keep increasing.

**What are the issues with having an aging population?**

### Why is it Important to Monitor the UK's Aging Population?

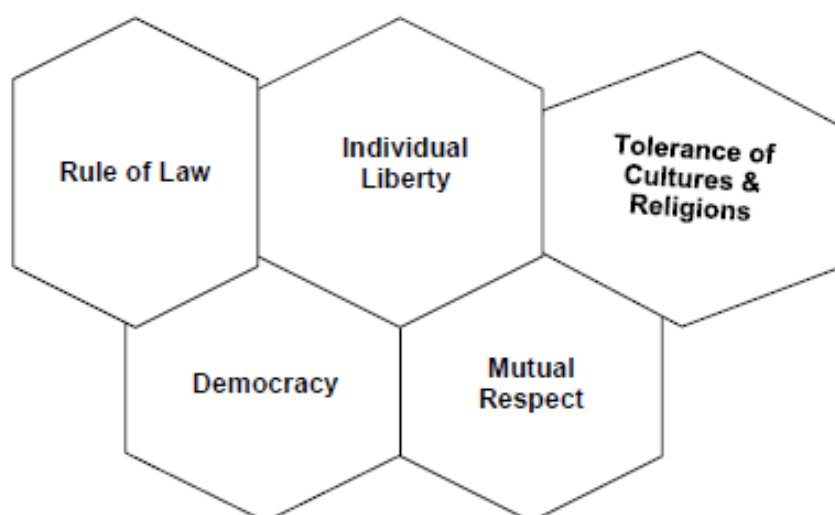
- **To direct resources effectively.** For example, to ensure spending on health and social care for the elderly (geriatric medicine, carers etc.) is prioritised.
- **To ensure wider society is accessible.** As individuals age, they sometimes become less able to perform the actions they could when they were younger, this maybe be because of **medical impairments**. If society is aging, adjustments must be made to ensure they can access it. For example, wheelchair accessibility, hearing loops, care/carer facilities etc.
- **To ensure there is economic support for those in retirement.** Monitoring National Insurance contributions will allow the government to ensure there is enough funds in the pension pot to ensure people can retire and enjoy this time of live. Many older people often live in poverty due to lack of economic independence.
- **To meet labour demands.** As UK society is aging, there may be a spike in retirement. The government/industry need to ensure jobs/skills can be replaced. This can be ensured by training or developing migration policies to attract new, younger talent/skills to the country.

### WHAT ARE THE KEY PRINCIPLES AND VALUES THAT UNDERPIN BRITISH SOCIETY?

In order to ensure a **cohesive and ordered society** it is important for citizens to share **common values and principles**. In a diverse and multi-ethnic/religious/cultural society like the UK having an agreed set of values and principles allows citizens to **identify and practice behaviour** which is acceptable in mainstream society (norms).

Moreover, if citizens subscribe to an agreed set of values and principles it **binds them together**, when citizens feel part of something, they gain a sense of **community/belonging** this is the foundation of a citizen's **national identity**.

The UK promotes the following values (standards/principles).



[Link each CZ module to a British Value](#)

Value	Definition/Example	Evaluation
Democracy	All those who are 18+ can vote in the elections.	
Rule of Law	In punishment for breaking the law, everybody must be treated in the same way.	
Individual Liberty	Citizens are given freedoms e.g. free speech, free assembly/association, privacy, freedom to worship etc.	
Mutual Respect	<p>Showing consideration for others wishes/rights even when they are different to your own.</p> <p>For example, different political ideologies.</p>	
Tolerance of Cultures & Religions	<p>Allowing the practice of religions which differ to the majority religion.</p> <p>Accepting and respecting the existence of other ways of life within a society,</p>	

**WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS, DUTIES, EQUALITIES AND FREEDOMS OF UK CITIZENS?**

Type of Right	Definition	Example
Human Right	Entitlements that are inherent to all human beings, simply because they are human.	
Moral Right	Entitlements that ensure individuals behave in the right way.	
Legal Right	Entitlements that are protected by the law.	
Political Rights	Entitlements that ensure individuals can take part in the political process.	
Duties	A responsibility. Something citizens should do.	
Equalities	Equal. Giving everybody the same opportunities to make the most of their lives.	
Freedom	The condition or right of being able to do, say and think what you want without being controlled or limited.	

**WHAT IS THE NATURE OF IMMIGRATION AND MIGRATION TO & FROM THE UK?**

**HOW ARE PEOPLE WHO MOVE DEFINED?**

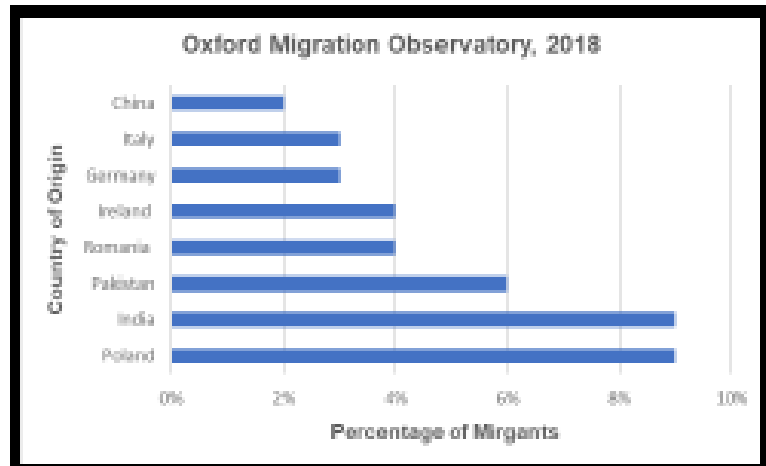
Term	Definition
Migrant	A person/people who moves from one place to another.
	A person/people who has to leave their country due to them being unsafe. For example, they are facing persecution because of race, religion, social group and/or political opinion. They have been granted official status as refugees, by a nation's government.
Asylum Seeker	A person/people who is seeking refuge (safety) but their request is yet to be officially granted.
	A person/people who moves from one place to another in search of employment and/or to improve their standard of living.
Climate Change Refugee	A person/people who have been displaced due to the effects of climate change.
Internally Displaced	
Emigration	The movement from one country to another. Leaving
Immigration	
Push/Pull Factors	Issues which cause people leave/enter a country.

## CHANGES & MOVEMENT OF POPULATION OVER TIME

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.

Migration occurs for a number of different reasons: family ties, education, improved lifestyle, retirement etc.

The UK has long been a chosen destination for migrants across the globe, especially those who migrate from Poland, India and the EU.



Source of Migration	Reason
European Union	<p>The freedom of movement is a fundamental right enshrined within EU Law for all EU citizens.</p> <p>The geographical proximity of the EU to the UK make it a popular choice for EU immigrants.</p> <p>English is a widely taught language within the EU, this makes the UK more accessible for many EU immigrants.</p>
Commonwealth	<p>During the 1940s and 1950s Commonwealth citizens had the right to settle within the UK (e.g. the Windrush Generation).</p> <p>The UK asked Commonwealth citizens to relocate to the UK to rebuild and repopulate after WW2.</p> <p>The UK has a global reputation for high standards of living and education/training.</p>
<p>Refugees</p> <p>Turkey</p> <p>Syria</p> <p>Iran</p> <p>Iraq</p> <p>Afghanistan</p> <p>Sudan</p> <p>Pakistan</p> <p>Albania</p> <p>Philippines</p> <p>South Sudan</p>	<p>The UK offered asylum to 20,703 people in 2019.</p> <p>As a signatory of the UN's 1951 Refugee Convention, the UK must ensure it accepts refugees and uphold their rights.</p> <p>The majority of asylum-seekers do not have the right to work in the United Kingdom and so must rely on state support. Housing is provided, but asylum-seekers cannot choose where it is, and it is often 'hard to let' properties which Council tenants do not want to live in. Cash support is available, and is currently set at £37.75 per person, per week, which makes it £5.39 a day for food, sanitation and clothing.</p> <p>Although not currently included in legal definitions, Climate Change is becoming a leading factor in the movement of people across the globe, there is a ever increasing number of Climate Change Refugees.</p> <p>The UK is generally a safe place. It is free from war, mass persecution and isn't severely impacted by natural hazards, yet!</p>

**WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN THE UK?**

Positive Impact	Negative Impact
<p>Immigrants contribute to the economy.</p> <p>The UK Government (Migration Advisory Committee) suggests that the average Immigrant contributes more to the public purse than native-born Britons do. For example, the average adult migrant from the EEA contributed £2,370 more than the average British-born adult.</p>	
<p>Immigrants fill gaps in the employment market.</p> <p>Immigrants plug gaps in industries which struggle to recruit British workers, this is because they bring with them desired/new skills. For example, in 2019 13% of NHS staff reported a non-British nationality and the National Farmers Union report that 99% of fruit and vegetable pickers come from the EU. This was highlighted in the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Moreover, many of the UK's emerging industries are founded/skilled by the entrepreneurial spirit of immigrants. For example, Deliveroo was founded by two American immigrants.</p>	<p>Immigration may cause far-right/nationalist groups to become prominent.</p> <p>Due to misguided notions of 'job stealing' and 'benefit entitlement' groups may aggressively promote an isolationist and discriminatory message; this may gain wider public support e.g. UKIP/BNP. This may lead to hostility and division within communities and wider society.</p> <p>Immigration was a major focus of the 'Leave Campaign' which resulted in the UK leaving the EU on 31/1/20.</p>

Mass migration not only presents problems for those countries where migrants choose to go, it also causes issues for the countries they are leaving, emigrating.

Many countries which are experiencing mass emigration e.g. Poland, are facing brain drain. This is when countries lose highly skilled citizens to more prosperous/advanced economies, usually because they offer better standards of living and higher paid jobs.

This leaves the emigrating nation facing a multitude of problems e.g. lack of skills, workforce, lower fertility rates, increased poverty, lack of taxation etc.

Overall, immigration is..... Because.....



## **WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE UK IN KEY INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS?**

### **THE UNITED NATIONS- UN PURPOSE**

The UN was established in the aftermath of WW 2 To-

1/

2/

3/

### **MEMBERS-**

**STRUCTURE OF ORGANISATION** The UN is complex -

General Assembly-

Security Council

Economic and Social Council-

The International Court of Justice

Secretariat-

**ROLE OF UK –**

DOES THE UN FULFIL ITS ROLE?	
Successfully Fulfils	Fails to Fulfil
<p>The UN Mission in Liberia is credited with successfully helping the country end its 14 year civil war. In 2018 the UN Peacekeeping Force ended its 15 year mission in the country. The country's president, Weah, commented: "in our darkest days, the UN stood with us".</p>	<p>There have been historic incidents where the UN have failed to keep peace e.g. Rwanda in 1993.</p>
<p>One of the UN's most prolific outputs is the UN Declaration of Human Rights (1948). This, in some degree, has been adopted by all Member States, affording all citizens Human Rights protection.</p> <p>The UN, via the Human Rights Council, work to raise awareness of Human Rights injustices, bringing them to the attention of other UN organs and the international community. For example, in 2019, the UN's GA passed a resolution condemning human rights abuses against Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar. Whilst not legally binding, it should apply international pressure to the country.</p>	<p>There are contemporary incidents of genocide and human rights abuses where the UN is failing to act with meaningful and decisive action.</p> <p>For example, Myanmar Genocide, China and Uighur Muslims etc.</p>
	<p>Although the UN claims to represent the world, it regularly receives condemnation regarding its equitable representation and the need for reform.</p> <p>One organ of primary concern is the SC. Many suggest the organisation and powers held by the P5 (e.g. veto) stop the organisation fulfilling its role.</p> <p>Moreover, there are no African or Latin American states among the P5. Nor is India, despite its vast population and increasingly powerful economy.</p>

Is the UN fit for purpose?

Should the UK be in the UNSC?

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION**

**PURPOSE-**

**MEMBERS-**

**ROLE OF UK-**

<b>DOES NATO FUFIL ITS ROLE?</b>	
<b>Successfully Fulfils</b>	<b>Fails to Fulfil</b>
<p>NATO is working with its Allies and other international bodies e.g. the UN to reduce conflict and encourage cooperation in the world.</p> <p>For example, its Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan, encourages international cooperation to support Afghan security forces to rebuild the country and rid it of terrorism.</p> <p>Moreover, Operation Ocean Shield, has successfully combatted piracy in the Gulf of Aden.</p>	<p>Members do not contribute to the budget of NATO equally, this leads some of its members to be critical of others.</p> <p>For example, in 2019, the US (Trump) was very critical of those in Europe who do not contribute at least 2% of their GDP to defence spending.</p> <p>If this does not improve, it may lead to resentment and cause difficulty when working together.</p>
<p>Through collaboration NATO are constantly evolving, this means its members are preparing for future threats/problems.</p> <p>For example, NATO has established a Cyber Defence Force to develop expertise against this ongoing and developing threats.</p>	<p>Although NATO's work has a global reach and supports nations outside its membership, membership is limited to those in the North. Could NATO do more good if membership was expanded? Even within the North, not all states are members e.g. Russia.</p>
<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the strengths and capabilities of NATO in responding to humanitarian issues. Several NATO agencies have been involved in supporting members manage COVID-19. For example, NATO's Strategic Airlift Capability has aided with the delivery of a 1,000 tonnes of medical supplies across Europe.</p>	

**Should the UK remain part of NATO?**

## THE COMMONWEALTH

### PURPOSE-

### MEMBERS-

### ROLE OF UK The UK –

DOES THE COMMONWEALTH FUFIL ITS ROLE?	
Successfully Fulfils	Fails to Fulfil
<p>Through its various events and programmes the Commonwealth does promote its shared goals.</p> <p>For example, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) allows for members to access support and technical expertise to develop projects and achieve goals. For example, supporting and implementing democratic systems and opportunities (Pakistan 2013 Elections), developing human rights (women's and prisoners rights) etc.</p> <p>The Commonwealth has established The Blue Charter which has been agreed upon by all 54 members to solve ocean-related problems &amp; encourage sustainable ocean development.</p>	<p>It is clear that the Commonwealth are able to meet some goals rather than others.</p> <p>Amnesty International raise concerns about the Human Rights enjoyment in many Commonwealth Countries. For example, in 2020 Rwanda becomes Chair-in-Office for the Commonwealth, but the country does not afford equal rights to homosexuals and heterosexuals e.g. marriage.</p> <p>Not all Commonwealth countries are democracies. For example, Brunei is governed via a Malay Islamic Monarchy. This means the Right to engage in the political process and freedoms of expression especially regarding religion and governance are restricted for citizens.</p>

The Commonwealth should remain/ cease to exist because....

## **THEWORLD TRADE ORGANISATION**

### **PURPOSE**

### **MEMBERS**

### **ROLE OF UK**

### **Successes of WTO-**

### **Failures of WTO-**

**I believe the UK should remain part of/ leave the WTO as....**

## THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

### PURPOSE

### MEMBERS

### ROLE OF UK

DOES THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE FUFIL ITS ROLE?	
Successfully Fulfils	Fails to Fulfil
<p>The European Convention on Human Rights ensures that rights are protected. If member countries do not uphold rights, they can be challenged and brought to justice by the European Court of Human Rights.</p> <p>For example, in 1981 the Dudgeon Case lead to the decriminalisation of male homosexuality in Northern Ireland. It also had wider implications of establishing a precedent that all Council of Europe members could not criminalise homosexuality. This is because it breached the Right to a private life.</p>	<p>There have been times when the ECHR has had its legally binding judgements ignored by national governments.</p> <p>For example, in 2015 the ECHR ruled the UK was breaching the ECHR by disenfranchising those prisoners the right to vote.</p> <p>It took until 2018 for a response and actions to be made by the UK. This raises questions about the ECHR's role/power.</p>
<p>The ECHR regularly undertakes unannounced inspections of member countries; these assess access to rights and democratic freedoms. For example: unannounced prison visits, election monitoring and stipulating that one condition of membership is the abolishment of the death penalty.</p>	

I think the UK should leave/ remain in the CoE because....

**HOW DOES THE UK HELP RESOLVE INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS DISPUTES? Give examples-**

Mediation

Impose Sanctions

Using Force.

**HOW DO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOS) RESPOND TO HUMANITARIAN CRISES?**

Who?	Oxfam. A global movement who share the belief that, in a world rich in resources, poverty isn't inevitable.
What?	East Africa Crisis. Regions such as Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia are facing extreme weather events e.g. droughts/floods and locusts swarms which are destroying crops. These events are intensifying food insecurities, resulting in hunger and greater levels of economic poverty.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing cash assistance to communities to allow them to buy food.</li> <li>• Lobbying international donors to support governments in the region.</li> <li>• Distributing soap, hygiene kits and clean water.</li> </ul>

**WHO SHOULD RESPOND TO HUMANITARIAN CRISES?**

NGOs	National Governments
A principle focus of many NGOs e.g. Oxfam, Red Cross etc. is to assist and respond to humanitarian crises. This means they have the ongoing infrastructure to support such efforts e.g. expert staff, financial means, specialist knowledge etc.	A national government may struggle to co-ordinate efforts whilst also undertaking other government roles and responsibilities. They may also not have the resources e.g. staff, finance and knowledge – especially if the issue is newly emerging and/or the government is not fully formed. For example, COVID-19.
They can respond quickly to the crisis by launching appeals to raise funds/support.	Governments have the ultimate power to make decisions. People pay tax to be protected.

I think NGO's/ national governments should do more because....

## WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEDIA AND A FREE PRESS?

### WHAT ARE THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEDIA?

Role (WHAT IT DOES)	Responsibility (HOW IT SHOULD DO IT)	Example
Informing the public		News & Newspapers Documentaries
Influencing public opinion  (Agenda Setting)	Opinion is important as it helps citizens make sense of information. The media must ensure there are a wide range of opinions available and that opinions are clearly expressed/marked as opinions and not facts.	Opinion Pieces/Columns Panel/Debate Broadcasts Radio Talk shows
	Various elements of the media, particularly social media allow for citizens to communicate and exchange ideas. Media platforms should ensure ideas shared do not encourage discriminatory attitudes/behaviours, encourage dangerous or deadly action and are appropriate for its intended audience.	Twitter/Facebook Newspaper Letters Panel/Debate Broadcasts
Holding those in power to account		News & Newspapers Opinion Pieces/Columns Investigative Journalism Reports of Parliament

### WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF THE MEDIA?

The UNDHR affords the media and those who use its platforms the right to express opinion.

The UNDHR affords individuals the right to privacy. This means online and offline. Particularly important when considering issues such as surveillance and access to media content/hacking etc.

The ECHR afford the individuals the right to express their opinion.

What do these stand for? UNDHR or UDHR-

ECHR-



## WHAT IS THE MEDIA?

The media are **methods/means means of communication.**

The media can be **broadly divided into three forms:**

**Print:** newspaper

**Audio-Visual:**

**Cyber/Digital:**

What is 'old' and 'new' media?

These again can be divided into **old and new.**

## WHO OWNS THE MEDIA?

Typically, in the UK the media is owned and run by **private companies/individuals.** Although they must comply with UK law, **owners have the power the decide what output their media produces.** They produce content for **profit.** Its output **can be biased.**

Some of the UK's media is **owned and run by the government.** This mean, **public service media, is run for public benefit rather than profit.** The **BBC** is overseen by The Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport. Its output **must remain neutral.**

**What influence does ownership have over reliability of the media?**

## WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF OUTPUT OF THE MEDIA?

### Public Interest

These are outputs of the media which inform the **public of things they have an entitlement to know.** This is because they involve a person of interest, or an event/ incident of importance.

For example: COVID-19, MP expenses scandal, police brutality etc.



### Public Curiosity

The are outputs of the media which inform the **public of things they are interested in.** This is because they involve a celebrity or element of human interest.

For example: celebrity conduct/ misconduct, overcoming profound adversity etc.

If the media is going to use its right to report on public interest stories, it must ensure its reporting is **accurate & respects the privacy and dignity of those involved.**

**What human rights are important here?**

## HOW IS THE PRESS REGULATED?

Who are IPSO?	IPSO. Independent Press Standards Organisation. <div data-bbox="344 338 1434 454" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px;"></div>
How does IPSO regulate?	<div data-bbox="344 463 1434 703" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px;"></div>
What regulation does the Editor's Code impose on members?	<div data-bbox="344 712 1434 1155" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 190px;"></div>
Why is IPSO needed?	<div data-bbox="344 1164 1434 1370" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 90px;"></div>

Give an example of IPSO intervention-

Does the IPSO fulfil its function?

How does OFCOM regulate the media?

## HOW IS THE MEDIA CENSORED?

### WHAT IS CENSORSHIP? WHERE DOES IT TAKE PLACE?

Censorship involves the **control of information or ideas within a society**. Censorship occurs **across the globe**. However, the degree of censorship varies from place to place.

The organisation **Reporters without Borders** publish an annual **World Press Freedom Index**, this ranks a 180 countries according to the level of freedom available to journalists.

In 2020, the top 3 countries (high levels of freedom) for the freedom of the press are: Norway (#1), Finland (#2) and Denmark (#3). The bottom 3 countries (low levels of freedom) for the freedom of the press are: Eritrea (#178), Turkmenistan (#179) and North Korea (#180).

The UK ranked #35.

China ranked #177.

## HOW IS THE MEDIA CENSORED?

- Government owned media outlets.
- Restrictions on access to media content/forms.
- Blocking specific types of media.
- Reducing access for certain groups in society.
- Laws placed on speech.
- Editorial bias/spinning

**Are you surprised by the UK's placing? Have you seen examples of how the media is censored in the UK?**

**Why is the media censored?**

**Population protection-**

**State protection-**

**Ideological control & power-**

**How does the media inspire social change?**

**Environmental issues-**

**Equality Movement-**

**Political Change-**

**IDENTITY-**

**Individual identity-**

**Group identity-**

**National identity-**

## Global identity-

## Multiple identity-

### HOW DOES THE UK IMPACT THE IDENTITY DEBATE?

The UK is comprised of **England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland**.

Being a UK citizen may lead to individuals **having a strong sense of regional identity, rather than a collective 'United' identity**. Citizens may identify with being English, Scottish, Welsh and/or Northern Irish rather than a citizen of the United Kingdom. This is because they feel very little connection to other parts of the UK. This is supported by ONS data, which suggests the majority of citizens identify with their region, rather than the United Kingdom as a whole.

Being a UK citizen may lead to some individuals **having a strong sense of 'United' identity**. Citizens may feel like they are part of something bigger than their individual nation/region this could be because of geography, history, politics or national events e.g. Team GB at the Olympics. The ONS suggests there are some pockets do identify as British, rather than a member of their individual region.

Being a UK citizen may lead individuals to **develop a sense nationalism**. This may encourage discrimination, growth of far-right political views and hostile treatment towards those outside this nationality e.g. immigrants.

Being a UK citizen may influence **political participation/support**. If you retain a strong sense of individual national identity you may support specific political ideologies e.g. SNP, Plaid Cymru etc. Alternatively, it may also encourage **political participation/support** for those who wish to keep the UK together e.g. Conservatives, Unionists (Ireland) etc.

The UK is a **globalised and multicultural society**. Identities will also be influenced by factors outside of the UK e.g. customs, cultures and traditions from other nations states. Citizens may feel they are a **global citizen** rather than a UK citizen due to the process of **globalisation**. However, the recent Brexit referendum does highlight a strong sense of **national identity**, many want to **isolate**, rather than be part of a wider pan-European community and develop a European Identity.

## Give examples of being a 'global citizen'-

## WHAT ARE THE KEY INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHT AGREEMENT/TREATIES?

	<b>The United Nations Declaration on Human Rights</b>	<b>The European Convention on Human Rights</b>	<b>The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</b>	<b>The Human Rights Act (1998)</b>
<b>What is its purpose?</b>	To give a universally agreed set of rights to which all nations such aspires to let their citizens enjoy.	Protects the human rights of people in countries that belong to the Council of Europe.	To ensure children have access to a specific set of rights.	Enshrines in law the rights of everybody in the UK. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights into domestic British law.
<b>How many rights?</b>	30 Articles	14 Articles + 3 Protocols	54 + 3 Protocols	14 Articles + 4 Protocols
<b>What are examples of rights it gives?</b>	Right to Life Assembly Expression Belief/Thought Privacy	Right to Life Assembly Expression Belief/Thought Privacy	Right to Life Assembly Expression Belief/Thought Privacy	Right to Life Assembly Expression Belief/Thought Privacy
<b>How is it enforced?</b>	<p>Not legally binding.</p> <p>The UN's High Commissioner for Human Rights oversees the Human Rights Council.</p> <p>This UN body ensures Human Rights are enjoyed around the world/investigates Human Rights abuses.</p> <p>The UN Security Council also has the power to investigate human rights abuses.</p>	<p>The Convention is signed by member states, it becomes legally binding once signed. Therefore, individual states have the responsibility to ensure their citizens can enjoy Human Rights freedoms.</p> <p>The European Court of Human Rights listens to cases of citizens who's Human Rights have been denied.</p>	<p>The Convention is signed by member states, it becomes legally binding once signed. Therefore, individual states have the responsibility to ensure children can access and enjoy their Rights.</p> <p>The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child investigate each country who have signed the Convention. Every 5 years states must provide a report which outlines how children's rights are being protected.</p>	<p>The Human Rights Act is a piece of legislation, this means Rights are protected under UK law.</p> <p>The Act sets out a number of absolute rights which cannot be e.g. freedom from torture.</p> <p>Public bodies must ensure that a UK citizen's Human Rights are protected at all times.</p> <p>Cases can be taken to UK court. If the UK court system can not settle disputes, cases can be taken to The European Court of Human Rights.</p>

**Are human rights adequately protected?**

**Yes-**

**No-**

**Conclusion-**