

THROUGH THEIR EYES

ASB WORKBOOK

Name

Class

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS

THROUGH THEIR EYES

Society

When people use the word society, it means:

1. A group of people and institutions
2. Living in a group or a particular place
3. Sharing beliefs and ideas

Why do we live in societies?

People are social beings, they need to be amongst other people and to feel they belong.

When people are part of a group

they share their communication and cooperation
 they all benefit sharing and receiving skills
 they agree on the rules and enforcement for their group
 they promote a good and happy life for individuals and their society

The Golden Rule in modern societies

People should treat others as they want to be treated.

BUDDHISM Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful. - Udanavarga 5:18	JUDAISM That which is hateful to you do not do to another; that is the entire Torah, and the rest is its interpretation. Go study. Talmud, Shabbat 31a
CHRISTIANITY In everything, do to others as you would have them do unto you; for this is the law and the Prophets. - New Testament, Matthew 7:12	JAINISM In happiness and suffering, in joy and grief, we should regard all creatures as we regard our own self, and should therefore refrain from inflicting upon others such injury as would appear undesirable to us if inflicted upon ourselves. - Yogasastra
ISLAM None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself. - 40 Hadith 13	CONFUCIANISM Zigong asked, "Is there a single saying that one may put into practice all one's life?" The master said, "That would be 'reciprocity': That which you do not desire, do not do to others." - The Analects of Confucius 15.24
TAOISM Regard your neighbor's gain as your own gain, and your neighbor's loss as your own loss. - Lao Tse's Treatise on Response of the Tao	BAHA'I FAITH Lay not on any soul a load which ye would not wish to be laid upon you, and desire not for any one the things ye would not desire for yourselves. - Gleanings From the Writings of Baha'u'llah, page 128
WICCA Ever mind the Rule of Three Three times your acts return to thee This lesson well, thou must learn Thou only gets what thee dost earn. - The Rule of Three	HINDUISM One should never do that to another which on regards as injurious to one's own self. This, in brief, is the rule of dharma. - Brihaspati, Mahabharata 13.113.8 (Critical edition)

Positive social behaviours for all of us, which do you think is the most important?

Use proper social greetings	
Say 'please' and 'thank you'	
Practice good table manners	
Be mindful of your language	
Respect personal space	
Dress appropriately	
Be a good listener	
Put your phone away at times	
Practice good communication	
Be punctual	
Can you think of another example?	

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Linda says there are reports of anti social behaviours

Anti social behaviours are defined in the Crime and Policing Act 2014?

Highlight the ones which are what Becky and her friends have done.

1. Vehicle abandoned: This covers vehicles that appear to have been left by their owner, rather than stolen and abandoned. It includes scrap or 'end of life' vehicles and those damaged at the scene of a road traffic collision that have been abandoned and aren't awaiting recovery.
2. Vehicle nuisance or inappropriate use: This relates to vehicles being used in acts such as street cruising (driving up and down the street causing annoyance and bothering other road users), vehicle convoys and riding or driving on land other than a road. It also covers the misuse of mopeds, motorised skateboards and electric-propelled cycles, and the unlicensed dealing of vehicles where a person has two or more vehicles on the same road within 500 metres of each other.
3. Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour: This refers to general nuisance behaviour in a public place or a place to which the public have access, such as private clubs. It does not include domestic-related behaviour, harassment or public disorder which should be reported as crimes.
4. Rowdy or nuisance neighbours: This covers any rowdy behaviour or general nuisance caused by neighbours, including boundary and parking disputes. It also covers noise nuisance from parties or playing loud music.
5. Littering or drugs paraphernalia: This includes fly-posting and discarding litter, rubbish or drugs paraphernalia in any public place.
6. Animal problems: This covers any situation where animals are creating a nuisance or people's behaviour associated with the use of animals is deemed as antisocial. It includes uncontrolled animals, stray dogs, barking, fouling and intimidation by an animal.
7. Trespassing: This is any situation in which people have entered land, water or premises without lawful authority or permission. It ranges from taking an unauthorised shortcut through a garden, to setting up unauthorised campsites.
8. Nuisance calls: This covers any type of communication by phone that causes anxiety and annoyance, including silent calls and intrusive 'cold calling' from businesses. It does not cover indecent, threatening or offensive behaviour which should be reported as crimes.
9. Street drinking: This relates to unlicensed drinking in public spaces, where the behaviour of the persons involved is deemed as antisocial. It also covers unplanned and spontaneous parties which encroach on the street.
10. Prostitution-related activity: This relates to any activity involving prostitution such as loitering, displaying cards or promoting prostitution. It may also refer to activities in and around a brothel that impact on local residents. It does not include 'kerb-crawling' which should be reported as a crime.
11. Nuisance noise: This relates to all incidents of noise nuisance that do not involve neighbours (see 'Nuisance neighbours' above).
12. Begging: This covers anyone begging or asking for charitable donations in a public place, or encouraging a child to do so, without a license. Unlicensed ticket sellers at or near public transport hubs may also fall into this category.
13. Misuse of fireworks: This will include the inappropriate use of fireworks, the unlawful sale or possession of fireworks and noise created by fireworks.

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The adults talk about what they have seen and heard.

Becky tells her mates what went on at the weekend.

What did she and her friends do?

She had lied about where she was

She didn't tell her parents who she was with,
because she was with Dave and the Taylor brothers

They went out over two evenings

Spray painting the walls of the shop

She had to put her hoodie in the bin, it had paint on it

They were drinking lager from cans

Throwing the cans at each other

She can't remember everything

She didn't go home at the time her parents told her to

Her mum said she had leaves in her hair

Her clothes were dirty

She told her mum that she lost her hoodie

She smelled of alcohol

What do you think about all this?

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PC Fisher is the School's Support Officer

What are the roles of Police School Support Officers?



They are fully warranted Police Officers

Their role is to ensure schools are safe places

They are a first point of contact for a school concerned about pupils' safety or lawbreaking

They work to stop pupils being targeted by crime groups

They may do stop and search, or carry out surveillance of pupils suspected of gang membership

They can speak to pupils without parental consent or presence, they will usually seek parent cooperation or have a member of the school staff present