

Team policy analysis paper

Law



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Team Policy Analysis Paper Team Policy Analysis Paper Introduction The criminal justice system refers to the s that governments erect in an attempt to up uphold social welfare and mitigate social injustices. Law violators are charged in court, and if found guilty, then they are subdued to criminal penalties such as imprisonment. The criminal justice system has five main pillars that act as its foundation. The five aspects are retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation and restoration (Scaros, 2004). In retribution, the criminals involved in the crime undergo a psychological distress. In the eyes of many, they deserve to suffer for causing havoc in the lives of ordinary citizens (Scaros, 2004). By submitting to the law, it nullifies the chances of the offenders to be served justice by the society, which usually leads to death or suicide, and justice is served (Emanuel, 2007).

Deterrence simply implies to imposing heavy penalties on the offender to discourage other members of the society to take part in criminal activities (Scaros, 2004). When the members in the society see the measures taken to curb the social injustices, they will cease to act unlawfully. According to Emanuel (2007), rehabilitation is aimed at transforming a criminal into a morally upright citizen, in the society, by ensuring their code of conduct is impeccable. This will enable the offender to be able to live normally with others. Incapacitation refers to quarantine of the offender (Scaros, 2004). This is usually achieved through sentences passed by the court of law of imprisonment. The offender is to stay away in solitude and reflect on his actions. Finally, restoration refers to the justice of the victim. It aims at making the victims continue with life as it was before a crime was committed against them.

Conclusion

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When the justice system fails in its criminal prevention activities, intensively monitored parole, probations and electronic monitoring, all these things, people, hence lose faith in them. Scaros (2004) says that the chronology of mankind is driven by a universal force of mob psychology. This means that people will act out simply because they know the judicial system is incapable of adhering to its duties. The law is implemented by the judicial system, and it works to prevent crime, protect the public, support victims of crime and help the offenders to get back on track (Emanuel, 2007). Criminal law entails all these. Laws were made to make us better citizens and for there to be order among us.

When all the above have been avoided, and the same efforts to curb criminal activities failed, then stern measures need to be put in place (Emanuel, 2007). For instance, people might incorporate neighborhoods watch where the members of the society organize themselves to patrol their neighborhood and report suspicious activities to the police. Some members are afraid while other neighborhoods get tired of patrolling and not everyone is willing to patrol. The police making patrols in areas prone to crime and even deploying undercover cops to survey the area help reduce criminal activities. However, in some cases, the police are in cahoots with the offenders as some may be their relatives or close acquaintances (Emanuel, 2007). The offenders should be a warning to other members of the society. This is to prevent them from committing the same crimes.

References

Emanuel, S. (2007). *Criminal law*. New York: Aspen Publishers.

Scaros, C. (2004). *Learning about the law*. New York: Aspen Publishers.