

## AC1.1 - DESCRIBE PROCESSES USED FOR LAW MAKING

### Act of Parliament

- Legislation that controls or limits the behaviour of the public, it must be approved of through the House of Commons, House of Lords and the Monarch, leading to it becoming law which if broken can be prosecuted for

### Examples previously covered

1. Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE)
2. Criminal Justice Act 2003
3. Prosecution of Offences Act 1985

### Campaigns for change that have influenced laws

1. Ann Ming's campaign – changed the Criminal Justice Act through abolishing Double Jeopardy
2. Snowdrop Campaign (Dunblane) - changed the Firearms Act to increase gun control
3. Justice for Stephan – changed the Race Relations Act

### Process of Parliamentary law making

- Pre-legislative stage:

First stage: White Paper	- Consultation document: the initial ideas of what the new law would be, where feedback can be given to improve the first ideas
Second stage: Green Paper	- Further consultation: an improved version of the possible law with a draft to allow last changes before the bill is debated in parliament

- Legislative stage:

First reading	- The Bill is read and presented in the House of Commons, there is no debate, and the bill is then published
Second reading	- This is the first opportunity for MPs to debate the bill, taking place no earlier than two weekends after the first weekend, it ends with MPs voting whether or not the bill should proceed
Committee stage	- A detailed, line by line, examination of the bill takes place, all clauses and amendments must be agreed upon, and a new version of the bill is created

### AC3.1 - EXPLAIN THE ROLES OF AGENCIES IN SOCIAL CONTROL

	Probation NPS	Probation CRC	Prison	Police	Pressure groups: prison reform trust	CPS	Judiciary
Funding	Government controlled agency under the Ministry of Justice, took up 11% of all their funding which was £4Bn	Given in grants from the government to the private companies, the amounts increased by 29% which is £400M over expectations	Controlled under the ministry of justice, annual budget of £4Bn, which is a 40% reduction, a scheme to make them safer cost £2.5Bn, the average prisoner cost £36,000 a year	Controlled under the Home Officer, there have been large cuts e.g. 20,000 less officers than 10 years ago, but there have been recent increases e.g. 16M promised for recruitment	They don't accept government grants to remain independent, meaning they accept donations via their website through becoming a 'friend'	Government controlled; they have had a massive reduction in funding leading to 1/3 of staff being lost but have been granted £84M in the recent budget	They have seen a large reduction in their funding leading to a 50% loss of Magistrates court, however the recent budget granted £6M for software improvement e.g. DARTS and £15M for court building repairs
Additional	They work closely with prisons to monitor offender, providing them with the support they need e.g. provide housing, they also work with those on community service	They work closely with prisons to monitor offender, providing them with the support they need e.g. provide housing, they also work with those on community service	They take measures to maintain social control inside the prisons e.g. isolation units, they work closely with outreach programs to meet rehabilitation	They maintain social control through there different powers e.g. being able to detain and arrest, they also act as a deterrent, they also support the community e.g. youth clubs	They work with prisons and offenders to ensure that human rights are upheld and to improve conditions, they also make reports on prisons to pressure the government e.g.	Their main role is to charge offenders, they also work in courts and with police to ensure offenders receive a fair trial and the correct people are incarcerated	Roles of courts vary and therefore so do their powers e.g. disparity between a Magistrates and Crown court, there main role is to ensure a fair trial is met e.g. advising the jury

	In 2016, two prisoners escaped Pentonville, showing they don't have social control	others, therefore it isn't really provable that it reaches social control	that could maintain social control  It can be argued it is too lenient, the prison has good conditions which could lead to it not being a deterrent	
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	Rule making disciplinary action			
What is it	Different rules that society must follow and the measures that are taken for those who break them			
What agency uses it	Prisons have their own rules and disciplinary procedures for those who commit and offense E.g., causing damage to the prison, harming staff or another prisoner or not doing what staff ask of the prisoner e.g., to leave their cell <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This can result in a formal hearing where the prisoner is either found guilty or not guilty, if so, there are punishments e.g., privileges removed such as there TV, they can have their money reduced and can be confined to their cell, if it a serious offence they can have days added to their sentence (42 days per offence)</li> </ul>			
Theory	Skinner's Operant Learning: it focuses on stopping poor behaviour in order to create order and reduce reoffending through negative stimuli			
Strengths	It creates order e.g., without the rules there would be chaos, the punishments set a standard and a deterrent across the prison			
Weaknesses	There are clear indications that the rules and the punishments are not working to reach social control e.g., there were 22,000 attacks on prisoners and 8,000 on staff			

	Staged/phased punishments			
What is it	A system of tiered punishments, where the harshest punishment is not given immediately and other measures are in place			
What agency uses it	It used by the police e.g., for low level crimes they can give warnings and cautions meaning the offender is not given a custodial punishments immediately but given another chance, also acting as a deterrence			
Theory	Left Realism: they want to avoid custodial sentences and instead give the offender another chance and not give them a criminal record			
Strengths	It allows for low level offenders to be given a second chance, as it acts as a deterrence it can reduce further more serious offending			
Weaknesses	As it is not considered a harsh punishment, it could not stop further offending			