



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Level Examination
January 2012

General Studies (Specification B)

GENB3

Unit 3 Power

Insert

SOURCE MATERIAL

These texts are to be read in conjunction with unit GENB3.

The questions arise from the texts.

Use the texts, your own knowledge and examples to answer **both** questions in Section A, and **either** Question 03 **or** Question 04 from Section B.

Text A

Approaches to Anti-social Behaviour

Family Intervention Programme (FIP)

A single mother of nine children is struggling to bring up her family on benefits. After splitting up with her third partner, she was hit with depression and lost control of the household.

Two of her children tell of days spent throwing stones at houses and smashing windows. The younger admits he was on drugs at the time. Her family were the recipients of frequent complaints as a result of her children's behaviour and so the Family Intervention Programme (FIP) stepped in.

The government introduced FIPs in 2006. Where previously there could be up to 20 services involved with a family, a FIP key worker is put in place to co-ordinate intervention and correct the family's behaviour through parenting classes and funding leisure activities for the kids. A senior FIP project coordinator describes their aims: "It's about getting the balance right. We are not going in there to parent for her. Ultimately she has to take responsibility for herself and her family."

He said that without FIP the family would most "certainly" have been evicted. If an eviction had occurred that could have cost the government up to a quarter of a million pounds, whereas a FIP would cost around £60 000. The family feel they have benefited from the FIP with the mother saying: "I think I'm a better mum to my kids than what I was back then."

Over 3000 families have now been supported by FIPs. Although the average shows a reduction in anti-social behaviour, with £125 million spent since 2006, FIP projects do come at a price. The average length of intervention is one year, after which the team gradually withdraw, which in this case caused concerns for the mother about what happens afterwards: "I'm a bit worried once they stop working with the family that my boys are going to go back to being rebels and causing havoc."

Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC)

Another approach to tackling anti-social behaviour is the Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC), in which children can be monitored and supported.

A police Youth Diversionary Officer describes the role of the ABC: "An acceptable behaviour contract is a statutory agreement between a police officer or a council operative and a young person or an adult, where we look at their behaviour and point out what is right and what is wrong. We agree between ourselves that they need to change the way that they behave and look at mannerisms in a better way, where they respect members of the public more. One of the aims is the protection of the public from criminal and anti-social behaviour."

Over 43 000 people in England and Wales have been given ABCs since they started in 2003.

Source: adapted from *Anti-social behaviour: what's the best way to tackle it?* May 2010
Channel 4 News © 2010

Text B**Human Rights Law**

The Human Rights Act incorporates into UK Law certain rights and freedoms set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. These include:

- Right to Life
- Protection from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- Protection from slavery and forced or compulsory labour
- The right to liberty and security of person
- The right to a fair trial
- Protection from retrospective criminal offences
- The protection of private and family life
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of association and assembly
- The right to marry and found a family
- Freedom from discrimination
- The right to property
- The right to education
- The right to free and fair elections

Countries who have signed up to the Convention must secure the above rights for everyone in their jurisdiction and individuals must also have an effective remedy to protect those rights in the country's courts without the need to go to the European Court of Human Rights. The role of the European Court of Human Rights will be to determine whether the domestic courts have been true to the Convention.

The Human Rights Act therefore has an impact on areas such as criminal law, family law, housing law, employment law and education law.

The Act binds public authorities, government departments, local authorities, courts, bodies running nursing and residential homes, schools etc. These public authorities must not breach an individual's rights.

Many of these rights can be breached if, for example, it is in accordance with the national laws of the country or is necessary in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of crime or disorder, the protection of health or morals, or to protect the freedom and rights of others.

Source: ©2010 Legal-Zone

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Text C

Criticism and the Arts

What is the role of the arts critic within the arts world? How much of an effect do you think critics have on what is being produced and sold, and is this positive or negative?

You need to remember that the world of the arts is just a lot of people who buy, sell, exhibit, perform, think about, talk about and write about the arts. Within this world, critics are interested observers who document their interests, as distinct from scholars and journalists, who are purportedly disinterested observers. The simple truth, however, is that the arts world is a small world that runs on talk. As a consequence, most of what a critic writes about the arts is not written for the arts world at all, but for ordinary people who are interested and want to know what arts people are talking about. Critics over the course of their careers build up a reputation for being right or being wrong about things; people trust these reputations, but not much. If power is defined as the power to make something that is not interesting interesting, critics have no power at all. The arts have power.

How would you characterise the relationship between artists and critics?

Critics write about the arts; biographers and personality journalists write about the artists.

What advice would you give to emerging artists, as a critic, teacher or buyer?

My advice is always to make a lot of art, then look at what you have made and then think about what you have done. If you think first, you will never do anything, or you will do something boring. Art doesn't exist until the artist has finished making it. As a critic I presume the art is finished and on purpose. As a teacher, I presume the art, whatever it may be, needs work. So the same work that I might like as a critic, I might find wanting as a teacher, simply because my rule for looking at student work is: if you're not sick don't call the doctor. As a buyer you're looking for quality, of course, but you're also looking for evidence of the artist's work habits and commitment to a long-term career.

Source: adapted from an interview with DAVE HICKEY, Art Critic, conducted by ILANA STANGER of TheArtBiz.com.
(This article was originally on TheArtbiz.com before being featured on NYFA Interactive,
<http://www.nyfa.org>; reproduced courtesy of the Abigail Rebecca Cohen Library.)

Text D

Chicken Out!

Which chicken will you buy?







Through the Chicken Out! campaign, Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall and Compassion in World Farming are reaching out to consumers, politicians, producers and retailers to put an end to the intensive factory-farming of chickens. We need thousands of signatures to convince supermarkets, farmers, government regulators and anyone else involved in this unacceptable business that this must change.

Standard intensive chicken is usually the cheapest on the shelf. It comes from farms where chickens are reared in barren and crowded sheds with no outdoor access, no natural daylight and little room to move freely. These birds grow unnaturally fast and suffer from painful leg disorders, breathing disabilities, ammonia burns and lung or heart failure.

When you're shopping, always look for chicken labelled free-range, organic or RSPCA Freedom Food, which guarantee that chickens have had the freedom to roam outdoors, grow more slowly and express all of their natural behaviours. These factors make a real and meaningful difference to their lives. Beware of labels like Red Tractor or 'farm assured' – they can be found on standard intensive chicken.



Celebrity supporters:

 <p>Jamie Oliver is one of the highest profile supporters of the Chicken Out! campaign.</p>	 <p>Ken Livingstone is a Good Egg, and supports the Chicken Out! campaign.</p>
 <p>Kate Nash supports Chicken Out!</p>	 <p>Joanna Lumley, patron of Compassion in World Farming, supports Chicken Out!</p>
 <p>Nick Baker supports the Chicken Out! campaign: 'I love chickens as a bird, and as dinner – we should all respect them for what they bring to our table. The least we can do is help other chicken-eaters understand exactly how our birds were living, before they were wrapped and packed.'</p>	 <p>Rosie Boycott supports Chicken Out! 'This is a brilliant campaign and very important. Finally, someone is exposing just what a nation of hypocrites we are – pretending to care about animals, yet allowing chickens to be factory farmed to enable us to have cheap, plentiful meat.'</p>

Source: © Compassion in World Farming

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