

Exam Question Overview

Paper 2, Section B: Power and influence: others' actions

Pearson Edexcel GCSE Citizenship Studies

SAMS	Specimen	2018	2019
Study Source A in the Sources Booklet about campaigns against fracking before you answer this question. 2a) Source A mentions two organisations. Suggest how local campaigners could benefit from talking to: - The Blackpool Green Party - Researchers at the Tyndall Centre [4] 2b) Protesters hung banners from Blackpool Tower as a method of campaigning (see Picture 1). Give one strength and one weakness of this method.[2] 2c) According to Source A, 'If a community is given a share of the profits, people may be less likely to object to the environment being harmed'. Using the source, explain why this viewpoint might be wrong.[2] 2d) Explain how the Blackpool and Balcombe campaigners could benefit from sharing ideas and working together.[6]	Study Source A in the Source Booklet about the BMA strike action before you answer this question. 2a) The source refers to the BMA, an example of a trade union. Explain two ways in which membership of a trade union can help protect the rights of workers.[4] 2b) Junior doctors who are members of the BMA went on strike to try to influence the government. Give two other ways the BMA could have campaigned to achieve its aims.[2] 2c) According to the source, the striking junior doctors believe that 'it's everyone's fight'. Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint might be right.[2] 2d) Explain how the BMA could use the media in different ways to gain support for its campaign.[6]	Study Source A in the Source Booklet before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two ways in which the use of social media helped the Brain family achieve their aims.[4] 2b) The Brain family's campaign succeeded because Kathryn gained employment, not because the UK government took action to help them. Suggest two reasons why the UK government may not be persuaded by such a campaign.[2] 2c) According to the source, the campaigners just hoped that someone would listen – now everyone is listening'. Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint might be mistaken.[2] 2d) Explain how the community campaign in the source may have been able to use newspapers or television to influence public opinion.[6]	Study the sources in the Sources Booklet about the use of social media in a general election campaign before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two ways in which the use of social media may have influenced individuals to vote.[4] 2b) Explain one reason why the voting behaviour of under-30-year-olds differs from that of those aged over 50.[2] 2c) According to the source, 'political parties don't really understand the importance of social media'. Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint might be wrong. [2] 2d) Explain how the use of social media can encourage wider political participation other than simply voting.[6]

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2020	2021	2022	2023
Study Source A in the Sources Booklet about The Clink Charity before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two ways in which the work of The Clink Charity mentors may help to cut reoffending rates.[4] 2b) Source A shows how The Clink Charity aims to improve the lives of prisoners. Suggest two reasons why it is important for prisoners to gain qualifications. [2] 2c) According to the source, the work of The Clink Charity is 'Changing attitudes, transforming lives and creating second chances'. Analyse why this viewpoint might be right.[2] 2d) Explain how charities, such as The Clink Charity, can provide a voice and support for disadvantaged individuals and groups in society.[6]	Study Source A in the Source Booklet about the upskirting law before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two ways in which general awareness was raised about the issue of upskirting.[4] Upskirting became a criminal offence after a new law was passed in Parliament. 2b) Suggest two reasons why the government may have chosen to support such a campaign.[2] Baroness Chakrabarti states that Gina Martin created 'a powerful campaign to do something important that we can all agree on'. 2c) Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint could be challenged. [2] 2d) Explain why Gina Martin sought to enlist the support of an MP for the campaign in Source A.[6]	Study Source A in the Source Booklet about Marcus Rashford's campaign to end child poverty before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two methods that the campaign to end child poverty used to influence the government.[4] 2b) Suggest two methods, other than those named in Source A, that the campaign to end child poverty could have used.[2] 2c) According to Source A, Marcus Rashford's celebrity status was the reason why politicians sat up and took notice of the campaign to end child poverty. Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint might be accurate.[2] 2d) Explain why celebrity support for a campaign does not always lead to success.[6]	Study Source A in the Sources Booklet about The Galley Common Stables before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two reasons why people might choose to support campaigns like the one described in Source A.[4] 2b) Other than financial donations, identify two successes achieved by The Galley Common Stables campaign.[2] 2c) According to Source A, the results of the campaign to save The Galley Common Stables were 'incredible'. Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint might be mistaken. [2] 2d) Explain why some campaigns find it difficult to fully achieve their goals.[6]

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2024	2025	2026
Study Source A in the Source Booklet about Eleanor Horner's campaign before you answer these questions. 2a) Explain two reasons why someone such as Eleanor Horner may use the media to help promote a campaign.[4] 2b) Identify two reasons why the local council may have chosen to hold a consultation related to Eleanor Horner's campaign. [2] 2c) According to Source A, Eleanor Horner's campaign will 'have a huge impact' on the lives of local people. Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint may be accurate. [2] 2d) Explain why targeting a campaign at local government may be the most effective way to achieve change. [6]	Study Source A in the Source Booklet about the Petition Campaign of the Year before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two reasons why like those in Source A might use e-petitions.[4] 2b) Identify two other methods the campaign in Source A could have used. [2] 2c) According to Source A, the campaign was able to 'raise awareness of issues that might otherwise struggle to be heard in Parliament'. Using source A, analyse why this viewpoint may be accurate. [2] 2d) Explain why having a successful e-petition may not lead to change. [6]	Study Source A in the Source Booklet about the No Sweat campaign before you answer this question. 2a) Explain two reasons why the campaign in Source A may have chosen to protest outside clothing shops..[4] 2b) Give two reasons why a UK-based organisation might choose to start a global campaign. [2] 2c) 'According to Source A, the campaign will help workers in Myanmar to 'have more power to improve their working conditions.' Using the source, analyse why this viewpoint may be mistaken. [2] 2d) Explain why global campaigns like the one in Source A may find it challenging to achieve their goals. [6]

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Sources relating to Paper 2, Section B: Power and influence – others' actions

SAMs – Source A

Source A: Protests against fracking

There is opposition to 'fracking' for gas in the UK. Fracking involves drilling into the ground so that water and chemicals can be injected into rocks below the surface. This releases gas that was trapped in the rocks.

In 2011, the energy company Cuadrilla began exploring for gas near Blackpool in northern England. Not long after the drilling began, a small earthquake happened. 'People were shaken in their beds,' according to a press statement from the Blackpool Green Party. Police had to arrest protestors who broke through fences to occupy the drilling site. Other protestors climbed up Blackpool's famous tower and hung protest banners (Picture 1).



Picture 1: Blackpool protests



Picture 2: Balcombe protests

Acknowledgements Source A (picture 1) © Frack Off; Source A (picture 2) © Guy Smallman

In 2013, protests took place in the village of Balcombe in southern England (Picture 2). Cuadrilla were exploring for gas there too. Some of the Balcombe protestors travelled to London where they superglued themselves to the window of offices used by Cuadrilla. Experts who work at the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research found 260 chemicals were used as part of the fracking process in the USA.

The government supports fracking because the UK's own oil supplies are getting low and new energy sources are needed. Also, carbon emissions from gas are lower than from coal. However, protestors say renewable energy, such as wind power, should be used instead of gas to prevent global warming.

The government is considering whether local communities should get cash benefits when gas is found nearby. A payment can act as a 'sweetener' to stop locals from protesting. If a community is given a share of the profits, people may be less likely to object to the environment being harmed.)

Specimen paper – Source A

Junior doctors escalate industrial action to all-out strike next month

The BMA has escalated its dispute with the government over new contracts by announcing a new strike. Junior doctors will now fully strike for 2 days.

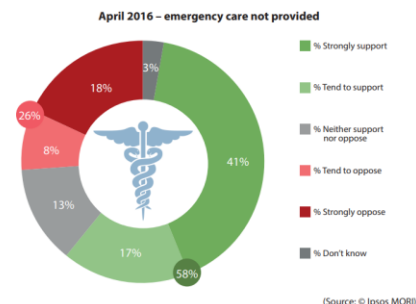
45,000 junior doctors may participate in this strike. It is believed the action by junior doctors will be the first full walkout in the history of the NHS.

Opinion polls have found that about two thirds of the public have backed previous strikes. But new polls suggest that 'if emergency care is not provided during strikes the public is much less likely to support them.'

The BMA said it was acting because the government has imposed a new contract on junior doctors, despite their objections. Emergency cover will be provided by more senior medics.

The Department of Health said: 'This escalation of industrial action by the BMA is both desperate and irresponsible – and will inevitably put patients in harm's way.'

The chair of the BMA's junior doctor committee said: 'No junior doctor wants to take this action but the government has left us with no choice. The contracts offered are so unfair and may lead to future generations of junior doctors abandoning the NHS.'



Junior doctors striking in London



(Source: © Matt Dunham/AP)

Health Minister Jeremy Hunt's statement to Parliament

I understand the frustration many junior doctors feel and that some doctors may disagree with the government. I also appreciate that doctors work incredibly hard. The new contract offers junior doctors who work frequently at weekends more Saturday premium pay than nurses, paramedics, more than police officers or fire fighters. The public will rightly question whether this is appropriate action. Taking strike action is a choice; I would urge them to listen to some of the country's most experienced doctors who have all urged doctors to consider the damage both to patients and the reputation of the medical profession that it will cause.

Source from: <http://www.theguardian.com/society/2016/mar/23/junior-doctors-to-escalate-industrial-action-to-all-out-strike-next-month#img-1>

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Sources relating to Paper 2, Section B: Power and influence – others' actions

2018 – Source

27th May 2016: Local community rallies round family at risk of deportation



(Source: © Murdo Macleod/Guardian News and Media)

Lachlan Brain with the First Minister of Scotland, Nicola Sturgeon

Gregg, Kathryn and seven-year-old Lachlan Brain have made headline news as the family fight their deportation from the Scottish Highlands. The family have faced problems since the visa scheme that initially attracted them to move from Australia was cancelled by the UK government.

UK immigration minister James Brokenshire stated that they are not facing 'imminent deportation', despite an initial court order to leave the country within days, since neither Gregg nor Kathryn were employed.

A community campaign has been successful beyond their wildest dreams. Family friend Kerrie Macartney is still dazed. 'We had no idea that this would happen. We just hoped that someone would listen – now everyone is listening.'

Macartney and a group of friends set up a Facebook group in mid-March to support and crowdfund the family's expensive visa applications.

'The response has been overwhelming,' she says. 'What started as an idea in our living room has snowballed into something national. It is the Highland mentality, supporting people in our community, fighting their corner in the way that you hope they would do for you.'

One local church congregation has also donated about £3,000 to their legal expenses, stating that 'For the church, this is about them as people, rather than a political issue. But, locally, people from a wide variety of political backgrounds have supported them.'

Kate Forbes, the Member of the Scottish Parliament (MSP), and the family's local MP, Ian Blackford, also made a number of representations to the Westminster government on the Brains' behalf.

21st September 2016: Australian Brain family facing deportation allowed to stay in Scotland



(Source: © Peter Jolly/REX/Shutterstock)

An Australian family waging a long and high-profile fight against deportation from Scotland has been granted leave to stay after meeting British visa requirements when Kathryn received a job offer from a local hotel.

(Source: adapted from 'Australian family win fight against deportation from Scotland', Libby Brooks, 20 September 2016 © Guardian News and Media Ltd)

2019 – Sources

Social media and elections



Jeremy Corbyn
@jeremycorbyn

Tweets 9,066 Following 2,432 Followers 1.64M Likes 144 Lists 2

Tweets Tweets & replies Media

Jeremy Corbyn Retweeted

Luke Poultis had never voted before. But before the 2017 general election, Luke became increasingly politically active on social media. 'Social media for me played a huge part in this year's election and my decision on who to vote for,' said Luke, who voted for Labour.

Labour regularly used Facebook and Twitter to encourage young voters to register. This included links to where people could register. More than 1 million people aged 18-25 signed up to vote after the election was announced.

The Labour Party chose to make links with people with a large influence online, including music artists Stormzy and Jme, who have 1.5 million Twitter followers. Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn gained 90,000 followers on Twitter in June 2017.

The Conservative Party hired digital experts for their social media campaign. In the week before the election, the Conservative Facebook home page had 438,544 interactions, while the Labour home page had 1.1 million. 'These are huge numbers,' said Professor Lilleker from Bournemouth University. 'However, political parties don't really understand the importance of social media.'

Not everyone agrees that social media has an impact on voting. Professor Gibson from Manchester University said, 'Most evidence is that reading social media itself does not cause people to vote.' Gibson also pointed out that the Labour Party was tweeted about far more than the Conservatives in both the 2015 and 2017 general elections, yet still did not win overall.

2017 General election results

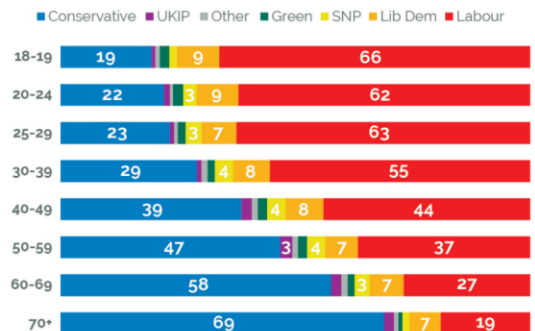
Vote by age

Based on a survey of 52,615 adults about their vote in the 2017 general election

Social media and elections:

Adapted from
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-06-11/u-k-labour-s-savvy-use-of-social-media-helped-win-young-voters>:

2017 General election results: © YouGov



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Sources relating to Paper 2, Section B: Power and influence – others' actions

2020 – Source

The Clink Charity: Changing attitudes, transforming lives and creating second chances



© Andrew Stuart/Manchester Evening News

The Clink Charity runs several restaurants training prisoners as chefs. The project aims to cut reoffending rates by helping prisoners find work when they are released.

The charity works with the Prison and Probation Service to rehabilitate prisoners by training and giving them practical skills. The restaurants aim to allow prisoners to learn, engage with the public and take their first steps towards a new life. Prisoners can work towards gaining National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) in food preparation and food service.

The Clink Restaurant at Styal Prison was the first restaurant to open inside a women's prison. The restaurant was so popular when it first opened that it was almost fully booked at lunchtime for three months.

The Clink Charity mentors work weekly with individual prisoners after they have been released. They support them for up to 12 months to help them find full-time employment. Chris Moore, chief executive of The Clink Charity, said: 'The prison population is just a cross section of society, just like you or me and we want to give them a second chance. It's about changing their identity from what their crime or sentence is to "now I'm a sous chef with my NVQ Level 2". The support doesn't stop when they are released and that is a factor in preventing reoffending.'

There are currently 21 prisoners working at The Clink Restaurant, with space for up to 30. The aim is to release 50 fully-trained women from Styal Prison who are ready to work in the hospitality industry.



© Andrew Stuart/Manchester Evening News

The Clink Charity statistics January 2019

Source A: The Clink: Dining in Styal at prison's new restaurant by Denise Evans © Manchester Evening News – 13 July 2015



© The Clink Charity

2021 – Sources

Upskirting made a criminal offence

Following a nationwide campaign, Gina Martin (above) celebrated the 'Upskirting Bill' becoming law. Upskirting happens when a person takes a photo up another person's skirt without consent.

Gina Martin was at a festival when she noticed two men standing next to her looking at an image up a girl's skirt on a smartphone. To her horror, she realised the picture was of her. She grabbed the phone and called the police. After telling the man to delete the photo, the police officer said there was nothing else she could do.

Gina Martin posted her experience on Facebook, which went viral. She launched a petition to make upskirting a criminal offence.



The petition gained support from Liberal Democrat MP Wera Hobhouse (left) who introduced a private member's bill in Parliament to criminalise upskirting. However, one Conservative MP, Sir Christopher Chope (right), objected to the bill in Parliament. He blocked it because he does not think private members' bills are debated sufficiently.



The wide-ranging public and media support for the bill caught the eye of Prime Minister Theresa May who gave government support to the bill. In January 2019 the bill was approved, gaining the Royal Assent in February.

Baroness Chakrabarti, former leader of human rights pressure group Liberty, spoke in the House of Lords. She said Gina Martin's 'original indignity was converted into a powerful campaign to do something important that we can all agree on'.

The case against an upskirting law

Making upskirting a criminal offence won't make women feel safer. Upskirting is antisocial, immoral and thankfully rare. Making it illegal will take up a lot of police time and could lead to teenage boys being placed on the Sex Offenders Register for acts of stupidity. Sir Christopher Chope is right – MPs should scrutinise this proposed new law rather than passing legislation too quickly.

Source A Text (1) adapted from: <https://eachother.org.uk/huge-victory-for-campaigner-gina-martin-as-upskirting-is-made-a-criminal-offence/>

Image 1 © Ken McKay/ITV/Shutterstock

Image 2 Sir Christopher Chope sourced from: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jun/15/tory-mp-christopher-chope-blocks-progress-of-upskirting-bill>

Image 3 Wera Hobhouse sourced from: Copyright David Woolfall - <https://members-api.parliament.uk/api/Members/4602/Portrait?cropType=ThreeFourGallery>; <https://members.parliament.uk/member/4602/portrait>

Source A Text (2) adapted from: <https://www.spiked-online.com/2018/06/18/the-case-against-an-upskirting-law/>

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Sources relating to Paper 2, Section B: Power and influence – others' actions

2022 – Source



Marcus Rashford raises £20 million to help end child poverty

Marcus Rashford, the Manchester United striker, was first recognised for supporting charities in 2020. His popularity with the media and the public helped him persuade the UK Government to provide free meals for underprivileged children during the school summer holidays.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson had vowed not to extend the free school meals scheme into the summer holidays. Just two days after Rashford had urged him to reconsider the decision in an open letter to all the MPs in Parliament, the Prime Minister changed his mind and agreed to continue the scheme. A few months later, Rashford launched an e-petition urging the government to again extend free school meals through the October and Christmas holidays. This gained 1.1 million signatures and eventually pressured ministers into providing an extra £170 million for the scheme.



Marcus Rashford's picture was even displayed by rival football club Everton in recognition of his campaign to help children across the country.

Rashford, who received free school meals himself as a child, was made an MBE in the delayed 2020 Queen's Birthday Honours List. He says 'This is not about children going hungry in school holidays. This is about children going hungry full stop.' Rashford managed to raise a staggering £20 million in a year, helping charity FareShare distribute four million meals to disadvantaged children. Chief Executive Lindsay Boswell says the footballer's commitment to tackling child hunger 'has simply been incredible.'

His own experience of relying on free school meals to eat brings authenticity and compassion to his campaigning, and his status as a Premier League footballer means people and politicians sit up and take notice.

Source A Text adapted from: Charlotte Puckering, Proper Manchester, 24 May 2021 at <https://propermanchester.com/news/marcus-rashford-becomes-youngest-person-to-top-giving-list-after-raising-20million-to-fight-child-poverty/>

Image 1 adapted from: Shirlaine Forrest / Stringer/ Getty Images

Image 2 adapted from: Clive Brunskill / Staff/Getty Images

2023 – Source A`

Incredible response helps save riding school for the disabled from closure



Volunteers who help run The Galley Common Stables, a riding school for the disabled, say the response to their campaign to save the stables from closure has been incredible. Thanks to generous people, enough was raised in just one week to keep the much-loved stables open for another month.

Offers of help flooded in, not just locally but nationally. 'It has been phenomenal,' said Iain Ashby, one of the charity's trustees. 'So many people locally have offered help. One company has offered us a year's worth of hay. That is huge as our bill for hay per month is £1,000 alone and another food supplier has offered us free feed for a year.'

He was keen to thank everyone who has helped so far and urged people to continue – if they can. While a recent campaign raised £4,813, this was only 4% of their target of £117,598.

The Galley Common Stables has had to campaign several times in the past to keep their charity open. For example, local volunteers Dr Singh and his wife raised £10,000 to re-open the stables in 2009 after an outbreak of a rare horse disease forced them to close.

In 2010, volunteers from a crisp-packet making factory carried out refurbishment work to help the charity as part of a community project to ensure the stables could keep giving lessons to disabled people.

The charity also fought a legal battle in 2013 when the local council decided not to renew their lease on the stables. More than 2000 people signed a petition supporting the stables. The stables also had the support of local MP Marcus Jones. The County Court judgement forced the local council to negotiate with The Galley Common Stables, and eventually decided to allow them to renew their lease, so winning their legal battle.

Source A (picture) : ©Libby Welch / Alamy Stock Photo

Source A adapted from: <https://www.coventrytelegraph.net/news/coventry-news/phenomenal-response-help-saveriding-18240268>

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Sources relating to Paper 2, Section B: Power and influence – others' actions

2024 – Source

Plans drawn-up to improve 'dangerous' crossing after one schoolgirl made a stand



Eleanor Horner was just 13 years old when she stood up in front of a full Trafford Council meeting and asked for her journey to school to be made safer. The existing island crossing close to her school can leave pupils waiting in the middle of the road for cars to stop and allow them to cross.

The 'dangerous' junction has led to Eleanor and other pupils taking a much longer route to school to avoid the crossing entirely.

Eleanor's dad, Andrew Horner, said: 'In the pandemic the crossing became worse. I think if I had a child starting in Year 7 now, I'd be very worried about them using that crossing.' First, Eleanor wrote to Trafford Council asking for them to make the crossing safer. She then began a petition and gained 600 signatures, alerting the media to her campaign. Eleanor made a speech at a full council meeting where she gained the backing of all council party leaders

Transport for Greater Manchester launched a consultation for plans for a new controlled pedestrian and cycling crossing to allow pupils to cross safely. Councillor Stephen Adshead said: 'I am delighted Transport for Greater Manchester and Trafford Council have supported Eleanor in her campaign. Councillors were very moved and impressed by the speech she gave.'

Transport Commissioner for Greater Manchester, Chris Boardman, said: 'A new or upgraded crossing might seem a small change to a street but it can have a huge impact on local people'.

'If we make our roads more pleasant and easier to navigate on foot, by bike, scooting or wheeling, we'll enable thousands more everyday trips to happen without cars. That's good for our mental and physical health, great for kids, helps to clean up the air and saves money

Source A Text adapted from: Plans drawn-up to improve 'dangerous' crossing – years after one schoolgirl made a stand By Alice Richardson © Manchester Evening News (Reach PLC.), 5th August 2021
Image: © Art Directors & TRIP/Alamy Stock Photo

2025 – Source

Black history and cultural diversity petitioners win Petition Campaign of the Year Award



Nell Bevan, Esmie Jikiemi-Pearson, Yacoub Yasin and Cynthia Muthoni won the first ever UK Parliament Petition Campaign of the Year Award after campaigning on Black history and cultural diversity in schools.

Nell and Esmie's e-petition 'Teach Britain's colonial past as part of the UK's compulsory curriculum' received enough signatures to be debated in Parliament (100,000+ are needed). Yacoub's e-petition 'Making the UK education curriculum more inclusive of BAME history' and Cynthia's e-petition 'Add education on diversity and racism to all school curriculums' received enough signatures for the government to have to respond to them (10,000+ are needed).

The campaigners spoke to the Petitions Committee and the Women and Equalities Committee. This led to discussions with Education Minister Nick Gibb. The Committees also worked with school students on Black history and cultural diversity. The Petitions Committee held a debate in Parliament about these petitions.

Nell and Esmie also set up a website to campaign. Their website contains information about campaigning and links to teaching resources. They also carried out a survey to hear about students' experiences of how Black history and cultural diversity are taught, which received over 56,000 responses. The results are being used to raise awareness of these issues and their campaign. An expert panel was set up to look at guidance on how 'Model History' should be taught in schools, although this has not been published yet. Catherine McKinnell, Chair of the Petitions Committee said, 'This campaign is a testament to the power of petitions to raise awareness of issues that might otherwise struggle to be heard in Parliament.'

Caroline Nokes, Chair of the Women and Equalities Committee said, 'I hope that their story inspires other young people to engage with Parliament, whether that's through the petitions system, contacting their local MP or contributing to a Select Committee inquiry.'

Acknowledgements: Source A: adapted from: <https://committees.parliament.uk/committee/326/petitions-committee/news/153641/black-history-and-cultural-diversity-petitioners-win-petition-campaign-of-the-year-award/> & <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/education/education-news/black-history-month-curriculum-schools-b2177688.html>; Image: © Bellurget Jean Louis/ Getty Images

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Sources relating to Paper 2, Section B: Power and influence – others' actions

2026 – Source

No sweat campaign

No Sweat is a UK-based anti-sweatshop campaign organisation. Sweatshops are factories or workshops where workers are treated unfairly.

Most of No Sweat's campaign work focuses on the clothing industry. Their global campaign is run entirely by volunteers who work to build connections of mutual aid and support with workers around the world.

No Sweat supports sweatshop workers by calling on clothing businesses to end sweatshop labour through stalls and protests outside shops, online actions, activist gatherings and encourages selling ethical clothing.

A recent campaign is focused on the country of Myanmar in Southeast Asia. No Sweat has joined over 170 groups from 20 countries around the world in calling for global clothing brands and customers to boycott factories in Myanmar.

Myanmar was taken over by a military government in 2021. There have been reports that working conditions in the clothing industry in Myanmar have worsened, and wages have fallen to less than £1 a day.

Workers have lost many of their rights. Many trade unions have been banned. Many permanent workers have been sacked and replaced with temporary workers on a much lower daily wage. Employers are being encouraged by the government to inform on trade union employees and have them arrested. There are reports of forced labour taking place. Protestors campaigning for better working conditions can also be arrested.

No Sweat said, "Workers in Myanmar will have more power to improve their working conditions if clothing businesses, factory owners, and government officials in Myanmar know that their workers are supported by other countries like the UK."

