

AS Citizenship Definitions

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| Citizenship | The status of a citizen - belonging to a country or state and having the rights and duties of that country or state. |
| Individualistic view of Citizenship | When is the moral stance, political philosophy , ideology, or social outlook that stresses "the moral worth of the individual " |
| Communitarian view of Citizenship | Emphasizes the need to balance individual rights and interests with that of the community as a whole, and argues that individual people (or citizens) are shaped by the cultures and values of their communities. |
| Citizen's legal rights and duties | The Rights and duties a person has related to the law e.g. the right to legal representation. |
| Citizen's social rights and duties | The Rights and duties a person has related to society e.g. the right to social welfare, benefits etc |
| Citizen's moral rights and duties | The Rights and duties a person has related to morality e.g. the right to have copyright over a piece of writing. |
| Citizen's political rights and duties | The Rights and duties a person has related to politics e.g. the right to vote |
| British Citizen | <p>British Citizenship can be acquired in the following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lex soli: By birth in the United Kingdom to a parent who is a British citizen at the time of the birth, or to a parent who is settled in the United Kingdom 2. lex sanguinis: By descent if one of the parents is a British citizen otherwise than by descent (for example by birth, adoption, registration or naturalisation in the United Kingdom). 3. By naturalisation 4. By registration 5. By adoption |

| The United Kingdom | England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| British Identity | The factors that identify a person as being British e.g. customs, language, traditions etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity | The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immigration | The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emigration | To leave one's own country in order to settle permanently in another : <i>Rosa's parents emigrated from Argentina.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Migration | To move from one area or country to settle in another, esp. in search of work : <i>rural populations have migrated to urban areas.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trends in migration since 1945 | <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from the migration trends chart (1991-2008)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Immigration</th> <th>Emigration</th> <th>Net migration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1991</td><td>320,000</td><td>280,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1992</td><td>270,000</td><td>280,000</td><td>-10,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1993</td><td>270,000</td><td>260,000</td><td>10,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1994</td><td>310,000</td><td>240,000</td><td>70,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1995</td><td>310,000</td><td>240,000</td><td>70,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1996</td><td>310,000</td><td>260,000</td><td>50,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1997</td><td>320,000</td><td>280,000</td><td>40,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1998</td><td>390,000</td><td>250,000</td><td>140,000</td></tr> <tr><td>1999</td><td>450,000</td><td>290,000</td><td>160,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>480,000</td><td>320,000</td><td>160,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2001</td><td>480,000</td><td>310,000</td><td>170,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>510,000</td><td>360,000</td><td>150,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>510,000</td><td>360,000</td><td>150,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>590,000</td><td>340,000</td><td>250,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>570,000</td><td>360,000</td><td>210,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>600,000</td><td>400,000</td><td>200,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>580,000</td><td>340,000</td><td>240,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>590,000</td><td>430,000</td><td>160,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Immigration | Emigration | Net migration | 1991 | 320,000 | 280,000 | 40,000 | 1992 | 270,000 | 280,000 | -10,000 | 1993 | 270,000 | 260,000 | 10,000 | 1994 | 310,000 | 240,000 | 70,000 | 1995 | 310,000 | 240,000 | 70,000 | 1996 | 310,000 | 260,000 | 50,000 | 1997 | 320,000 | 280,000 | 40,000 | 1998 | 390,000 | 250,000 | 140,000 | 1999 | 450,000 | 290,000 | 160,000 | 2000 | 480,000 | 320,000 | 160,000 | 2001 | 480,000 | 310,000 | 170,000 | 2002 | 510,000 | 360,000 | 150,000 | 2003 | 510,000 | 360,000 | 150,000 | 2004 | 590,000 | 340,000 | 250,000 | 2005 | 570,000 | 360,000 | 210,000 | 2006 | 600,000 | 400,000 | 200,000 | 2007 | 580,000 | 340,000 | 240,000 | 2008 | 590,000 | 430,000 | 160,000 |
| Year | Immigration | Emigration | Net migration | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 320,000 | 280,000 | 40,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1994 | 310,000 | 240,000 | 70,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1996 | 310,000 | 260,000 | 50,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 | 320,000 | 280,000 | 40,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1998 | 390,000 | 250,000 | 140,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2006 | 600,000 | 400,000 | 200,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 580,000 | 340,000 | 240,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Multicultural | When a society has several cultural or ethnic groups within it. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social diversity | When a society has a variety of different social classes and groups. The greater the variety the greater the diversity. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stereotyping | Widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing : <i>the stereotype of the woman as the carer sexual and racial stereotypes.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mass media | The main means of mass communication (esp. television, radio, newspapers, and the Internet) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prejudice | Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience: <i>English prejudice against foreigners anti-Jewish prejudices.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| Discrimination | The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, esp. on the grounds of race, age, or sex: <i>victims of racial discrimination</i> discrimination against homosexuals . |
| Homophobia | An extreme and irrational aversion to homosexuality and homosexual people. |
| Antilocution | Antilocution defines verbal remarks against a person, group or community, which are not addressed directly to the target. Generally referred to as "talking behind someone's back," the impact of this is often overlooked. However because antilocution creates an environment where discrimination is acceptable, it frequently progresses to other more damaging forms of prejudiced behavior. Its use is overshadowed by the more modern term Hate speech which has almost the same meaning. |
| Genocide | The deliberate killing of a large group of people, esp. those of a particular ethnic group or nation. |
| Relative Poverty | A measure of <i>relative poverty</i> defines "poverty" as being below some relative poverty threshold. For example, the statement that "households with an accumulated income less than 50% of the median income are living in poverty" uses a relative measure to define poverty. In this system, if everyone's real income in an economy increases, but the income distribution stays the same, then the rate of relative poverty will also stay the same. |
| Absolute Poverty | A measure of <i>absolute poverty</i> quantifies the number of people below a fixed real poverty threshold. For the measure to be absolute, the line must be the same in different countries, cultures, and technological levels. |
| Underclass | The lowest social stratum in a country or community, consisting of the poor and unemployed. |
| Diversity | The term <i>diversity</i> is a form of euphemistic shorthand to describe differences in racial or ethnic classifications , age, gender , religion , philosophy, physical abilities , socioeconomic background , sexual orientation , gender identity , intelligence , mental health , physical health , genetic attributes, behavior , attractiveness , cultural values, or political view as well as other identifying features. |
| Government policies | A policy is typically described as a deliberate plan of action to guide decisions and achieve rational outcome(s). Policy differs from rules or law . While law can compel or prohibit behaviors (e.g. a law requiring the payment of taxes on income), policy merely guides actions toward those that are most likely to achieve a desired outcome. |
| Legislation | Laws, considered collectively: <i>tax legislation</i> . |

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| Equal opportunities | In the classical sense, <i>equality of opportunity</i> is closely aligned with the concept of equality before the law . |
| Government initiatives | The power or ability to begin or to follow through energetically with a plan or task; enterprise and determination. |
| Rights and Duties | Almost every modern state, especially a democracy , allows its citizens several rights ; but in return, it expects its citizens to perform certain duties . |
| Obligation and reciprocity in relation to rights. | Obligation – you MUST do. Reciprocity – you return a right that someone has given to you. |
| European Convention of Human Rights | The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (long title: Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) is an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe . Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe , the convention entered into force on 3 September 1953. |
| The Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) | The Human Rights Act 1998 is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom which received Royal Assent on 9 November 1998, and mostly came into force on 2 October 2000. [1] Its aim is to "give further effect" in UK law to the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights . |
| Data Protection Act (DPA) | The Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) is a United Kingdom Act of Parliament which defines UK law on the processing of data on identifiable living people. It is the <i>main</i> piece of legislation that governs the protection of personal data in the UK. |
| Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) | Freedom of information legislation are rules that guarantee access to data held by the state. They establish a "right-to-know" legal process by which requests may be made for government-held information, to be received freely or at minimal cost, barring standard exceptions. |
| Welfare Rights | Welfare Rights is an activity aimed at ensuring that people are aware of and receiving their maximum entitlement to state welfare benefits. It has been established in the UK since 1969. |
| The 'right' to defend oneself | You have the right to defend yourself in court. If a case is simple, a person may wish to represent himself, or proceed pro se. The courts usually discourage self-representation because legal practice requires special skills, and an unschooled pro se party is usually at a disadvantage in court. Even attorneys are well advised to hire another attorney for personal legal problems. |
| Civil Law | Civil law is that between two people. If you sue someone, that is a civil case. |

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| Criminal Law | If you are charged with a crime, that is a criminal case. |
| Punishment | Is the practice of imposing something unpleasant or aversive on a person or animal or property, usually in response to disobedience, defiance, or behavior deemed morally wrong by individual, governmental, or religious principles. |
| Compensation | In law , damages is an award of money to be paid to, a person as compensation for loss or injury |
| Solicitors | Solicitors are lawyers who traditionally deal with any legal matter <i>apart</i> from conducting proceedings in courts (advocacy), with some exceptions. In the United Kingdom and Ireland , the legal profession is split between solicitors and barristers , and a lawyer will usually only hold one title. Solicitors have more direct contact with the clients, |
| Barrister | Barristers often only become involved in a case once advocacy before a court is needed by the client. Barristers are also engaged by solicitors to provide specialist advice on points of law. Barristers are rarely instructed by clients directly (although this occurs frequently in tax matters). Instead, the client's solicitors will instruct a barrister on behalf of the client when appropriate. |
| Civil dispute | Civil law , as opposed to criminal law , is the branch of law dealing with disputes between individuals and/or organizations , in which compensation may be awarded to the victim. For instance, if a car crash victim claims damages against the driver for loss or injury sustained in an accident, this will be a civil law case.[1] |
| Legal Services Commission | The Legal Services Commission (LSC) is an executive non-departmental public body that is responsible for the operational administration of legal aid in England and Wales . It is sponsored by the Ministry of Justice and its work is overseen by an independent board of commissioners. |
| Legal representation | This is when a solicitor or barrister represents you in court. |
| Mediation | , is a way of resolving disputes between two parties. A third party member is involved in order to structure the meetings, and to help the parties come to a final decision based on the facts given through the discussions. Mediation is not legally binding so it does not have to be followed, although if one party does not, they can sometimes be taken to court by the disadvantaged member, depending on the mediation agreement. |
| Conciliation | is an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) process whereby the parties to a dispute (including future interest disputes) agree to utilize the services of a conciliator, who then meets with the parties separately in an attempt to resolve their differences. He does this by lowering tensions, improving communications, interpreting issues, providing technical assistance, exploring potential solutions and bringing about a negotiated settlement. |

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| Arbitration | a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), is a legal technique for the resolution of disputes outside the courts , wherein the parties to a dispute refer it to one or more persons (the "arbitrators", "arbiters" or " arbitral tribunal "), by whose decision (the " award ") they agree to be bound. It is a settlement technique in which a third party reviews the case and imposes a decision that is legally binding for both sides. |
| Tribunals | in the general sense is any person or institution with the authority to judge, adjudicate on, or determine claims or disputes—whether or not it is called a tribunal in its title. |
| Ombudsmen | is a person who acts as a trusted intermediary between an organization and some internal or external constituency while representing the broad scope of constituent interests. |
| Conflicting Interests | A conflict of interest (COI) occurs when an individual or organization is involved in multiple interests, one of which could <i>possibly</i> corrupt the motivation for an act in the other. |
| Civil actions | A civil action is usually bought following a claim that one side has broken their contract with the other. However, a civil action can also relate to duties imposed by the common law without the need for a contract. For example, a civil action can be brought if a person defames you or trespasses on your land. |
| Breach of rights | When for some reason a person's Human Rights have been broken. |
| UK Supreme Court | is the supreme court in all matters under English law , Northern Irish law and Scottish civil law . It is the court of last resort and highest appellate court in the United Kingdom ; |
| Judicial Review | is the doctrine in democratic theory under which legislative and executive actions are subject to review, and possible invalidation, by the judiciary. Specific courts with judicial review power must annul the acts of the state when it finds them incompatible with a higher authority, such as the terms of a written constitution . |
| Natural justice | The concept that there is an inherent quality in law that compares favourably with arbitrary action by a government. It is largely associated with the idea of the rule of law. |
| Bias | Bias is a term used to describe a tendency or preference towards a particular perspective, ideology , or result, when the tendency interferes with the ability to be impartial , unprejudiced, or objective . In other words, bias is generally seen as a 'one-sided' perspective. |