



GCE A level

1254/03

LAW – LA4

**UNIT 3: UNDERSTANDING LAW IN CONTEXT:
FREEDOM, THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL
OPTION 3: FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND
PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

P.M. TUESDAY, 1 February 2011

2½ hours

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Answer **two** questions from Section A and **one** question from Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each question carries 25 marks.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the need for good English and orderly, clear presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

You are reminded that this paper contains a synoptic element in Section B and so will test understanding of the connections between the different elements of the subject.

UNIT 4: UNDERSTANDING LAW IN CONTEXT

OPTION 3: FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

SECTION A

Answer two questions from this section.

1. To what extent does the law of England and Wales protect different religions? [25]

2. To what extent does the law of England and Wales provide the individual with effective protection against unjustifiable intrusion by the media? [25]

3. By what means, and to what extent, does the law provide for control and accountability over the use of secret surveillance by the police? [25]

4. Discuss whether the United Kingdom would benefit from a Bill of Rights. [25]

SECTION B

Answer one question from this section.

5. Study the text below and answer the questions based on it.

“What are Human Rights?”

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world.

Ideas about human rights have evolved over many centuries. But they achieved strong international support following the Holocaust and World War II. To protect future generations from a repeat of these horrors, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

For the first time, the Universal Declaration set out the fundamental rights and freedoms shared by all human beings. These rights and freedoms – based on core principles like dignity, equality and respect – inspired a range of international and regional human rights treaties. For example, they formed the basis for the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950. The European Convention protects the human rights of people in countries that belong to the Council of Europe. This includes the United Kingdom.”

Source: Equality and Human Rights Commission homepage.

- (a) Explain what is meant by a declaration of incompatibility. [11]
- (b) Evaluate the extent to which the European Convention on Human Rights protects human rights within the United Kingdom. [14]

6. Study the text below and answer the questions based on it.

Claims accepted by Employment Tribunals 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

Nature of Claim	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Sex discrimination	14,250	28,153	26,907
Disability discrimination	4,585	5,533	5,833
Equal pay	17,268	44,013	62,706
Race discrimination	4,103	3,780	4,130
Discrimination on grounds of Religion or Belief	486	648	709
Discrimination on grounds of Sexual Orientation	395	470	582
Age discrimination	n/a	972	2,949

Source: Tribunals Service: Employment Tribunal and EAT Statistics (GB)

- (a) Explain the difference between direct and indirect discrimination. [11]
- (b) Evaluate the work of tribunals. [14]