

PRI-AIN804

by Plagi Check

Submission date: 29-Apr-2023 02:33AM (UTC-0700)

Submission ID: 2079091420

File name: PRI-AIN804.docx (47.88K)

Word count: 3800

Character count: 21172



CRI5003D
POLICING AND POLICE POWERS
ASSIGNMENT

Date of Submission: -

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Question 4:

“The Public Order Act 1986 has played a major role in the policing of groups of people.”

Introduction

The police power principle supplies that a State possesses an intrinsic privilege to control in the protection of public inquisitiveness and does not work wrongfully when pursuant to this power; it acts “bona fide, non-discriminatory and proportionate regulations” in accord with the expected process. The concerned study has analysed that “The Public Order Act 1986” has played a major role in the policing of groups of people. The study has also analysed the utilisation of “public order policing influenced” the manner in which groups of people are “policed”. Accordingly, the study also analysed the vision of “the mob link” to both public order “policing and the Public Order Act of 1986”. In addition, the study also analysed the way of reducing “the likelihood of riots manifesting”.

a) “How has the use of public order policing influenced the ways in which groups of people are ‘policed’?”

The British model of policing was designed for being adaptable to make sure that public safety and peace preservation showed itself as a large-scale containment. Community policing has encouraged the technology used for providing officers with timely access to information on community and crime characteristics in their beats (Kraemer Ramachandran, and Perron, 2019, p.180). The social concept is an influential concept of politics and ethics that provides a unique framework for understanding the relationship between society and the police. The “Public Order Act 1986 (c. 4a)” abolished the general law offence of rout, riot, affray, and “unlawful assembly, and certain statutory offences” regarding public order (Gov.UK, 2019). The crime against public order is well known as the “public safety crime” which is a disobedience to interfere with normal societal process.

“Law enforcement agencies” frequently engage with the communities through the hosting of an event. Police personnel have been discharged from the function range regarding response and crime prevention. Human rights are the core of policing to carry out the policing officer role (Flammer, 2020, p.108). These rights have been involved during public assembly instances that are also known as the “qualified rights”. Section 4a of the “Public Order Act 1986” has committed at the time any person uses abusive, threatening, or insulting words.

Public police orders determine the campaigners, the policing of protestors and other extensive assemblages of people, at events, which may be either planned in nature. The police force coordinates and organises their criminal action. As associate of police forces, officers are in the regulation of the “direction and control” of their chief officer. According to the police act 1996, “every police officer is a member of a police force” (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). “Chief Officers” are mainly accountable for the operation of their force. In this regard, there are “48 civilian police forces” in the UK along with “43 territorial police forces” in Wales and England, a nationalized police force in both “Scotland and Northern Ireland” and three authority police forces. Apart from that, Police Act 1997 managed provisions for the “National Criminal Intelligence Service and the National Crime Squad” to construct necessities about admission and intrusion (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). Accordingly, information from the “Crime Survey for England and Wales” indicates that around 55% of the population believe their “police force” is doing an “excellent” job (Parliament.uk, 2023). In addition, Police can enhance the public view by improving their “informal contacts with citizens”. On the other hand, informal contact with police also reduced the antagonistic influence of residents’ formal contact with police. In this regard, “conventional wisdom” maintains that police agencies must hold rigid control over their officers, the rising complexity of policing has been attended by a movement to control ‘officers’ efforts exceptionally (Ojp.Gov, 2023). Moreover, police obligations contrast with the authority required to manage the way of policing. The important duty of policymaking is to determine police behaviours which should be “value-driven and those that must be control-driven”. On the other hand, “public order policing” also helps to the groups of people who are policed for “domestic assault cases” by structured guidelines (Parliament.uk, 2023). In this regard, public order police activities such as the “use of deadly force and vehicle pursuits” concern high stakes and demand extensive “policies, training, and overall guidance”. Thus, other activities of “public order policing” such as the managing of “domestic assault cases” require structured guidelines for groups of people who are policed.

The public order act replaces similar “common law offences” and parts of the “public order act 1936”. As per the comment of O’Neill *et al.* (2022), the “Public Order action” is the “UK Parliament Act”, it makes a number of public order offences. The public order act implements the recommendation of the law commission. According to the statement of Nägel and Nivette (2022), the “policing of public order” designates special challenges for the authority, operationally in the matter of selection of strategies, tactics, and politics with respect to the social environment within which circumstances take place. In addition, such

policing is positively observable and has a potentially high consequence. Apart from that, failure to control brutality through police inactivity, or escalating brutality through “police intervention”, are consistent plights faced by police as they react to distinct types of concerns and situations.

“Public order policing” is beneficial to conceptualise the three dimensions of “public order policing” such as “dominion, legal ground and communications”, which contain data and presentation as well as the usage of force. Police act is a modulation of “minimization or maximisation” of power, proximities, visibilities, and assertiveness. As per the comment of Kajeepeta *et al.* (2022), the liberal democratic of “public order policing” is a deflecting of “police knowledge and tools” to make the supreme expression and integration of privileges and independence in terms of security production. Apart from that, “Public order authorised professional practice” (APP) aspires to a group of people who are policed and implicated in “planning and commanding operations”. Accordingly, it also delivers to managing “operations and deploying resources” at a federal, provincial or regional level. Public order also helps to regulate the “professional practice” of those interested in scheduling and commanding processes. In this regard, it also influences supervising “operations and deploying resources” at a nationwide, provincial and regional level. According to the statement of Ryan *et al.* (2022), public order has an impact on crowd management; it is the principle of policing large-scale nationwide and provincial events as well as “routine local community events”. It contains the policing of “planned and spontaneous public events” as well as the policing of any circumstances or catalyst incidents whose consequences may result in “public disorder”.

b) “How does the concept of the ‘mob’ link to both public order policing and the Public Order Act 1986?”

Public order is the domain of the police or some other courts, policing agencies, prisons, and prosecution services. All of these make up the “criminal justice system”. Public relations have included several activities for maintaining and building positive and long-term relations with a vast set of interested public. In the opinion of Blocher and Seigel (2021, p. 139), this has involved interactions such as inviting, contacting, clarifying, informing, interpreting, responding, and more. The crowd bent on and engaged in lawless violence is the “mob” in the police. Police and the public are the driving principles behind any police institution as well as the foundation of relationships with the masses. According to Ashford and O’Brien (2022, p. 252), the “Public Order Act 1986” abolished the general law offences of unlawful,

⁹ rout, and riot assembly as well as statutory offences that relate to public order. This act has created some new offences regarding public order, control of public processions and stirring up the racial hatred. The court in confirming or registering an order to maintain with provisions of the public order act should direct that transmission charges received of the provisional order.

Contemporary polling has emphasised the policing diversity roles that draw upon context variety in that policing has been analysed and discussed. Criminal justice has faced more challenges as compared to society. On the other hand, the ¹¹ official figures show a specific drop in the “police recorded crime” in the UK that is crime distribution shows a complex pattern with “violent crime”. As cited by Stott *et al.* (2022, p. 75), domestic violence is frequently situated around the complex interaction between alcohol use and unemployment. However, cybercrime has grown the threat as well as this has tempted a particular look as such of the technical solutions on it. When the mob of people under administering justice has pretext without providing fair trial opportunities, this act has been termed as the lynching act. The “policing order act 1986” of violence has been involved in the “self-constituted” courts where mobs hold the overall trial as well as those that impose the sentence and punishment on a person (Pandey and Pandey, 2019, p. 8410). It is based on mob law form that is inspired by tradition, religion, customs, and more. In this policing case, the mob might be motivated as religiously or maybe inspired by ideology. These specific incidents regarding the lynchings might carry the proper execution on punishment as well with proper benefit intention of the large society.

This is significant for understanding the actual potential of some mobs or people groups. Moreover, the organising trials result in some of the groups not being as this was supposed to be. It could be as well supported by the factors that particularly led to the failure of this concept of the mob. As per the view of Roane (2021, p. 872), the trial is one such perfect factor that constituted the “salwa judum”, which had several conflicts among them. Most people could infer the significance of religion in the UK. Police carry several weapons, which are past expiry due to moisture retention. In the opinion of Blocher and Seigel (2021, p. 139), this has become very difficult for using tear gas in time. The British policing model has been used to discuss the overall policing culture in the UK. There has not been any formal discussion about the British ¹⁹ model, but this is understood as typically by such of the underlined mob concepts. The “public order act 1986” advocated the common law abolition of riots and riots (Griffith, 2019, p. 116). Section 4A has been as well committed at the time any person has used abusive, threatening, or insulting words.

The main concept of the mob in public policing in the UK is preventing crime but not catching the criminal. If the police of the UK stop the crime that happened before happening, they do not punish the citizen or may suppress their rights (Gardner, 2020, p. 141). The mob in public police has included spontaneous and planned public events. Crowd management has focused on policing regional and large-scale events. This includes policing planned public events like protests and policing any other trigger events that result in public disorder. The public order “AAP (Authorised professional practice)” has aimed at those involved in commanding and planning operations (Belgioioso *et al.* 2021, p. 12). This has also provided a proper framework related to the mob in public policing to manage the operation by deploying the resource at regional, national, or local levels. Although “The public order act 1986” in the UK gives every police power for dispersing the assembly, the courts conduct the “proportionality assessment” cases-by-case for determining whether the dispersal was justified. In this act, police have the significant power for regulating protests either by prohibiting protests or imposing conditions.

c) “What measures could be put in place to reduce the likelihood of riots manifesting?”

¹ A riot is a term of “civil disorder”, which is commonly represented by a group thrashing out in a fierce public disruption against property, people and authority. According to the statement of Cobbina-Dungy and Jones-Brown (2022), riots mainly implicate the annihilation of public, private and property. In this regard, the belongings targeted contrast relying on the “riot and the inclinations” of those who are concerned. Accordingly, targets can contain “shops, cars, restaurants, state-owned institutions, and religious buildings”. As per the “public order act,” groups of people who are policed are contenders for reducing “ the likelihood of riots Manifesting”. As per the statement of Radburn *et al.* (2022), riots frequently occur in response to a grudge and out of contention. Similarly, riots have happened due to unemployment, poverty, poor living conditions, taxation or conscription, governmental oppression, and conflicts.

Riots have various classifications such as food riots, police riots, prison riots, race riots and religious riots. As per the comment of Etim *et al.* (2022), the political and economic impact of riots can be as complicated as their genealogies. On the other hand, ¹ property “destruction and harm” to people are often directly measurable. As per the comment of Radburn *et al.* (2022), ¹ riots are generally coped with by the police, but procedures contradict from nation to nation. The policing of riots has been impaired by happenings in which police have been charged with stimulating “rioting or crowd violence”. According to the comment of Etim *et*

al. (2022), the weapons depicted above are officially defined as “non-lethal”, and a number of people have starved and also been damaged as a consequence of their service. According to the “Public Order Act 1986” a single person can be responsible for a violation of riot when they use brutality, provided that it is revealed there were at least *twelve people present* who are using threatening criminal violence (legislation.gov.uk, 2023). In this regard, the “public order act section 1” measures could be put in place to reduce the probability of riots apparent.

As per the “public police act”, twelve or more persons who are present together use or “threaten unlawful violence for a common purpose and the conduct” them is such as would provoke a person of “reasonable firmness present” at the scene to stress for his confidential safety, each of the persons operating unlawful brutality for the common objective is condemnable of riot (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). Apart from that, the word violent is under the section it describes that violence can be against a person or property. Under the law of “The public order act” the case study (“*Cr App R 332, [1993] Crim LR 60, CA*”) has been adapted to measures to “reduce the likelihood of riots Manifesting”. As per the public order, a person can charge under “*Cr App R 332, [1993] Crim LR 60, CA*” for spreading or participating in any type of riot or violence (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). The “Riot Act 1886” is an act of the UK parliament, it maintains the “payment of compensation” from the “police fund of the police area”, to which a person's property has been destroyed, injured and stolen during the riot (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). Apart from that, “*Merchant Shipping Act 1995*” section 235 also provides a regulation which describes that, “compensation for riot damage” should be given from the “police fund of the police area”.

As per the comment of Saharuddin Pede *et al.* (2022), in the case of a “riot connected to football hooliganism”, the fugitive may be excluded from “*football grounds for a set or indeterminate period of time*”. In addition, they may be instructed to abandon their access to “*the police for a period of time*” in the event of an international match connected with the offence. As per the comment of Saharuddin *et al.* (2022), riot management measures are employed by “law enforcement military, paramilitary or security forces to control, disperse”, as well as control the public who are implicated in a “*riot, unlawful demonstration or unlawful protest*”. In this regards public order also measures violence disorders, where the regulation demonstrates that “*3 or more persons*” who are involved and participating in awful violence and riot such it may cause when a person of appropriate firmness present at the location to worry for his personal security, each of the public “*threatening unlawful violence is guilty of violent disorder*” (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). In this regard, the

regulation also declares that violence is supernatural ¹ whether or not “the 3 or more people” are “using or threatening unlawful violence” simultaneously. Accordingly, as per the public order, a person who is “guilty of violent disorder” ¹² is susceptible to conviction on accusation to incarceration for a term “not exceeding 5 years or a fine or both” (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). On the other hand, “conviction to imprisonment” ¹² for a period not transcending “6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both”. ¹⁶ The “public order act” also declares that person who is condemnable of riot is responsible for “conviction on indictment to imprisonment” for a period not exceeding “ten years or a fine or both”. ²⁰ As per section 3 of “The Public Order Act 1986” ¹² an individual who is culpable of affray (Riot) is exposed on “conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or a fine or both” ⁴ (Legislation.gov.uk, 2023). Accordingly, “conviction to imprisonment” for a term not transcending “6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory” maximum or both.

Conclusion

Based on the above study ⁴ it can be stated that criminal lawmaking constructed statutory violations associated with public order containing “riot, violent disorder, affray” and driving fear or incitement of brutality. In addition, it also constructs conditions for “the regulation of processions and assemblies” as well as “restrictions on racial and religious hatred”. The concerned study has highlighted the “policing and police power” along with the “The Public Order Act 1986” which played a critical role in terms of influencing policing people and measures Riots the above study also concluded that the use of public policing is help to manage the crime, brutality and offensive violence under the “public order act 1986”. In this regard, the study also highlights various sections of the “public order act” which are created for managing and providing compensation after riot injuries and critical incidents. Thus it can be stated that the vision ² of the ‘mob’ linked to both public order policing and the “Public Order Act of 1986” is crucial in terms of managing and preventing offensive and violent riots.

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