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Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Citizenship Studies

PAPER 1

Tuesday 21 May 2024 – Morning
Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

Source Booklet

**THIS SOURCE BOOKLET SHOULD
NOT BE RETURNED TO PEARSON.**

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Source A for use with Question 2

Source A: How our identities change

In 2020 the London Evening Standard highlighted how many residents in London identified as natives of the city of London before any other form of identity. Londoners see themselves as citizens of the city where they live more than as English, British or European.

London, like other regions of the UK, is a place of amazingly diverse communities. However, a strong sense of belonging to the city is something that most Londoners have in common, regardless of age, class, colour or political views. Most Londoners see themselves as having multiple identities. This is true if we look at footballers who change allegiance to clubs and take on loyalty to a new club, with fans readily accepting new players to their team. The same happens when we move from job to job or school to school.

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Source A continued

Diversity is no longer a problem for any individual for they can choose identities when they discover how they relate to them. In the past our image of others was influenced by stereotypes; however, this labelling is now a thing of the past.

(Source based on <https://www.standard.co.uk/news/london/londoners-identify-as-citizens-of-city-first-before-british-english-or-european-poll-finds-a3654936.html>)

Source B for use with Question 4 (d)

Source B: Selecting a government and officials in North Korea

Forming a government and selecting people for political office in North Korea is unique. Rather than the executive, legislature and judiciary being separate, they overlap. However, all three remain under the control of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK). The party has been in power since 1948 and there is no opposition. The party has been run by one family with power passing down the male line. Power is concentrated in the leader Kim Jong-un. Purges or removals of office-holders are common and frequent. Executions occur of political office-holders and Kim Jong-un has executed his uncle and also his brother. The leader instils those in office around him with fear. All policy and new legislation originate with Kim Jong-un. The country is poor but has a small selection of elites who are wealthy and loyal to Kim Jong-un. The Army also has considerable political power.

(Source from: <https://www.cfr.org/background/north-koreas-power-structure>)

Source C for use with Question 6 (c)

Source C: About magistrates

The roles of magistrates (or Justices of the Peace) have been in existence for over 650 years and remain at the heart of our justice system. They number over 14,000 and form 85% of the judiciary; they deal with 95% of all criminal cases. They are central to Family Law and Youth Courts with their expertise. When a new magistrate joins the service, they invariably do not have a legal qualification – but are given training to fulfil their role. The fact that the magistrates are local adds to their value – alongside this, they are cheap to operate as they do not receive pay for the work as they are volunteers. Three magistrates sit on a case to give a wider perspective of justice. Furthermore, they come from a diverse background in the local community to ensure that the law and its application reflect ordinary people and deal with common issues which the public face. This reflects in the huge trust which the public have in the magistrates.

(Source from: <https://www.magistrates-association.org.uk/about-magistrates>)

Source D for use with SECTION D

Devolution in the United Kingdom

Tony Blair, the Prime Minister who introduced devolution over 20 years ago, defends it.

However, several voices from the Institute for Government question whether devolution has really delivered any advantage or has brought more harm to the UK..

Tony Blair's view of devolution: the case for devolution

The purpose of devolution was to bring about a new settlement between the different parts of the UK so that decision making was brought closer to the people, thus creating a strong sense of cultural identity.

It was also done to prevent the breakup of the UK, by curbing Scottish independence. Scotland previously had felt let down by UK governments. Devolution also addressed the injustices and identity problems across the UK.

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Source D continued

In Wales support for devolution was borderline in 1998, but now devolution has widespread support. The Welsh appreciate devolution and their powers have been increased.

In Northern Ireland we saw lasting peace after decades of violence and devolution saw two opposing camps sitting down and sharing government.

Devolution means that the great cities of London and Manchester have elected mayors with broad powers like all other great cities across the world.

We have seen different policies introduced in various regions as each devolved government delivers its own agenda, enabling devolution to win the trust and confidence of the people.

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Source D continued**The Scottish Parliament, Holyrood, Edinburgh**

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Senedd Cymru (the Welsh Parliament), Cardiff



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Source D continued

The Northern Ireland Assembly, Stormont, Belfast



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The view from the Institute for Government: the case against devolution

Devolution has failed – and it has failed differently in each region of the UK.

Firstly, in Scotland – devolution has not ended the desire for independence – support for independence has grown from 27% before devolution to about 45% today.



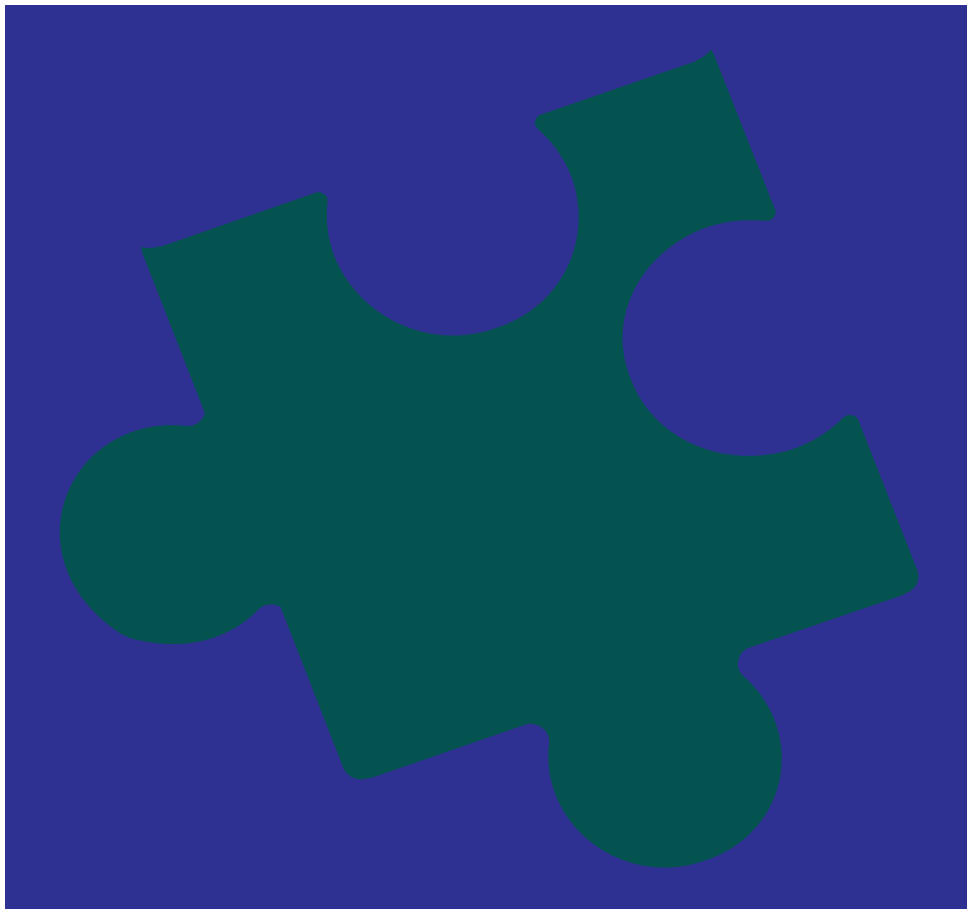
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The view from the Institute for Government: the case against devolution

In Northern Ireland the devolved assembly has been suspended for as long as it has been in operation; furthermore, it has not resolved the bitter community problems where people still have different identities and loyalties. Communities are not healed – they remain divided.



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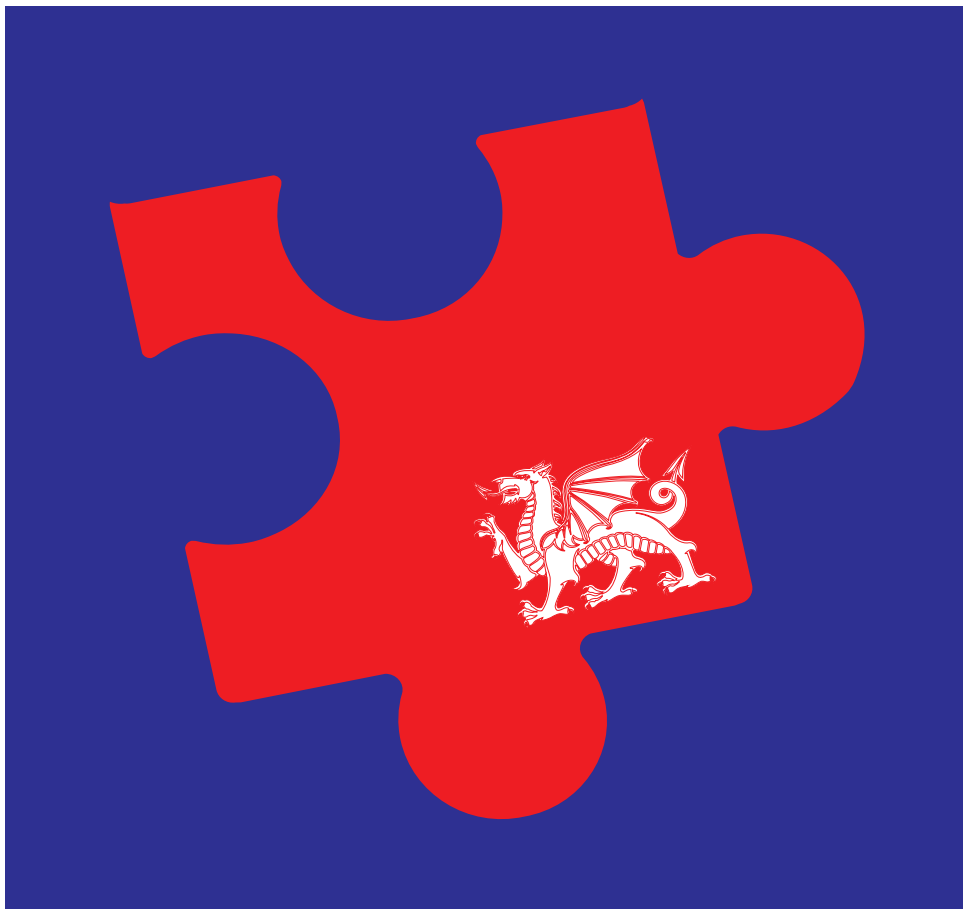
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Source D continued

The view from the Institute for Government: the case against devolution

In Wales the provision of public services, such as health and education, has fallen behind other parts of the UK.

Devolution has failed because it has been delivered in an uneven manner to the different regions. New policies have emerged in the devolved areas with some making little difference.



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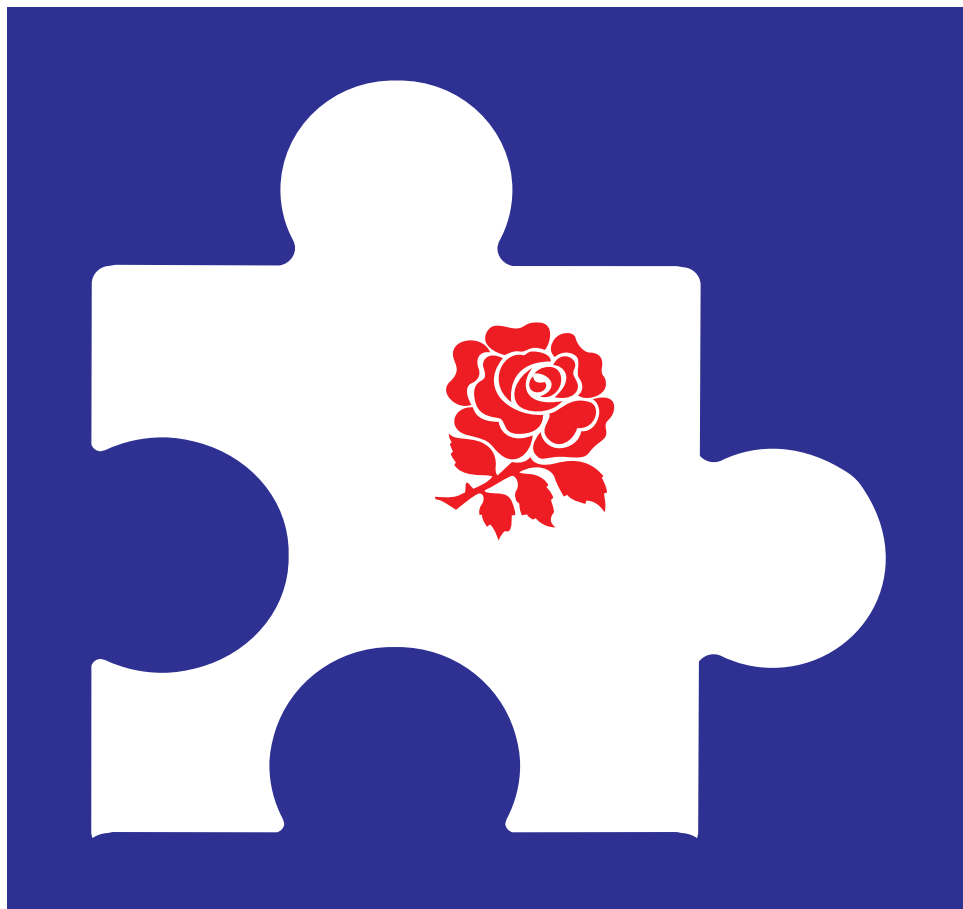
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The view from the Institute for Government: the case against devolution

However, others have caused problems. Scottish or Welsh university students leave with less debt than English students after three years of study.

Devolution has been rejected by some English regions – the take-up of electing city mayors is uneven.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Source from: <https://www.instituteforgovernment.org.uk/sites/default/files/publications/has-devolution-worked-essay-collection-FINAL.pdf>

Scottish Parliament photograph

© scottishcreative/Alamy Stock Photo

Senedd Cymru (the Welsh Parliament) photograph

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Northern Ireland Assembly photograph

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