

Technology law

Law



Technology law affiliation Technology law The application of the law in any differs from the laws on the books. Coordination of the laws passed into implementation acts as the core challenge in the regulatory governance. Despite the fact that policy or law making is taking place effectively the problems comes down to the implementation of the laws. The implementation of the law takes a turning twist in different sectors of the government. In many government institutions and at the level of citizens the lack of law implementation is evident (Chen, Zeng, Atabakhsh, Wyzga, & Schroeder, 2003).

The police department is the government wing that is noted not to implement the laws effectively. Despite the fact that t the police officers are to help the citizens obey and respect the rule of law in the process aiding in the implementation of the laws, research in the police department shows that the police officers play a bid role in breaking the law. Police officers are known to be corrupt in the course of the duties. In so doing, they let criminals and other lawbreakers to go against the rule of law because they have been bribed. This forms an obstacle in the government quest for law implementation.

The gap created between the laws on the books with the law enforcement creates a huge risk to the society. Criminals and other gangs take advantage of this weakness to terrorize the society members. This creates fear, and the security of the society deteriorates. With poor security investments in the areas cannot take place (Landes & Posner, 1975).

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The citizens have developed negative attitudes to both the people responsible for regulating the laws, as well as the lawmakers. From history, <https://assignbuster.com/technology-law/>

the lawmakers have been exploiting the public through creation of laws that only favors them and seems to be undermining the citizens. This experience has forced the public to have a negative attitude towards the lawmakers. The public is that the lawmakers cannot make any law that can benefit them; the laws that are always made are weak and burden the poor most (Roland & Verdier, 2003).

On the other hand, their attitude towards the law enforcers is even worse. Despite the fact that the law enforcers role is to protecting the public interest through regulation of laws they are putting the public interest in jeopardy by putting theirs first. This makes the public detest the law regulators as much as the lawmakers since they both serve their interest ahead of the public interest (Polinsky & Shavell, 2007).

Concerning power balance, the law regulators are claiming that they are less power by the lawmakers to act and ensure laws are followed. The lawmakers, on the other hand, should be put to check and a body formed to ensure that not all the laws that they make are action to their interest. As much as the law regulators need power, they deserve it though not too much to underestimate the needs of the societal members.

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The self-organized groups in the communities are by the principle of optimization such as the highly optimized tolerance concept. These groups lay out a comprehensive process of registration and scheme of reports. This helps in giving securities and substantial responsibilities to any of these groups in the community. By doing this, goals and targets are established. The government is starved off from the burden of forming regulations. Tis group's roles are within the governments acts and everything they are doing

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must be within the acts of law (Jonas, Sassenberg, & Scheepers, 2010).

In contrast, it is evident that any premature legislation can preclude the solutions of communities' self-organizations that are seen to be constructive.

Self-organizations roles in the communities can be and they have great impacts in staving off the legislation process. If any premature legislation is against the self-organized community programs then, the legislation will be burdened in the end.

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