



General Certificate of Secondary Education
June 2014

Humanities

40702/PM

Unit 2 Humanities Options

Preliminary Material

Sources Booklet for Unit 2

To be opened and issued to candidates no sooner than Saturday 1 February 2014

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

You have been given **one** copy of this Sources Booklet for use during your preparation for the examination. You may annotate this copy as you wish but you are **not** allowed to take it into the examination.

You will be provided with a clean copy of the Sources Booklet, along with the question paper, for use in the examination.

You are advised to study **two** of the Options in this Sources Booklet and the issues raised in them. In the examination you will be required to answer **all** questions from the **two** options that you choose.

Your teacher is encouraged to teach lessons based on the Sources Booklet and to give assistance and advice as required.

Option 1: Conflict and Co-operation

Source A Understanding cyber bullying

What is cyber bullying?

Cyber bullying is an example of individual or small group conflict.

Cyber bullying is the use of electronic media, especially mobile phones and the internet, to worry, threaten or upset someone. It often starts during the teenage years.

Types of cyber bullying can include:

- texting scary or rude messages using a mobile phone
- sending unpleasant photographs using a mobile phone
- using online message boards, chat rooms or social networking sites to post cruel messages
- deleting the victim's name from social networking sites or ignoring the victim's messages on social networking sites.



Many victims of cyber bullying describe how they feel 'trapped'. This can affect people for many years.

Research suggests cyber bullying is common among teenagers – at least one in five teenagers has been a victim. Cyber bullying is becoming more common. Often a group does bullying and the bullies plan together, allowing the bullies to keep on attacking the victim.

One big difference between cyber bullying and other types of bullying is that the victim cannot escape. The cyber bully(ies) can follow the victim into their house, even into his or her bedroom. A very worrying thing about cyber bullying is that the victim often feels there is nowhere to hide.

There are many reasons for bullying and conflict. Cyber bullying has many causes. Helen, a youth worker says "some people cyber bully to boost their own ego, or to increase their popularity in their peer group." She also says "cyber bullying can be a type of revenge, a way of being horrible to someone in response to something they have done."

Source B The effects of cyber bullying

Teenager Jade knows the cruel reality of cyber bullying. She received racist cyber bullying after a physical attack.

“It was really horrible when it happened” said Jade. “It was on Facebook. I showed my mum and we both started crying.”

Jade said comments being posted about her included “she is dirty” and “she doesn’t wash”.

“Lots of people got involved, including some people I thought were my friends. There were 19 pages of it,” said Jade. She thinks people got involved because they wanted to be part of a popular group.

She went to the police and five teenage girls were arrested. The teenagers at the centre of the bullying had to go to court, charged with posting offensive messages. At least two people have been jailed in the UK for this type of bullying, called ‘trolling’.

The most usual effects of cyber bullying on children and young people include:

- Low self-esteem and loss of confidence
- Often feeling embarrassed and afraid to leave the family home
- Lower academic achievement because they cannot concentrate and are afraid of sharing a classroom with the bullies. The victim often gets disappointing exam results
- A lot of days off school and also truancy. Sometimes the Local Authority prosecutes
- A pattern of self-harming and suicidal thoughts and behaviour(s)
- Serious family stress and breakdown together; problems in relationships and friendships later in life.



Cyber bullying victims often suffer feelings of deep depression and physical illness that can last long into adult life.

Some people may be affected for only a short time. For others, both the victim and the bully, the effects of cyber bullying can last a long time.

The punishment for cyber bullies can include being suspended from school and being taken out of sports teams and other extra-curricular activities. Certain types of cyber bullying may also break school codes or even anti-discrimination or sexual harassment laws. Cyber bullying and its effect on young people, has led to internet safety workshops being started.

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Option 2: Prejudice and Persecution

Source C Discrimination against women in the workplace is still an issue today

Employment laws may have had some effect on reducing discrimination against women at work, but there may be areas of employment where the law is not having an effect.

Jobs such as being a director on the board of a company, being a chief executive or being a senior politician are not often given to women. This area of employment may be the last area of discrimination against women employees in the UK.

In 2010 the government made the decision that, by 2015, 50% of all new senior public appointments should be women. It seems this target will not be reached.

The UK is now placed 50th out of 188 countries world-wide in the national league table of women's representation in Parliament and 12th out of 27 countries in the European Union.

Women's representation in top jobs: some facts

- 51% of the population are women
- 22% of members of parliament are women
- 12% of directors in the top 100 UK companies are women
- 21% of local authority chief executives are women
- 14% of senior police officers are women



In the 1950s, boards of directors were usually all men. Some people would say little has changed in the last 60 years.

Male and female jobs in the UK 2011 (figures in millions)

Job role	Number of male jobs	Number of female jobs
Managers and senior officials eg Directors and Chief Executives	2.4	1.4
Professional Occupations eg Solicitors, Dentists and Teachers	1.8	1.6
Administrative and Secretarial eg Wage Clerk and Clerical Officer	0.7	2.3
Skilled Trades eg Electricians and Chefs	1.6	0.2
Part-time jobs	1.7	5.1

Source D Do men really have more top jobs than women?

Most journalists are women. Most authors are women. Most lab technicians, therapists, editors, librarians, public relations officers and insurance underwriters are women.

In fact, many people say that women now have a greater proportion of Britain's professional jobs than you would expect from their representation in the workforce. The official employment statistics show that the number of men working full-time is 10.6 million compared with 6.8 million women.

Some people say that equal gender representation in the employment market today would be four jobs out of ten jobs in any sector done by women.

In fact, women do 44% of professional jobs – slightly higher than expected from their representation in the workforce.

Women are now 45% of the country's GPs, and 45% of solicitors, lawyers, judges and coroners. It is a similar story for scientists, where 46% are now women.

It is worth thinking about how much change has already happened. Some people would say the problem is not with the top jobs in the workforce, but with the numbers of women in the employment market in the first place. One source said "Given the number of women in the workplace, it could be argued that women do have their fair share of jobs in professional occupations today."



When appointed in 2010, easyJet chief executive Carolyn McCall was one of a growing number of women in top jobs.

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Option 3: Global Inequality

Source E Reducing global inequality, the benefits of Fairtrade

It is over 25 years since the Fairtrade logo was first used on some products. Here we look at the benefits of Fairtrade for producers and consumers.

Fairtrade – benefits for producers

1. It gives producers stable prices, even when world market prices fall. The price of primary products, such as coffee, on the world market is low. Stable prices for farmers can help long-term farm improvements and reduce 'primary product dependency'.
2. It pays a 'Fairtrade Premium' to producers. This is more money, paid extra to the agreed Fairtrade price.
3. Workers have representatives on a committee. The committee decides how to make use of the 'Fairtrade Premium'. They can invest the money in education, healthcare and farm improvements to help the local community.



Fairtrade farmers picking tea.

Fairtrade – benefits for consumers

1. Shoppers can buy products supporting their values and principles. By buying into Fairtrade, consumers support producers struggling to improve their lives.
2. Fairtrade offers companies a way to make sure that their trade has a positive effect on the people at the end of the production chain. Fairtrade products are mainly from farming of bananas and coffee, but do include other products, eg gold and footballs.
3. Fairtrade producers must try to protect the environment where they work and live. Protecting the environment includes not using harmful chemicals, not using products which include genetically modified organisms (GMO) and also making a plan of how they can lower the environmental impacts of their activities.

One source states "Fairtrade could be more successful than other methods of reducing global inequality."

Source F Not so fair trade

There are now more than 4,500 Fairtrade items for sale in shops. Kit Kat, Britain's biggest-selling chocolate bar now has the Fairtrade logo. But does Fairtrade really help poor farmers earn a better living? Does it reduce global inequality?

In fact, there are many reasons why Fairtrade might not always help producers.



Kit Kat now carries the Fairtrade logo.

1. Fairtrade can reduce the need to modernise. Farms must stay small and family run. Coffee farms must not be more than 12 acres in size and cannot employ any full-time workers. This means that during harvest season migrant workers must work on short-term contracts. These rural poor cannot get long-term employment if farmers keep Fairtrade rules, so stay poor.
2. Fairtrade might not help the poorest countries. The biggest Fairtrade subsidy goes to Mexico, not one of the poorest countries in the world. Mexico is the biggest producer of Fairtrade coffee. Mexico has 51 Fairtrade producers. Some of the poorest countries in the world such as Burundi have no Fairtrade producers. Ethiopia has four and Rwanda has ten producers. Some people say that Fairtrade pays to help wealthy Mexican coffee farmers and does not help farmers in poorer countries.
3. One criticism is that only a small percentage of the money from Fairtrade products gets back to help farmers. Fairtrade has to spend many millions on advertising to consumers in more developed countries to try to get people to buy the products. One person said "Why should I pay 80p more for my bananas when only 5p of that will get to the farmer?"
4. Fairtrade could encourage 'primary product dependency'. The price of primary (farmed or raw material) products on the world market is usually low. Some people say that Fairtrade keeps farmers growing products such as cocoa, that are not worth much. "We may protect them from world price changes, but they are never going to get much money growing or making products that are not worth much" said one source. "Most of the profit is made when cocoa is changed into chocolate in MEDC's. Fairtrade may increase inequality not reduce inequality."

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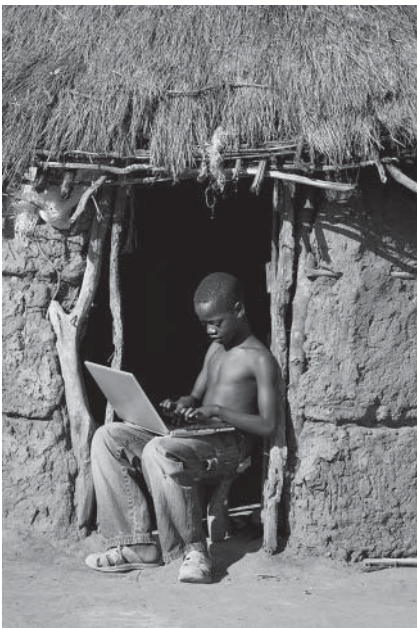
Option 4: Family and Socialisation

Source G The Hamar tribe

The Hamar tribe live among the bush-covered hills in southern Ethiopia. They are herders of cattle and goats.

Hamar family life

Family life with the Hamar may have some similarities with traditional family life in the UK.



Young men in the tribe are usually the first to use any new technology.

Hamar traditions

The tribal traditions are very different from traditions in the UK. A Hamar man 'comes of age' when he jumps over a line of bull cattle. This ceremony allows him to have his own cattle, to marry and to have children.

The elders line up between 10 and 30 cattle. The cattle are covered with dung to make them slippery. To 'come of age', the man must jump the line four times. Only when he has been through this initiation rite can he marry the wife his parents have chosen for him and start to build up his own herd.

Marriage requires 'bride wealth', a payment made to the woman's family. This payment is made in goats, cattle and guns. Although it is paid over time (like instalments of a bank loan) because it is very high (30 goats and 20 cattle), it shows a great deal of wealth. If a man can afford the bride wealth, he can have three or four wives. Women marry only one man.



A member of the Hamar tribe in traditional costume.

The men go out to work each day. The adult men herd cattle and plough the land using oxen. The young men of the village work on the crops, defend the herds or go off raiding for livestock from other tribes.

The young men also spend time with their friends and are usually the first to use any modern technology the tribe can get. Only a low number have any school education.

The women and girls collect water, do the cooking, do the housework and look after the children. There are no 'househusbands' here. Women also grow some of the crops.

Hamar parents have a lot of control over their sons. The parents give permission for the men to marry, and many young men don't get married until their mid-thirties. Girls usually marry at about 17.



A young Hamar man tries to jump the cattle in a 'coming of age' ceremony.

Source H Views on UK family life

Our daughter is 24. She has come back home to live with us. She doesn't want to get married for a while yet. This is because of her job. Her career is more important than marriage or children at the moment. Another reason is that the cost of getting married is very high in the UK now. Living at home also saves her money.

My son always wants to have the newest technology eg mobile phone, computer or TV. Communication today is global, good for the youngsters, but hard on our family finances. It has completely changed the way our family lives. Now we can text, email and Skype to any part of the world to keep in touch with friends and other members of the family.



Our son is a bit of a naughty boy. We find it hard to have any control over what he does and who he goes out with. Sometimes I wish he was more respectful, but society has changed a lot. Sometimes I think good parenting is impossible because there are so many other influences, not all of them good.

As a 'househusband', I stay at home to look after the children. I do most of the cooking. I didn't think there would be many men doing this, but when I drop the children off at school there are lots of other dads doing the same thing. It seems my role is quite common in the UK today. This means that my wife is the main money earner.



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Option 5: People and Work

Source I The effects of unemployment**A story of unemployment.**

Some people lost their jobs at the coal mine before me, so I knew I would probably lose my job as well. The problem for me is I am a track layer and I am 55 years old, so nobody wants me anymore. Coal mining is finished here. Coal mines are closing because the coal seams are mostly 'worked out'. Some with coal left close because they are no longer profitable. Cheap foreign imports of coal have also caused other mines to close. Mechanisation is being used more and more, so fewer people are needed to dig and transport the coal. Most of the new jobs here now are in computing or in shops.

We changed the car a year ago and we have two more years of payments on the finance. I'm not sure how we will pay the rest of the money. Alice, my wife, has been trying to spend less. I've stopped payments for the sports channel subscription and we don't go to the pub to eat out as much as we used to. The local landlord is worried because there are not many people in the pub now and business is really bad. The pub a couple of miles up the road is already boarded up and some of the shops on the high street have closed down.

Hundreds of us lost our jobs at the pit, all at the same time. That has a big effect on a local area. Some of the younger men are going to retrain. A few of the single men are thinking of moving out of the area, but that's hard if your family is all here. We own our own house. Prices have gone down, as no one wants to move into the area now, so we wouldn't be able to move out even if we wanted to.

I've already tried for lots of new jobs. They use a lot more new technology and you can see straight away they think I'm too old. Having a job is a bit of a pride thing with me; I've always paid my way in life and had a job. You begin to feel a social outcast with no job and no hope of getting one. It's beginning to make my wife, Alice, ill with the worry about how we will cope in the next year or so if nothing happens.

She keeps worrying that the house will be repossessed. The children are looking after us a lot now instead of us looking after them. Our eldest, David, is 20 now and has a good job. He has been a really good support for us. It doesn't feel right though. I feel it should be me helping them, because I'm head of the family. Now it's become a major responsibility for all of them, helping us financially, I hope it will not affect what they plan to do in the future.



Since the 1980s, many coal miners have lost their jobs. The UK's deep-mine coal industry has almost disappeared.

Source J Some effects of unemployment on the local community



Often local businesses do not make enough money after local factories close down. The businesses either shut down or move away. "It's bad now," says one resident. "You have to travel to the next town to get to the bigger shops and even to the bank."



When shops have closed, posters get stuck up and vandals can damage the property. Businesses can have people staying in them illegally. "It makes the town look so run down," said one resident. "It becomes a vicious circle, because with fewer and fewer shops, fewer and fewer people come here."



A mechanised assembly line in a car factory. Using robotic machines means increased production and a more consistent product. "We can guarantee our cars for five years because there are so few cars returned" was one company's comment.



Workers taking photographs of the pit head gear being demolished at a recently closed coal mine. "It's a sad day" said someone who used to work at the mine. "It shows us that our jobs are gone for good, a whole way of life has gone too."

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