

Theories and practices of corrections essay

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Theories and Practices of Corrections Violence is everywhere. That is why our government continuously reaches out and puts into practice criminal justice through prisons or correctional facilities, wherein individuals who acted against the law are physically isolated or confined and typically deprived of an array of individual freedoms. But while prison cells form part of our country's criminal justice structure, crime is still rampant that community-based alternatives are perceived to be great resort if not to totally eradicate crime at least lessen the transgression and demeanor rate in our society. Community based sentences have high-racketed in numbers in recent years. Though, these alternative sanctions has shown the way to the community's adoption of variety of penal measures to include monitoring, curfew hours and other modernism, still I believe that it can not substitute prison as a form of punishment.

At the moment, community-based sentences have more disadvantages rather than advantages which could be addressed and improved through appropriately administered community imprisonment and custody. Most of the crime victims and the public frequently consider that offenders and lawbreakers confined in their respective homes through community-based condemnation just stay at home to avoid any trouble, which law-abiding community members do at all times (Roberts, 2004, p. 5).

The probationary measures and intermediate sanctions of the community-based alternatives are only directed to accomplish limited objectives. Despite the fact that there is a continuous progress in the community-based sentences, many quandaries are still apparent. Moreover, imprisonment in community sanctions is not what usually people perceive as justice being

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served simply because it is only an alternate connotation of having a grip of the offenders accountable for a crime who should be technically put into detention or jail. Our criminal justice has succeeded in many ways in handling conviction of people who made a criminal offense. The basic goal of the correctional theory in our society is to provide communal control and preclusion to deviant behaviors of some citizens. Our country has made available many correctional facilities to adhere in our government's main objective of bringing crime and violence into a halt. Like any other system in a country, our correctional system faces diverse challenges in operating and organizing jails.

The design and facilities of the jails are very important to hold fast a detention cell that can cater to the needs of the prisoners but also manage to securely detain and keep the offenders imprisoned. Though, modern prisons are now capable to increasingly prohibit and be in command of the movement of the prisoners in the facility while sanctioning optimum level of direct supervision by lesser staffs from the corrections, the overcrowding of the prisoners becomes a huge predicament. This resulted in opposing the supposed design modernization of strict detention, because overcapacity of offenders in particular cells lead to house immense number of prisoners in other large buildings such as gymnasiums, which almost look like dormitories rather than jails.

The main goal of jails and prisons is the captivity of criminals to eliminate them from the general public and to restrain them to do further crime and violence to other people. Successful and effective imprisonment program decreases the probability of another offense or any crime in the future

(International Profile of Women's Prisons, 2008, p. 144). Furthermore, the correctional system aside from governing the penal scheme in the government should also maintain its authority as the country's foremost necessity for legal punishment. References International Centre for Prison Studies. (April 2008). International Profile of Women's Prisons p.

144. Retrieved 02-22-2009 Roberts, Julian (2004). *The Virtual Prison: Community and the Evolution Imprisonment*. Cambridge University Press.