



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 14 June 2023 – Afternoon

GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies

J270/03 Our rights, our society, our world

Time allowed: 1 hour



No extra materials are needed.



Please write clearly in black ink. **Do not write in the barcodes.**

Centre number Candidate number

First name(s) _____

Last name _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. You can use extra paper if you need to, but you must clearly show your candidate number, the centre number and the question numbers.
- Answer **all** the questions.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document has **16** pages.

ADVICE

- Read each question carefully before you start your answer.

Section A – Legal rights and responsibilities

You should spend about **10 minutes** on this section.

- 1 Study **Fig. 1.1** and **Table 1.2** and answer questions **1(a)–1(c)**.

Fig. 1.1

The minimum ages of criminal responsibility around the world in January 2022.

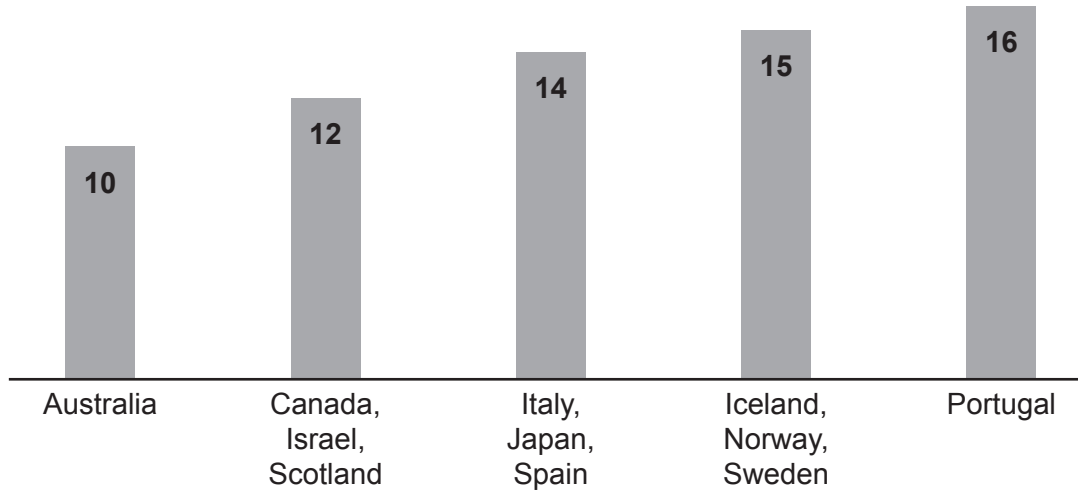


Table 1.2

Legal rights and responsibilities of young people in England and Wales

Legal rights and responsibilities	Age
A person can be held legally responsible for any criminal actions	10
A person can get a part-time job	13
A person can leave home	16
A person can learn to drive	17
A person can join the armed forces without parental consent	18
A person can marry	18
A person can vote in a parliamentary election	18
A person can buy and drink alcohol	18

- (a) Apart from those in **Table 1.2**, state **one other** legal right a young person in England and Wales gains at the age of 18.

..... [1]

(b) State **one** piece of evidence from **Fig. 1.1** or **Table 1.2** which shows that the age of criminal responsibility is **not** the same throughout the United Kingdom (UK).

.....
..... [1]

(c) Using evidence from **Fig. 1.1** and **Table 1.2**, state **four** reasons why people in England and Wales might want the age of criminal responsibility raised from ten years old.

1.
.....
2.
.....
3.
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4.
..... [4]

Study the viewpoint below and answer question 1(d).

Young people should be able to vote in all English and Welsh elections once they are 16 years old.

(d) State **four** different points that could be used to **support** the viewpoint above.

1.
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2.
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3.
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4.
..... [4]

Section B – Promoting community cohesion

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this section.

- 2 Study **Source 2.1** and **Source 2.2** and answer questions **2(a)–2(c)**.

Source 2.1

The Conservative Government’s plans to level up communities

There are great differences in wealth between regions in England. In the 2019 general election, the Conservative Party won many seats in poor areas. It says it will “level up” the wealth of these areas to equal that of the wealthiest. The Conservative Government has created a fund of £4.7 billion for spending money on transport, rebuilding or cultural improvements. This policy has been criticised by Labour-supporting newspapers such as the Guardian.

Source 2.2

“Levelling up: some wealthy areas to see 10 times more funding than poorest”

The Communities’ Secretary will announce new policies to end what the Prime Minister has called the “outrage” of regions being unequal. But some of England’s most deprived areas have had far less support from the Levelling Up Fund than some of the richest local authorities. The Health Secretary’s constituency had been given £148 per person although it is one of the wealthiest areas in England; however, eight of the poorest local authorities in England have received less than £10 per person so far.

One researcher said: “The fact that some of the most deprived local authorities have received no money yet is not acceptable. It will only widen the UK’s existing regional divides.”

Adapted from an article in the Guardian 2 Feb 2022

- (a) Using **Source 2.1**, state **one** example of how spending money in the ways mentioned would increase the wealth of a region.

.....
..... [1]

- (b) State **one** reason why the claims about levelling up in **Source 2.2** might **not** be trustworthy.

.....
..... [1]

(c) Using **Source 2.2** state **two** reasons why the public might be disappointed by the outcome of the Government's levelling up policy.

- 1.
.....
- 2.
.....

[2]

Study the viewpoint below and answer question 2(d).

Levelling up is vital to promote a greater sense of national identity in the UK.

(d) Explain why people might **support** the viewpoint above.

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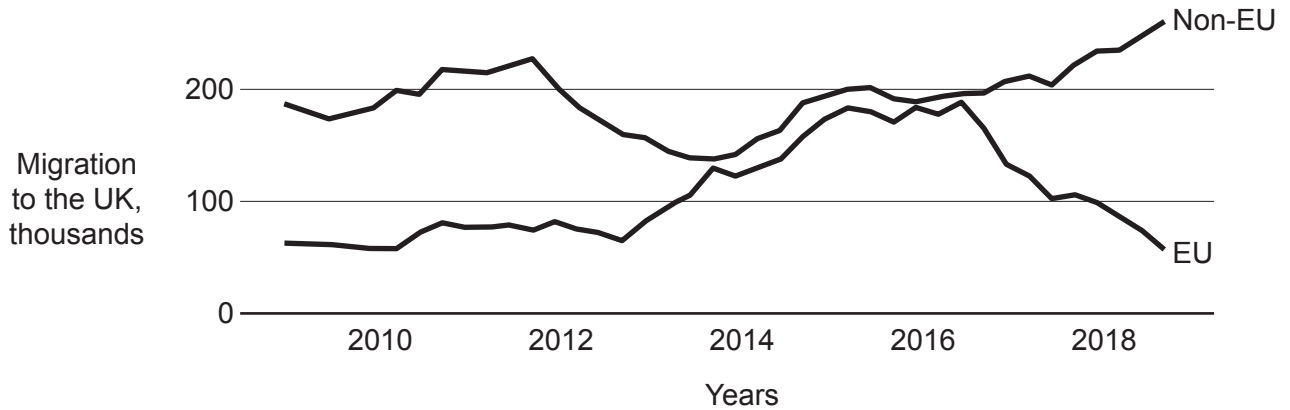
Section C – Migration from outside the European Union (EU)

You should spend about **10 minutes** on this section.

3 Study **Fig. 3.1** and the notes below it and answer question **3(a)**.

Fig. 3.1

A breakdown of migration to the United Kingdom 2008–2019



Source: Office for National Statistics



Note:

Non-EU citizens include large numbers of migrants from India and Pakistan.

(a) State **two** examples of evidence in **Fig. 3.1** that could be used to **support** the following viewpoint:

Voting to leave the EU in 2016 has changed the pattern of migration into the UK.

1.
-
2.
-

[2]

Study **Source 3.2** and answer question **3(b)**.

Source 3.2

Hong Kong: China crackdown is likely to boost migration to the United Kingdom

Many supporters of democracy in Hong Kong have been arrested for trying to overthrow the city's government. The Chinese Government which oversees Hong Kong has been trying to crush political opposition. There is now a law that the Hong Kong Government can send people out of the city to China itself. Therefore in 2021, the UK will open a new immigration route which could allow up to 5.4 million Hong Kong residents to move to the UK and become British citizens. This is equivalent to almost three-quarters of Hong Kong's resident population of 7.5 million.

Adapted from an article in The Conversation 6 Jan 2021

(b)* Use information from **Source 3.2** and information from your studies to evaluate the following viewpoint:

Migrants from outside the EU mainly come to the UK to gain political freedom.

In your answer you must:

- use information from **Source 3.2**
- consider at least **three** reasons from your own knowledge why migrants come to the UK from non-EU states.

[8]

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Section D – The United Kingdom and international organisations

You should spend about **20 minutes** on this section.

- 4 Study **Source 4.1** and **Fig. 4.2** and answer questions **4(a)–4(b)**.

Source 4.1

The United Kingdom's role in international relations

A GLOBAL LEADER IN DIPLOMACY AND DEVELOPMENT



4th largest diplomatic network:
281 posts in 178 countries and territories

One of the largest funders of the **WHO**, increasing funding by 30% over four years, and the largest funder of **Gavi**

One of the largest bilateral and multilateral donors to global education, committed to getting **40 million more girls into school by 2025**

One of the largest donors and founding members of **COVAX**, which will supply 1 billion vaccine doses in 2021, vaccinating up to 500 million people in over 90 developing countries

Notes:

Gavi and Covax provide Low Income Countries with free vaccinations

OSCE is the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

WHO is the World Health Organization

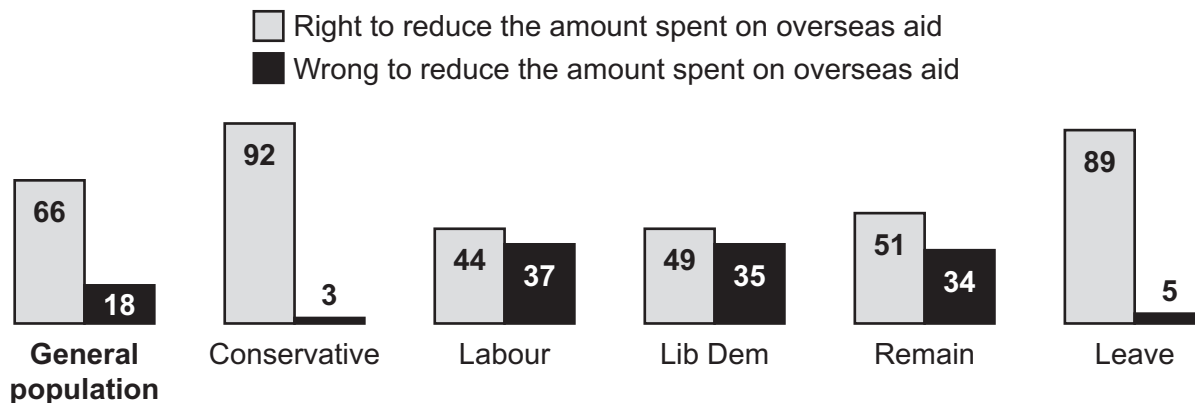
Taken from a UK government publication, Global Britain in a Competitive Age (2020)

Fig. 4.2

Charity begins at home

Two thirds of Britons support cutting the foreign aid budget

The Chancellor is expected to announce a reduction in the amount the Government spends on overseas aid. Do you think the Government is right or wrong to reduce the amount spent on overseas aid?



All numbers given as percentages (%)

YouGov® 24–25 November 2020

Notes:

Remain and Leave refer to voter choices relating to remaining in, or leaving, the European Union

Taken from YouGov, Two thirds of Britons support cutting the foreign aid budget (2020)

(a) Using information in Source 4.1:

(i) State **one** international organisation which is linked with **diplomacy**.

..... [1]

(ii) State **one** international organisation which is linked with **development**.

This must be a **different** organisation to your answer for 4(a)(i).

..... [1]

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