

Candidate 1 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
3	<p>Liberalism is a political ideology which rose to prominence in the 20th century, especially after post WW2 economic difficulties. At the heart of the idea of liberalism is the belief of freedom and individualism ^{individualism}, and that citizens should be able to make their own decisions. Additionally, many classic liberals believe that businesses should also be free to do what they please without regulation. Modern day liberalism promotes the idea of social equality and aspects of this are commonplace. However, other ideologies, such as: conservatism, nationalism and socialism are prominent in the modern political climate. This essay will argue that despite liberalism having some minor similarities with conservatism and socialism, liberalism differs greatly from the other prominent ideologies.</p>	
	<p>One of liberalism's key ideas is the freedom of businesses within a free market. Despite being heavily unionised and adopting socialism in the past, France has made a shift towards liberalism. When Emmanuel Macron became president in 2017, he limited the striking rights of workers and allowed businesses to gain more control over their employees. This was an embracement of capitalist ideas, and the classic liberal idea that businesses should be able to operate</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>without government interference. Additionally, liberalism promotes the idea of low taxation and less government interference. This can be seen through the actions of the UK Conservative party. Recent conservative prime ministers such as David Cameron, Theresa May and Boris Johnson have worked to privatise public services such as railways and steel works. This ties into the liberal idea that the state should have less control over public services, and that society should be responsible for creating and maintaining public services.</p>
	<p>Conservatism is somewhat similar to liberalism. Specifically, both ideologies share the idea of collectivism ^{individualism} collectivism ^{individualism}. collectivism ^{individualism} is the idea that individuals are solely responsible for their choices, and that if a person tries hard enough they can be successful in a capitalistic society. Conservatives tend to believe in low taxation, privatised healthcare and private education. For example, when Donald Trump was elected in 2016, he stopped the Obamacare program, which would see free healthcare being given to the most vulnerable in society. Instead, Trump created a plan that would benefit private business and result in lower taxation for individuals. This can also be seen in the UK (although not to the extent of the USA) where</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>Conservatives like David Cameron and Jeremy Hunt have been slowly acting to privatise aspects of the NHS. This links to the conservative idea of slow and gradual change, as to not disturb societal order. However, liberalism and conservatism differ on the idea of society. Liberalism promotes the idea that society as a whole should be free, and not controlled by institutions. This is in contrast to conservatism, which has long promoted the idea of stable historical institutions and security. For example, during his presidency Donald Trump coined the term 'law and order', regularly cracking down on protests by groups like Black Lives Matter. This is in contrast to the liberal idea of freedom, and instead adopts the more conservative idea that society must be kept in check by services like the police and the military. Additionally, the conservative idea of upholding institutions is incredibly prominent in the UK. The UK's head of state is still the queen, and the conservative party actively promote maintaining the royal family and political systems such as the House of Lords. Additionally, some modern day conservatives have promoted the idea of economic populism, which contrasts with the liberal idea that businesses should be free to act how they please. Instead, politicians like Donald Trump have adopted populist policies.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>and slogans such as 'America First' 2017 and 2022 French election candidate Marine Le Pen also achieved success and gained popularity from her proposed populist policies. Therefore, despite similarly believing in the idea of individualism, conservatism and liberalism differ greatly. They differ in their views of society and social issues, and disagree on the idea of protectionism over globalism.</p>	
<p>Socialism is also somewhat similar to liberalism. Both ideologies agree on freedom within social issues. For example, as liberalism promotes the idea of individual choice, they would agree with the socialist policy of legalising marijuana. For example, European social democratic governments in the Netherlands and Denmark have legalised marijuana for recreational use. Additionally, liberal governments like that of in Portugal have gone as far as decriminalising all drug use. This shows that socialism agrees with liberalism on the idea of free choice, and less government control. However, socialism differs greatly to liberalism in relation to economic policy. Socialists advocate for significant government intervention in the state's economic affairs, and believe that the state should be responsible for funding public services. For example, Jeremy Corbyn's Labour party advocates for</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>high taxes in order to better fund public services. Additionally, parties like Labour have long advocated to improve the benefits system and tax the wealthy highly in order to improve the lives of the disadvantaged. Even the Conservative party were seen to adopt socialist policies such as increasing NHS funding and introducing a furlough scheme for unemployed workers during the pandemic. This shows that socialism is prominent in today's government, but it should be said that without the COVID-19 pandemic these policies would have most likely not not been adopted. Many so-called 'classic liberals' would disagree with the socialist idea of economic policy. Instead, many Republicans in the USA e.g. Ron Paul advocate for virtually no state intervention in economic affairs. This would include not giving out benefits, the privatisation of roads etc. Additionally, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Republicans have repeatedly blocked minimum wage increases, emergency budgets, and benefits in the House of Representatives. Therefore, in contrast to their view of conservatism's interpretation of social issues, liberals tend to agree more with socialism in relation to freedom of choice. However, despite being similar in that regard, the stark difference in economic ideas mean that liberalism</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

and socialism are incompatible and differ significantly.

Overall, it can be said that liberalism is fundamentally different to both conservatism and socialism. Despite having similar beliefs to conservatism on economic ideas, the conservative idea of state institutions is in direct contrast to the liberal idea of freedom and separation from the state. This idea is fundamental to the liberal ideology, so it has to be said therefore that liberalism and conservatism differ greatly. However liberalism and socialism differ even more significantly.

The socialist ideas of economic intervention, high taxes and increasing benefits is in stark contrast to the liberal idea that all citizens are responsible for their actions and must work hard to achieve a higher status in society. Therefore liberalism and socialism are drastically different, and ultimately incompatible.

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
5	<p>Constitutions are documents that set out the rules and laws that both governments and individuals must follow. The vast majority of countries have written constitutions (e.g. USA, Germany), which are documents that cannot be changed or are very difficult to change. However some countries have unwritten constitutions (e.g. UK, New Zealand) which are documents that can be changed, all be it democratically. This essay will aim to examine whether or not constitutions provide consequences for political developments, such as passing bills.</p>
	<p>The USA has an^a written constitution. Within the constitution there is the bill of rights which outlines the rights of the American citizen. Before passing bills or presidential vetoes, Congress and the president must ensure that the bill being proposed is constitutional. For example, when Donald Trump attempted to introduce his so called 'Muslim Ban' in 2017 (which would see a halt in the intake of citizens from a majority muslim countries) it was ruled unconstitutional by the supreme court and</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

preventing the enactment of things like unconstitutional bills or presidential vetoes, there is a fundamental problem that ~~the~~ the supreme court, who are the guardians of the constitution, are highly partisan and can go against the policies of the executive.

The UK has an uncodified constitution. This means that the constitution can be changed in response to national crisis or emergency. For example, after the Dunblane High School shooting in Scotland, the government quickly introduced anti-gun and protective laws in the constitution, including the banning of long rifles and rough fire bank guns. Additionally, the UK constitution can hold the executive to account. This can happen when bills are passed through the commons which can be deemed as unconstitutional. For example, while PM, David Cameron was prevented from passing a number of laws relating to human rights and social care. However, the UK's uncodified constitution can essentially respond to a crisis and can enact consequences on the executive for passing illegal legislation. However a major problem is that the

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

UK's constitution is both difficult to locate and interpret. The UK's constitution is not actually written in the form of a single document, instead it can be found in a multitude of separate legislation, some of which is virtually inaccessible. Therefore it can be said that because of its flexibility, the UK's constitution is often never used to determine the legality of legislation, as even MPs and top civil servants are often unsure of what to do in difficult scenarios. Additionally, the UK's constitution is full of pointless and outdated laws which are irrelevant today, only adding to the confusion and making it more difficult to hold the government to account.

New Zealand also has an uncodified constitution. Similarly to the UK (however more recently), New Zealand's government were able to benefit from the flexibility of its constitution when enacting new strict gun control laws in response to the Christchurch massacre. New Zealand's constitution is also quite modern, meaning that it is perhaps better at holding the government to account in the modern age, unlike the UK's constitution. However, New Zealand's constitution is often

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

subject to multiple different interpretations. For example, conservative opposition argued that new gun law legislation after the Christchurch massacre was both too stringent and unclear. This results in tireless political debate which ultimately slows down the process of passing important constitutional arrangements.

Additionally, New Zealand's constitution has also never been used to remove a prime minister or member of the executive branch, meaning the constitution offers little in the way of constitutional consequences.

The UK Prime Minister also has constitutional limitations in the form of devolved powers. In 1999, the Scottish Parliament was set up, and devolved powers such as education and tourism were enacted into the constitution. However, this can actually be beneficial to a prime minister. As the UK parliament is unitary, the PM can dissolve the Scottish parliament and strip them of devolved powers. For example, when Nicola Sturgeon expressed the want to include the UN rights of the child in her new human rights legislation, she was prevented from doing so as Boris Johnson deemed it unconstitutional and an overstep of

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Scotland's devolved powers. Therefore, it can be said that the UK's constitution is helpful in preventing devolved governments overstepping their constitutional powers, but it does allow the executive to strip the devolved governments constitutional power without any legal consequence.</p>
	<p>Overall, political developments too often have constitutional consequences. Despite the unwritten constitutions of the UK and New Zealand being difficult to interpret, they still have an influence on the policy making process and can sometimes hold the executive to account. The written US constitution is much more effective at doing so however, as presidents can be impeached and unconstitutional legislation is often blocked. Additionally, the UK constitution allows for devolved governments to be prevented from overstepping their power, making it effective at holding unconstitutional amendments to account.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
7	
<p>Online Surveys can be used when researching the role of social media in shaping public opinion.</p>	
<p>An example of an online survey company is YouGov.</p>	
<p>YouGov is a survey platform which allows volunteers</p>	
<p>from a vast amount of different demographics to</p>	
<p>complete surveys relating to the UK's current</p>	
<p>political climate. For example, a YouGov survey</p>	
<p>found that the majority of participants had</p>	
<p>become disinterested in Brexit, and that amongst</p>	
<p>specific groups, hatred towards Jeremy Corbyn</p>	
<p>was increasing. Political parties can use YouGov</p>	
<p>surveys to determine the opinions of the elector.</p>	
<p>For example, if the Conservative Party wanted</p>	
<p>to research the role of social media in shaping</p>	
<p>public opinion, they could determine what percentage</p>	
<p>of their voterbase uses social media, as well</p>	
<p>as what issues are these voters most concerned</p>	
<p>about. The party could then create social media</p>	
<p>campaigns to target these individuals with solutions</p>	
<p>to their concerns.</p>	
<p>One advantage of online surveys is that they</p>	
<p>are cost effective. This is because, all a research</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>group would need is access to a server, You know, with a survey creator. Additionally surveys do not cost anything to distribute.</p>	
<p>Another advantage of Online Surveys is that they are easy to distribute. The majority of voters have access to the internet and can completely complete surveys, meaning online surveys are very accessible for a wide range of voters. This is in contrast to focus groups, which are difficult to organise as not all invited participants may be able to attend on a given date or on short notice.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

can be asked to express their view more clearly. This is because interviewers or mediators can ask participants to expand on a certain topic in order to spark a wider debate, or change the topic completely if the discussion begins to slow. This can often not be done on online surveys as questions are set in stone and participants are often not asked relevant follow up questions.

One disadvantage of focus groups is that participants can be influenced by the opinion of the interviewer. For example if the interviewer is biased and begins to take the side of a certain participant, others can feel alienated and lose interest in the discussion. This can be prevented by using online surveys, where often times there are no interviewers present so therefore the participants opinion is not subject to outside influence.

Focus groups can also be intimidating. Depending on the number of participants, volunteers may be put off by large numbers and will not express their view freely. This is avoidable by using online surveys as the participant can complete

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	the survey by themselves.
	Overall, online surveys are more effective
	than focus groups when researching the role of
	social media in shaping public opinion.
	This is because they are more accessible, as
	they avoid participants travelling vast distances
	as online surveys can be done virtually anywhere
	as long as the participant has a piece of
	technology. Online surveys also allow for more
	genuine results than focus groups, as participants
	are not put off by large numbers or
	intimidated by bias interviewers. Additionally,
	results from online surveys can be obtained
	far quicker and on a larger scale than
	focus groups, which will be beneficial to
	research groups who are subject to time
	constraints

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
8.	<p>Source A can be considered beneficial as it has an ideal sample size of 1,000. This is beneficial as it allows the results obtained to be considered an accurate representation of society's open opinion as a whole. It also allows for a number of different demographics to be represented.</p>
	<p>Source A can also be considered beneficial as the target population includes all of society, including different genders, income, and demographics (with the exception of only ages 15+ being able to participate). This allows for accurate representation of society as a whole but it also allows the views of different demographics to be analysed individually. This means that opinion trends can be spotted and analysed.</p>
	<p>Additionally, the source is beneficial as it provides ^{the} contact details of an experienced methodologist. This would allow any questions to be answered and can allow for what more in depth analysis of the statistics. Also as the methodologist is experienced, he follows up informant</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

They provide can be considered reliable.

One disadvantage of the source is that in figure 2, the 90 of people who are satisfied and dissatisfied is given broadly. It does not detail the specific opinion of demographics meaning the figure does not allow for a more in-depth analysis of the issue.

Another disadvantage is that supplementary questions are not asked in all regions. This means that participants from certain regions will not be able to share their views while others that participants in other regions have been able to.

Another disadvantage is that participating households are selected at random. This may mean that minority groups and classes have a higher chance of being misrepresented as the culling of households is not specific to societal demographics.

Candidate 2 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
QUESTION 14	
<p>There is not one way to manage criminal behaviour. Non- custodial sentences are not the most effective way in dealing with crime. However, custodial sentences are not effective either. A stong indicator of how benifual one program is compared to another is the reoffending rates, as these are meant to indicate the effectiveness of rehabilitating criminals in society. There is a range of way to stop or manage criminal behaviour such as using preventative approaches purposeful activity alongside custodial sentences such as education, and non custodial sentences such as electronic tagging and fines. Some theorists such as Durkheim and Michelle alexander, would argue both for and against the only way to deal with crime is costodial or non-costodial sentences, however this is way to simplistic and needs to acknowledge the benefits of both.</p>	
<p>Custodial sentences themseleves are failing to rehabilitate and reduce recidivism and therefore are not working alone. The theorist Alexander suggested that mass incarceration is failing at the core to do to the inability to recondition criminals into society and fundamentally is a racist system that are oppress those who are not white upper middle class people in scociety. This can be seen in places such as Brazil with a recidivism rate of 85% which is significantly higher than Scotland at 28%. This can be drawn to the fact that Brazil does mass incarceration to solve the problems of criminal behvaour instead of additonal rehabilitation or purposeful activity. This clearly shows that costodial sentence are inefective as Alexander suggested. Another reason Brazil could be failing to reduce reoffending rates is due to the mass usage of short term sentences (STS). In Scotland short term sentences have been made redundant, though they have not been completely abolished as judges still use them, but they are less regarded as the have no effectiveness in reducing reoffending rates. The UK can be compared to Brazil as if they had less STS they may reduce recidivism rates, meaning that less custodial sentences and the use of other non-custodial sentnenes may be more effective. Alternatively theorists such as Durkheim believed that costodial sentences are effective as they do help some people stop offending as people need to be tough on crime. This can be found in Ekwin James a famous writer for the Gaurdian newspaper, He spent 20 years in prison then became a writer. Although, he admits that it wasn't just for the prison but also for the rehabilitation programs within the costodual sentence- therefore disproving Durkheim. Overall, it can be suggested that costodual sentences are only effectve when paired with other rehabilitation programs or programs such as Purposeful activity which help get back into society, meaning costodual sentences are not the best way of dealint with crime either.</p>	
<p>Along with custodial sentenesing there is purposeful activity and rehabilitation. This is proven to be a effective way at reducing reoffending but goes along with custodual sentences. This is methods such as education programs. Education is a big factor in reducing reoffending in the Uk they did a study on prisonars finding that those with education programs had a 32% chance of recidivism as for those without were around 48%. This is shown to be extremly effective at reducing recidisim in the UK. Although it was shown that in 2017-18 there was 13% less people in prison with qualifactions and the recividsm rate still went down. Overall there is a need for purposeful activity.</p>	
<p>Non-custodial sentenses are effective at reducing reoffending and criminal behaviour. Some non-custodial sentenses refer to electronic tagging and fining that are considered soft on crim emethods. Also effective at reducing crowding in prison. Electroninc tagging is extremely effective in reducing reoffending and is seen as afairly soft way to punish offenders. In a lot of scandinavian countries there has been a complete abandonment of STS instead they use electronic tagging to deture and stop criminal behaviour.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>This is better for the individual as they are kept in their community which is proven to reduce recidivism more than custodial sentences. In Finland they have mass electronic tagging instead of STS this has seen a 6% decrease in recidivism rate so it is proven to be extremely effective and the UK should do the same. In the UK there has been a proposal to increase electronic tagging by 10% as said in the Brexit manifesto, however this is not been implemented yet but if it does go through the benefits of the UK will match Finland. The UK is trying to copy the Scandinavian model of non-custodial sentences as it has been shown to be effective. Another form of non-custodial sentence is fines and penalties. This is proven to be less effective as they do not stop reckless behaviour. An example of this is drunk driving, individuals get their driving license suspended resulting in them unable to drive for only around 12 months and then they are back on the road with a quick test done. This signifies that fines are less effective because it doesn't stop people from acting recklessly on roads. This can indicate that non-custodial sentences such as electronic tagging have been shown to be extremely effective at reducing reoffending but other methods such as suspending licenses are considerably less useful as it doesn't deter behaviour.</p>	
<p>Non-custodial sentences are effective in reducing reoffending rates however they don't target the issue of crime at the start. Preventative methods such as Cure, VRU and MVP work hand in hand to tackle crime but are considered relatively soft on crime. Many theorists such as Grant found that preventative methods were more effective at tackling global crime issues. Cure is a program started in Chicago in 2000 which tackles crime as a health problem. This was shown to reduce killings in Chicago by 32%. This was also done (Coping) in South Africa which reduced the killings by a large 38% as they saw it was helpful in Chicago and also wanted to implement in areas with higher violent crime rates. This Chicago method shows to be effective at reducing crime as a whole and when implemented in Scotland as the VRU it was found to be effective at reducing knife crime in Glasgow. This is seen as a form of restorative justice which theorists such as Jamba Jamba found to be the most effective way to stop criminal behaviour in South Africa. This changed the lives of many in all the areas and was extremely effective in reducing crime as a whole showing that the most effective way to deal with crime is by stopping crime altogether. Overall crime went down as a whole in these areas due to preventative approaches which is one method that manages crime before it even starts.</p>	
<p>In conclusion the best way to deter crime is to be soft on crime approaches such as preventative, non-custodial and purposeful activity. Although purposeful activity cannot happen until offenders are in custodial sentences AND FOR SOME PEOPLE SUCH AS Ewin James custodial sentences were effective but this individual does not reflect the whole population. Overall theorists such as Alexander and Jamba Jamba have the right idea on the issues with incarceration and there should be a move towards alternative non-custodial sentences. Non-custodial sentences such as electronic tagging and license taking has been effective in tackling crime and reducing overcrowding and lets people stay in their communities further reducing reoffending as seen in Finland. The only way to reduce criminal behaviour is to use preventative approaches at the start, as seen in Chicago and South Africa as this deals with the crime before it has even begun. The move forward for the UK should be towards a preventative health approach for crime and the use of non-custodial methods such as tagging, and because prisons are always going to be around they should all use purposeful activity.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
Question 11	
<p>There is not one theory that identifies the cause of crime, there needs to be a combination of causes that are Biological, environmental and sociological factors. Many theorists argue about the key cause of crime such as historic criminologists such as Lombroso on genetics and criminality and Durkheim on society and criminality, which were used to spring to other theories of behaviour and crime such as Merton's strain theory, Bowlby attachment theory and Becker's labelling theory and Cohen Subculture theory. All these theories go hand in hand to identify the true nature of criminal behaviour but there is a lot more understanding of sociological, environmental causes and looking at social status and deprivation. To understand the extent in which criminal behaviour affects society there must be a investigation on many societies such as Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Finland and make comparisons with other countries such as the UK. Overall one theory or factor cannot identify the extent in which criminal behaviour happens.</p>	
<p>There isn't a strong link between genetics and crime but there is some indication that it may be an underlying factor of a lot of criminal behaviour. Biological factors such as refers to genetics and its relation to criminology. Biological genetic factors are used as a scapegoat in society for perpetrators of criminal behaviour and therefore should be regarded less than the other factors. A theorist from the 17th century Lombroso focuses on physical features and their impact on crime. He believed that criminals often look more 'animalistic' as this is a throwback to prehistoric times before civilised humans, and therefore they act more violent. This was very questionable science and pushed the lines of eugenics to prove white superiority, but it led to further research on genetics and their accountability in criminal behaviour. Leading to the founding of the MAOA gene also known as the warrior gene, even the name is catchy used as a scapegoat for criminals. It was hypothesised that this gene made individuals more prone to antisocial behaviour, behavioural problems and increased aggression. In a study done on 900 Finnish prisoners they investigated which of whom had the gene and found that their likelihood of reoffending went up 13 times. Finland after the study has blamed 5-10% of all its crime on genetics of criminals and since our society in the UK is quite similar to those in Finland it can be hypothesised that it's the same percentage for criminality in the UK. However, having the gene and criminality is not mutually exclusive. If you have the gene doesn't mean you are automatically a criminal, as seen in the case of Bradley Waldroup. Waldroup was on trial for the murder of his wife, he was about to get the death penalty, and found to have the MAOA gene. The scientists involved theorized that due to Waldroup genetics and that his father was extremely abusive to him as a child made him 400% more likely to commit crime. This shows that just the gene alone does not result in someone becoming a criminal it has to include other sociological and environmental factors such as abusive parenting. Overall the use of genetics in understanding crime can be seen as useful but does not give the full picture of why people commit crime and therefore there needs to be additional factors to understand criminal behaviour.</p>	
<p>Environmental cause of crime such as is one of the factors that impacts criminal behaviour but, as said before, is not the only factor that explains criminal behaviour. Environmental factors such as parental attachment as a child can affect the rates of criminality as hypothesised by Bowlby. This means that depending on the adolescent development and the trauma which occurs at a young age can impact the likelihood of committing crime as an adult. This was studied in the UK on 1430 prisoners, they found that 54% of the individuals in prison come from lone parent families compared to the general population at only 16%.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>This suggests that not only is parenting have a impact on criminality but the effects of you development has a huge impact on crime as well. This is signifcant for understanding the extent in which criminal behaviour happens. Alternatively, in Switserland, which is similar to the UK in society lifestyle, found that the divorce rate is over 50% but they have som eof the lowest crime rates in the world. this disproves the fact that parenting is the only factor impacting criminal behaviour but it does have a slight signifcants.</p>	
<p>Another enviomental factor that impacts criminal behavipour is poverty. It was found that not only do individuals in deprived areas exerpence crime more then the average person they also are more likely to be involeved in crime. This is seen in the study on Scotland that had 21% of people in the most deprived areas in Scotland experince crime compared to the 16% in the whole population. This is significant as it is a clear link between crime and poverty and similarly in Sweden they found that low income families are 2x more likely to be involved in criminal behaviour. This beggs the question of why people are committing crime so much in impoverish areas, which can be answered by the theorist Cohen and the idea on subcultures. Basically these groups of people ban together to make subcultures because they are regeting the normal society as it has rejected them. Meaning they create there own laws and morals which may go against the status of he society resulting in more criminality to protest the middle class. Poverty is a huge enviomental impact on crime but is not the only factor that can impact crime.</p>	
<p>Society is a vased encompassing term. It is hypothesies to be the primary cause of criminal behaviour but this is not factual ALTHOUGH there is some key points that have been made by sociological theories that can factor in the true overall cause of criminal behaviour. The theorsit Durkheim believed that 'society created its own criminals' this is a well known phrase that has some signifcant conitation that society creates its own outcasts that do not follow the social normalities and are therefore forced into crime. Society creates its laws due to what is morally right at that moment, although what is considered moral today is not the same as what was considered yesterday. An example of this activistes such as Nelson Mandela and Ghandi who were not well liked and consider outcasts by society and labled criminals but then became well appreciated. Becker thought similare viewpoint to Durkheim (in this sense) as he belived that society labled people as devient resulting in them asking in that way. This led to the theory of 'labling' s the people in deprived areas are labled as criminals or torblemakers which results them in acting as such creating this stigma that forces people into crime. This is a theory that explain poverty and its relation to crime as well but mostly soties moral obligation to oppress individuals. An alternative viewpoint to Becker but also along the lines of Durkheim, the theorist Merton and the strain on society. Merton though that because of the devide in social heigarchie between groups is so large this results in individuals wanting a lifestyle that is diffrent from their own and this results in people finding illegitimate ways to achieve these goals. This is seen in the USA as the picture of the American Dream was broadcased globally, 1960s, encouraging people to move of the USA for equal opprutunities but when they found out that was unreachable realistically there was a spike in criminal behaviour. However, there is no explanation of white collar crimes or offenses that dont gain material goods from these theories. All these theories suggest that socological factors are benifitful to investigate while finding the true cause of criminal behaviour, but they all have enviomental impacts of poverty.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>In conclusion, social factors are theorized to be the most important factor of crime but I do not think this is true because there are so many theorists which have alternative views. There needs to be many factors such as biological, environmental and sociological to understand criminal behaviour. There is a wide range of theorists who believe that sociological causes are the only cause such as Durheim, Becker and Merton but they fail to identify the whole understanding of all crime not just material crime or rebellious offenses. There are environmental reasons for criminal behaviour which are interlink with sociological factors such as Poverty and parental attachment as investigated in Switzerland and Sweden and their impacts on crime. Lastly, there are biological factors such as the MAOA gene and Lombroso theories that genetics are the cause of crime, but this doesn't give a full picture of people such as Bradley Waldoup who need sociological and environmental factors alongside their genetics that effects crime. This suggests that the main factor of crime is multifaceted and needs intensive research on all factors to identify the true cause.</p>	

Candidate 3 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	Section 2	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
9.	Topic A	
	<p>Judicial Independence is the key to an effective judicial system.</p>	
	<p>For the judicial system to be effective it must serve the people in a fair and just way. It cannot be discriminate or serve some people more than others. Judicial independence is in the UK and US varies in many ways with the UK being being seen as having weaker judicial independence in many ways but strengths in others. The US court system is setup to have significant judicial independence however many believe it is being abused today. Whilst the two countries very differ completely is it necessary to have judicial independence and is it a key to the judicial system? This essay will explore the importance of judicial independence with reference to The supreme court structure and the the consequences, of life time appointments, separations of powers, constitutions and the structure rule of law.</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Both the US and UK have a Supreme court which acts as the final courts of appeal. In the UK, judicial independence was introduced in 2005 when the an act was introduced which sep created the Supreme court. Previously, the highest court of appeal was the Appellate court which was lead led by a member of The House of Lords. As the House of Lords is a to political chamber this created a clear bias which is effectively politicised the court. This is because of the concept of a separation of powers. A full separation of powers would see the three branches of government, the executive, the judiciary, and the legislature, completely separate from one another as is seen in America. Since the UK has no separation of powers what is known as a fusion of powers, it was possible before 2005 to be a member of every branch of government, in the case of the Prime Minister of or cabinet members.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>This island is was detrimental to the final court of appeal and judicial system as a state whole. In recent years a number of high profile cases are that involved the conservative government's implementation of Brexit were brought before the court Supreme Court. If this was still the old appellate court members and allies of the conservative party would be involved in the prosecution of their friends and colleagues which would likely lead to a positive outcome for the conservative party. Therefore, in the UK judicial independence is is established in the UK despite the fusion of powers which seek to elevate the executive and diminish the powers of the legislative and judiciary.</p> <p>In contrast, the US has significant separation of powers which are enshrined in the constitution. It is not possible for members of one branch of government in the US to simultaneously be part of another branch which</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>means each function independently from one another. This is beneficial to the judicial system as it diminishes political interference from the other branches of government which would lead to unfair and unjust political rulings. A.V. Dicey laid out the key principles of the rule of law one of which was to ensure that no man is above the law no matter what what their social or political rank is, something judicial independence and the separation of powers seeks to do. Therefore, the US supreme court, a cornerstone of the US judicial system has robust judicial independence which ensures fair and free trials which are not at the expense of political power.</p> <p>Both Supreme courts grant lifetime lifetime appointments to their judges to ensure that judges ensure that judges do not feel they have to make a certain ruling in order to continue to</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>have a job. Disappointing - without lifetime appointments people with more power than the judges may threaten them with the removal of their seat should they not rule a certain way. However life time appointments differ in the US and UK due to the ^{the} method of nomination for supreme court justices. In the UK is an independent commission is gives the prime minister recommendations, who then sends the nomination to the Queen who finalises ^{finalises} the nomination. This means there is relatively little politicisation of the court, as the ^{the} prime minister normally accepts the nomination and has little say in who joins the court.</p> <p>In contrast, the nomination process for the US supreme court is highly politicised and a large part of a President's career. The president nominates a judge to the senate judiciary committee where the is nominee is interviewed and their nomination voted on. If successful the nominee becomes a lifetime member of</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>the court. For Who - a party controls both the executive and the legislative this almost always means the nomination is accepted as was the case with Donald Trump who nominated three judges to the nine person court in four years.</p> <p>Many Many people agree that this creates a part presidential echo chamber which can last for decades after a president's premiership ends. This was seen in May 2022 when a leaked draft of a supreme court document showed the conservative leaning courts plan to overturn previous ruling Roe v. Wade which legalised abortion across the US. Whilst current president Democrat Joe Biden supports abortion, judg Donald Trump's presidency means means that it is likely that Roe v. Wade will be overturned. This demonstrates how important judicial independence is to the judicial inde system. Massachusetts Massachusetts senator Elizabeth Warren suggested in an interview in May 2022</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>that the US Republican party had been planning on such action ever since the Roe v. Wade ruling which demonstrates how parties can use the Supreme Court's life time appointments to their advantage. Therefore without judicial independence, politics will quickly over take over the judicial system and tear down a key part of any functioning democracy, the judicial system.</p> <p>A key difference to note however is the powers of each respective court Supreme Court. While in both countries, they are a defining part of the judicial system, in the UK, Supreme Courts are only recommendations that the government has no obligation to accept. In the US the Supreme Court has significant power and can enact changes which transform a country such as Obergefell v. Hodges which legalised same-sex marriage across the US in 2015. In the UK, parliament is sovereign above all else which means the Supreme Court has little tangible</p>	

Candidate 4 evidence

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION		DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
10.	<p>civil liberties are basic laws established for the equality and freedom of everyone in society. They create a sense of involvement safety and maintain political engagement. Under the current law there are inadequately pro areas not suitably protected, however in comparison to other international countries including China, the USA and Norway, the UK's laws diminish human rights through the process of being convicted and actively in prison. This includes treatment in prisons, bodies such as the IPCC legal aid and further into the issue of terrorism.</p> <p>Imprisonment unduly breaches human rights including the right to freedom and right to privacy but arguably does have a responsibility to protect the civil liberties of the surrounding society. As of 2017 UK prisons were running at 147% or or more than their intended capacity. overcrowding hinders civil liberties further and is a major issue this led to a reform</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>in prisons leads to prisoners being ill equipped for the outside world, contributing to further crime and affliction, the UK's recidivism rate is 58.9%. Norway's criminal justice system follows an entirely different approach, they honour civil liberties to a much greater extent extent through architectural design and a multitude of recreational classes. their Their cells are bright, with private bathrooms and showers and windows views on the windows have been banned. They follow the left realist approach and focus far more on rehabilitation and reintegrating their prisoners as useful members of the community as opposed to harsh punishment and the violation of human rights. This seems unanimously successful in the case of Norway with their recidivism rate dropping from 40% to 20% since 1990. Further, the 40% of prisoners who entered unemployment went on to gain stable employment after prison. This proves that the uphold of civil liberties under</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>Norway's law has long term benefits for the country's economy as well as for its prisoners with an early release can provide a similar reform would be significantly beneficial in the UK.</p>
	<p>Now referred to the Independent Office for Police Conduct, the basis of the IPCC is to provide a body in which people could complain about unfair treatment from the police. It was aimed to enhance civil liberties to a greater extent and help the public get a sense of inclusion. A driving force behind the setup of the IPCC was the Steven Lawrence inquiry regarding 'institutional racism'. The 18 year old was murdered at a bus stop and was never convicted. The IPCC prompted a change in the law, changes in the UK police, new training training for officers and most importantly holding them accountable for their wrongdoings. It was highly positive relating to the functionalist</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>approach methodology, that there was shared beliefs between the authorities, the public, everyone involved in society about what is right and wrong, it did honour its aim to a certain extent. However, the IPCC ultimately disregarded disregarded the rule of law through the case of Jean Charles de Menezes, was mistaken for a suicide bomber and killed by met police with no remorse. The IPCC stood by this question decision and no internal personnel was ever protected, disregarding the aim of the establishment, losing the faith of the public and granting the idea that civil liberties were not upheld were either.</p>	
<p>Legal aid in the UK consists of everyone in a civil court, total revenues a lawyer in an equally fair approach to a case where everyone involved's liberties are honoured and upheld. However, law does not extend to criminal court levels, where</p>	

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>there is no guarantee of a lawyer or any legal assistance, ruling out those most in need. the USA's legal aid system consequently, this the USA's legal aid guarantees a lawyer and legal representation in all cases. However, equality of law is not necessarily reached, more wealthy and powerful individuals still have a greater chance of winning a case as they can afford better lawyers with greater experience and qualifications in a Marxist-style manner. Through legal aid, civil liberties are ultimately disregarded and unprotected so the law ruling out those most vulnerable in an unfair approach.</p>
	<p>while the UK does have some inhumane prison conditions, it does have some most significant success in rehabilitation programmes and lack of harsh punishment when compared to China and the USA. Unlike the UK, the USA has more executions, with 28 states using the lethal injection and one still using electrocution 280 prisoners</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>prisoners have been brutally killed in the past 10 years, disregarding all liberties including the right to life. China is far more extreme following traditional methods of harsh punishment. Methods of torture include beating being beaten by prison officers, whipped with Christmas lights and locked up without food or water for weeks at a time. An example of this brutality occurred in 2017 when prisoner Lu Kangping died 21 days after his release from a Chinese prison due to a stroke caused by an overload of the electric shock used to beat him. However, China has a much lower media visibility than the UK and USA, suggesting that the harsh punishment and hindrance of civil liberties truly reinforces the consequences of this crime and stop them from explicitly further in the future in a better long term approach. Compared to the UK it is much more harsh and violent and with civil liberties being completely</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
	<p>disregarded, it seems that^{it} would still be most sensible for the UK to take a preventative approach.</p>
	<p>Human rights extend further into the ever changing nature of crime than terrorism can the argument is that to whether collective security is too costly in terms of individual rights and freedoms. This is being done to the most devastating extent of the as a result of</p>
	<p>Normal detention for a criminal case is 72 hours whereas suspected terrorists can be held for up to 28 days with the government looking to extend that. This is truly due to the mass devastation the action would attract if it was open as well as the complexity in investigating these. Amnesty International argues that the government are applying counter-terrorism laws in ways that disproportionately limit the exercise of human rights especially the rights of self and religious, political, scientific, artistic, academic.</p>

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN

But in terms of collective security,
the success of civil liberties for a
small period of time seems less significant
than protecting the civil liberties of
the surrounding society from devastation
and destruction.

It can be concluded that overall civil
liberties and human rights are not
adequately protected by the law.
Even with the establishment of independent
bodies and after promising reforms,
the Rule of Law and civil liberties
are ultimately disregarded, through
inherent problems within prisons, inequalities
in court proceedings and the ever
changing nature of crime. For such to
be achieved the UK would need a
considerable reform to the criminal
justice system.