

Tuesday 7 June 2016 – Afternoon

AS GCE HUMANITIES

G102/01/1 People, Community and Power

INSERT – SOURCES FOR QUESTIONS 1 AND 2

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- You must use your own knowledge and the sources in this Insert to answer Questions 1 and 2.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This document consists of **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

INSTRUCTION TO EXAMS OFFICER/INVIGILATOR

- Do not send this Insert for marking; it should be retained in the centre or destroyed.

Sources for Question 1

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Source C: The United Nations (UN) Security Council

In September 2012, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon said the UN Security Council was experiencing 'paralysis'. China and Russia had vetoed three draft resolutions relating to Syria, a country experiencing conflict.

Fig. 1 below shows the number of vetoes of Security Council draft resolutions by country and time period since the United Nations was formed:

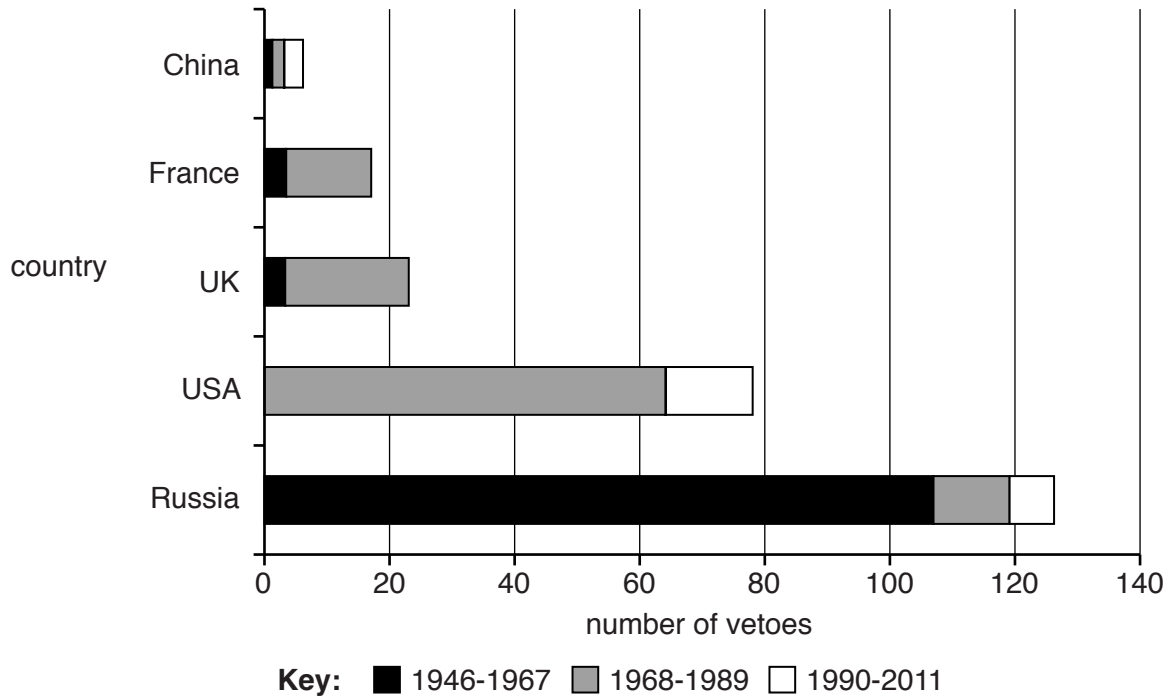


Fig. 1: UN Security Council vetoes by country and time period since 1946

Adapted from UN Website, 2012

Sources for Question 2

Source D: The New Tools of Revolution



The communication between and within the different countries became a trigger for the different protests in the Arab Spring. The anger and desperation have been present for a long time, but communication through Facebook, Twitter and YouTube sparked cooperation, comfort, support and information. Social media networks presented to them a new possibility and potential to be heard.

[Adapted from <http://communicationandmediastudies.worldpress.com/2012/10/10/social-media-and-the-arab-spring/>]

Source E: Internet Censorship in China



I once tweeted a profanity to a public figure. Nervously, I sent my very public message, fearing the retribution that he might heap down on me. He tweeted back. Nothing else happened.

North Korea. Russia. Iran. These are countries that would have handled the situation rather differently. The likelihood is that my tweet would have been blocked/removed, with an ominous midnight knock on my door if I persisted with such behaviour.

Then we have China. Unlike traditional censorship, 'the great firewall of China' goes that extra mile. In fact, they go so far in their censorship of the internet that it is currently unknown exactly what it is they block beyond popular social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. During 2011 and events such as the Arab Spring, it was estimated that the Chinese population was being prevented from seeing up to a million articles a day.

The communist state's grip on internet use in the country is so effective (at least in comparison to the Arab world) because of the simple fact that they provide a viable alternative. Renren and Weibo are copies of Facebook and Twitter, with easily controlled servers inside the People's Republic.

[Adapted from <http://theriskyshift.com./2012/03/internet-censorship-in-china-html/>]

Source F: Human Rights Benefits of Social Media

I'm particularly excited about the UN focus this year on social media and human rights. We've seen how an open and accessible Internet can enable free expression and a wide range of other human rights – but also, that many people face huge battles in simply claiming these rights, and that repressive governments can use these same technologies to suppress and undermine.

At the Foreign Office we launched our dedicated Twitter channel @FCOHumanRights. Over the past year, we've used this to highlight our policies, live tweet from human rights events, participate in conversations and respond to questions, and more besides. Many people have also contacted us to highlight particular human rights issues. Earlier this year, we made the Human Rights and Democracy Report available to read, comment on, print and share online for the first time.

[Adapted from <http://blogs.fco.gov.uk/ameliabate/2011/12/09/social-media-and-human-rights-%E2%80%93-a-complex-relationship/> (Foreign and Commonwealth office blog)]

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