Title	Explain a	law making prod	ess		
Level	2		Credits	4	
Purpose		People credited with this unit standard are able to explain a law making process.			
Classification		Social Science Studies > Legal Studies			
Available grade		Achieved, Merit, and Excellence			
Criteria for Merit		The explanation of the law making process is demonstrated by selecting and applying relevant supporting detail that clearly explains differing viewpoints, and that may include but is not limited to any one of: • case studies, actual examples, statistics; • news media reports.			
Criteria for Ex	cellence	 demonstrated by discussing and/or presented selecting a detail; 	: g differing viewpe edicted effects o	ange of relevant supporting	

Guidance Information

Teaching and learning guidelines that inform legal studies as it is taught in New Zealand can be found at http://seniorsecondary.tki.org.nz/Social-sciences/Legal-studies. Assessment support material for these standards can be found at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/legalstudies.

This unit standard can be awarded with an Achieved, Merit, or Excellence grade. For the Achieved grade to be awarded, all outcomes must be achieved as specified in the outcome statement(s). For Merit or Excellence grades to be awarded, the candidate must meet the Merit or Excellence criteria specified above.

The chosen law making process will be based on an actual issue such as changing the alcohol purchasing age or changes in gun laws, and reference will be made to a specific existing law.

2 Definitions

Actual law refers to an actual law from New Zealand or overseas, past or present. Agent is an individual or body that instigates the law making process. Examples of agent include – Law Commission, a commission of enquiry, a lobby group, citizens initiated referendum, political party manifesto, public official, private individual, Member of Parliament.

Fully developed refers to being accurate, detailed, and well researched. News media refers to factual reporting and journalistic narratives in print media, broadcast media and the Internet.

Viewpoints represent the opinions of individuals, organisations, governments or commentators. Viewpoints can derive from a variety of sources including media, social media, textbook sources. *Differing viewpoints* refers to such viewpoints as the dissenting, minority, or alternative viewpoints of involved parties or external commentators.

Outcomes and performance criteria

Outcome 1

Range

Explain a law making process.

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includes one of – legislative process, judge-made law, the law reform process, customary law, law from tradition or religion, status of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Performance criteria

1.1 Law making process is explained, with supporting detail, in terms of the evolution of a specific law.

Range

reason(s) and/or need(s) for the law, key features and/or steps,

agent:

supporting detail includes - background, relevant names, dates,

identifying differing viewpoints.

Replacement information	This unit standard replaced unit standard 8544.
Planned review date	31 December 2027

Status information and last date for assessment for superseded versions

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Process	Version	Date	Last Date for Assessment
Registration	1	14 December 2012	31 December 2019
Review	2	23 November 2017	31 December 2024
Review	3	2 March 2023	N/A

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Consent and Moderation Requirements (CMR) reference 0226
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This CMR can be accessed at http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/framework/search/index.do.

Comments on this unit standard

Please contact NZQA National Qualifications Services nqs@nzqa.govt.nz if you wish to suggest changes to the content of this unit standard.