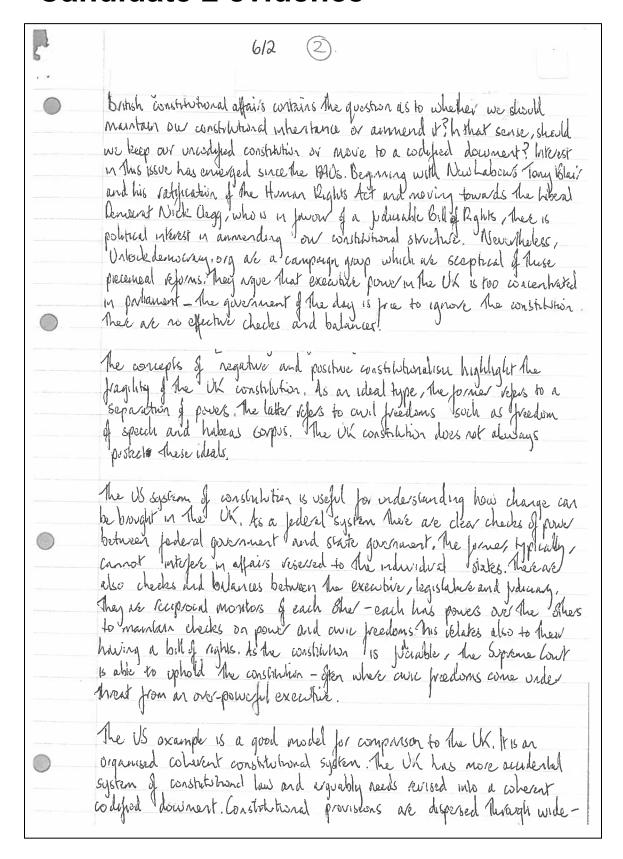
Candidate 2 evidence



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Carging statile laws, conventions and common law. It is aspising to the public as there is no codyred written downert. Perso Unlockedenis cray, orgain this circumstance as an example of democratic weakness that weld be easily addressed in a constitutional convention. In addition the constitution is malleable— It is very easy to verise by the government of the day. It is open to garments to use statile law to make partisal animendments that as not always in the public interest. Thus is seen in the contract and terrorism text divide which was criticised by its ignoring the principle of habeas corpus in allowing detention without charge for 23 days.

A firther criticism of the British constitution is that it is out of date in key acos - it needs to catch up with events. Its a unitary constitution it beeps all political authority in westminster. The develocal assemblies of Scothand, wales and Northern beland we granted devolved powers but of othernate authority shill resides with westminster. Powers could be recalled back to westminster - ouch as tax varying powers train There is ambiguity regarding the Bexit issue and the (Gwopean) HKM. because the Criates uncertainly as to whether Britain can velain the HKM or need to create a British Bill of Kights. Again with the House of Lords, it still hasn't got a praise roll in paliament - a constributional remit early help resolve what its modern vill should be. If the UK should construct a new ionstribution it would need to address these issues.

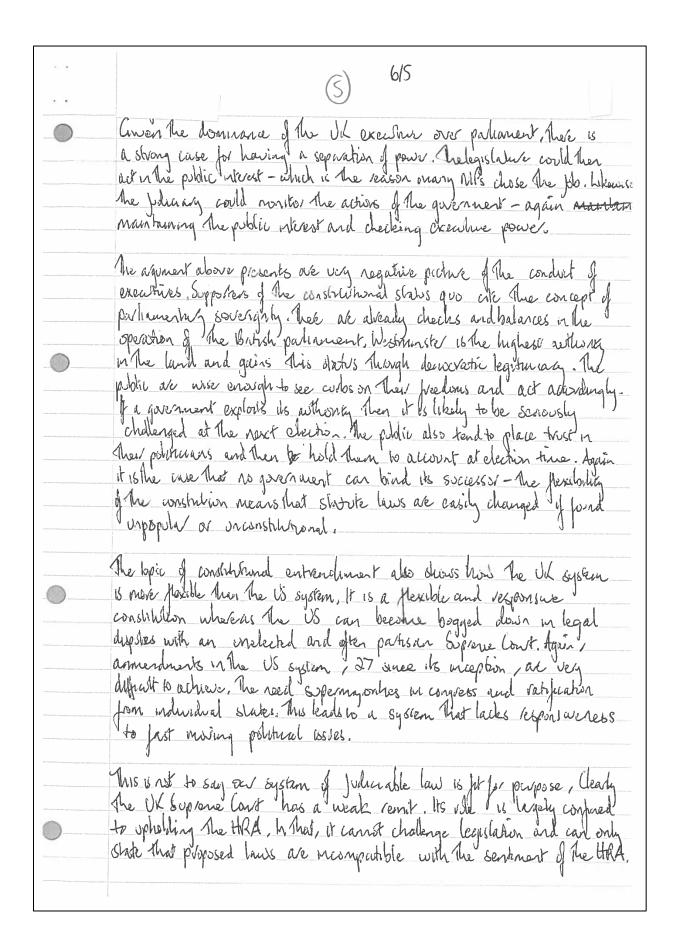
Contrary to the above, it is true That The existing is astrobused structure is historically stable. Much like Edmund burker (1729-1797) concept of inheritance, parliament has been stable. It is has moved from monorchial to democratic stratus. The agument follows we don't need revision to our constitution, but instead for people to take an active interest in its existing provisions. The constitution has independed our system of democracy. With a stable House of Commons, with regular elections and a choice of patters and leaders; it is a system shown to work in modern democracies and aqually doesn't need change



The existing constraints is, white the USA, responsive and quick. If a constraint problem arises it is relatively easy to resolve. This is seen in the ambiguous convention of criteria for an MIPs to resign The example of disgraced MPs, such as Chris Huhne who was convicted for percenting the course of Jistice, still holding power was changed by the 2015 Recall of MPs. Act. This egislation was a quick response to a constitutional issue. This advantage is written other entrenched systems of constitutional rules bases

Despite heise strengths of being responsive more critical problems exist in our uncodified constitution, the work of the political analyst Joseph Schumpeter discuss attention to democratic clifes and electrice to dictatorships. There are very limited cheeks and balances to the UK constitution, flective dictatorships honess political legitimacy from the electrorate only to use the time between electrons to prosve their own, rather than their electrorates, wither this is unbounded power that a new constitution could cheeke to present, the legislative is nearly always dominated by party majorities who then invest power in their leadership team. The witip system the likewise ensures conformity to the wishes of the executive—deselection as an All is the chantate penalty for disagreement with the leadership. Executives don't always act in the public interest, as in the 200t Terrorism Act, and here is an argument to base a constitution on a separation of powers.

This later idea has a long tradition. It was the enlightenment timbres John Locker and Montesquiew who called for a separation between the excessive, legislature and Judiciary. In essence it means the reciproral monitoring of each other actions. The its system has taken this to its fillest extent where the legislature can devise legislation and not, as in the UK example, just deliberate on policy. The system of danding committees in the UK example, just deliberate on policy. The system of danding committees in the UK example, there is the abolity to strike out legislation - togate, with the judiciary, there is the abolity to strike out legislation - maning it goes touch to where it came from for more deliberation or reusion,



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	Again with the UK Supreme Court, a revised construction could cheek bad how making -or laws seen not to be in the public uterist. The example of the Posta Protection Act 2018 is a case in point. It effectively monthly internet habits of the general public in order to find comminal activity— in ansays the habits of law about abidding citizens.
	In the debate of washthward form there is clear evidence that the UX system has willked over centuries. It is a pleasible and lesponsive system. That has provided for, mainly, stable government. The question is to whether we should been this system or adapt to a move American system. There is also the argument that we need demourate renewal in our political white. Unlockdemocray, org ate weak electoral partapathin in local, natural and European electors as a sign of disengagement due to executive powerfielding, and in westmingter in general seeming to be also and remark, thouse, the been issue as to why the UX should adopt to a condition on the time of the steel issue as to why the UX should adopt to a
	codified constitution is their convently 'any executive can express the constitution. Again these is no judiciary to mechanish they in to postert constitutional provisions, histories, the UK legistature can effectively only debate legislation their has been devised by the executive. There are only very weaks checks and balances.

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Politics Higher Resource Sheet

Candidate Name

Scottish Candidate Number

Bill Jones and Philip Norton (2010) Politics UK, 7th Ed. Pearson Education – used for history of constitutional reform – negative and positive constitutionalism – constraining government and enabling citizenry.

Duncan Watts (2003) Understanding US/UK Government and Politics. Manchester University Press. – Used for information on political elites, authority and types of constitutions.

Haffernan, R. et al (2011) Developments in British Politics (Meg Russell chapter) – opinions of modern political parties to constitutional reform.

Hazell UCL (2010) Bill of Rights in the Coalition – Human Rights Act and Bill of Rights – centralised power and remoteness of politicians – executive elites and dictatorships.

Heywood, A. (2004) Political Theory, An Introduction (3rd ed) Palgrave MacMillan – general background information on constitutions.

Heywood, A. (2017) Essentials of UK Politics: For AS and A-Level (4th ed), Palgrave. – general background information on constitutions.

Ian Budge et al (2007) The New British Politics – sources of the constitution – do we need protection from over powerful government?

Philip Norton in Politics Review (Nov 2009, v.19. n.2) - information on Gordon Brown's opinion on constitutional reform.

Unlockdemocracy.org - used for campaigns information and information on constitutional reform.

Recall of MPs Act 2015

Edmund Burke (1729 - 1797)

War of Independence (1775 - 1783)

Terrorism Act 2006 was revised to allow detention without charge for a maximum of 28 days.

Data Protection Act 2018 allowing security services to harvest personal internet data.

