**1. In their efforts to ensure justice, the criminal courts became extremely complex and many critics argued they failed to deliver justice to victims of crime, the community and offenders. Discuss.**

**2. Describe the evolution of modern policing. What are the main limitations and challenges facing the contemporary policing complex?**

4 sentences about evolution of modern policing…no filler lead towards main limitations etc

Define and explain the limitations in 4 sentences.

Professional policing is one of the greatest inventions of the 19th century police protect people from such crimes as assault sexual assault homicide and robbery harassment and fraud the ‘new police ‘ law enforcement and crime prevention was a largely private matter with only little resources in villages , sheriff and constables were often customary positions and were unpaid or poorly paid which resulted in people not wanting the job or corruption until British home secretary Robert peel set out to change all of that he made policing more professional by instituting salaries , uniforms a selection criteria and a formal organisation of tasks to be followed the basic idea of the ‘new police ‘ is that they would be a highly visible omnipresence . And that uniformed police would patrol the streets in certain areas their mere presence was meant to deter crime. If they saw a crime they would investigate it be it robbery or fight and protect the victim of the crime these men (as there were no women at the time to police) would walk the street armed only with a strengthen hat a truncheon and a rattle if a citizen felt threated or saw a crime in progress would alert the police and they would rush to the scene by foot these day this is still used but police mainly use police patrol cars police in modern time have also under gone many changes from the basic new police adding water police , dog squads ,special operation teams and science teams police are often known as the gate keepers of the criminal justice hence give them a broader arrange of power over regular citizens such as ‘move on’ powers the right demand a person’s name and address and the capacity hold people without charging them for a limited period of time and the right to arrest persons without warrant or suspicion that an offence is about to be committed

However private security and public policing presents a dilemma should work to together sharing information to reduce crime also Corruption and misconduct is a large problem facing policing work in Australia the most extensive revelations of corruption in Australia have been in Queensland and New South Wales commission fitzgerald made a comprehensive sting indictment of corruption and incompetence across Queensland police force in 1989 however new south wales have higher in it’s a higher level of organised corruption

**3. The Australian correctional system is characterised by significant growth in imprisonment rates despite the fact there is very little evidence this approach prevents crime or delivers justice. Discuss.**

**4. Is ‘restorative justice’ the answer to the problems that plague traditional criminal justice systems? (Your answer should make reference to the purposes of criminal justice.)**

There are several problems that plague traditional criminal justice systems. These problems can occur, revolving around, victim’s rights, interactions with police and prosecutions and the courts. Restorative justice is a potential solution to the problem. So a major problem with victims right would be the pursuit of elevation of victims’ rights could reap other injustices i.e. compromising the presumption of innocence. Another problem is despite the fact the majority of people are satisfied with their interactions with the police many others feel the police are not exactly sympathetic the majority of cases never see their case result in prosecution and victims have often been dissatisfied with the court processes and found it daunting.

**Restorative justice is** a broad concept that takes several forms of criminal justice. These forms include; sentencing circles, mediation, transformative justice and victim – offender conferencing. The first restorative justice process typically are significant temporal events. a victim-offender conference ,for example ,can last between 60-and 90 minutes the second in restorative justice processes all participants negotiate and out come to determine what offenders will do to make up for harms they have caused thus key features of restorative justice are that offenders must actively engaged in restorative justice processes . In an evaluation of the new south whales young adults conferencing pilot results showed that 94% of offenders and 91% of victims reported being satisfied with conference outcomes some observers define success in terms of positive impact on participants others suggest that successful restorative justice processes are those that lead to reductions in further offending because restorative justice advocates links meeting the key aims (ie meeting victims’ needs, holding offenders accountable, reparation and restoration ) with reductions in further offending question ‘persists . the results suggest that on balance , offenders and victims emerge from restorative encounters with positive view of the process they perceive their treatment by juvenile justice system officials as fair are generally satisfied with conference out comes restorative justice programs have led to reductions in offending ,others were associated with increased offending and the others had no effect on future offending research has not determined the long-term effects on victims on offenders and on the communities nevertheless the weigt of all the evidence available suggest that restorative justice does have the potential to reduce crime

**Why is it the answer??**

**5. Outline the main approaches to crime prevention and their rationales. Is there any evidence that crime prevention strategies work?**

There are several approaches for the prevention of crime and they include; development prevention, risk-focused prevention, community prevention and situational prevention. Development prevention involves organised provision of resources to individuals, families, schools and communities, getting in early to help prevent problems before they arise. This approach is associated with risk-focused prevention, in which the risk factors for crime are identified and enable the establishment of prevention programs to help reduce these risks. Community prevention differs from the development approach as it is believed that crime is a social problem and requires a social way of thinking, understanding and solutions. Lastly, situational prevention does not refer to changes in individuals but more so physical changes to the surrounding environment, i.e. increased lightning and/or locks. These strategies, if successfully implemented, can potentially deter and reduce levels of crime, and will be explained in the following paragraph.

Development prevention can lower levels of crime by offering programs that help bridge the gap of individuals that are characterised by crime risks. Risk factors are statistics that predict the involvement in crime from a variety of factors. These can include; family size, parental conflict and low self-control. These programs can provide individuals with resources that help strengthen relationships. A problem with community prevention approaches is that it is difficult to know whether they actually reduce crime. Despite this, a study being conducted in the U.S.A has found that communities that care (CTC) programs empower communities to address health and behaviour issues and problems and the results indicate that the offending in these communities have dropped significantly. Situational approaches can include formal and natural surveillance, among others. Formal surveillance includessecurity guards and CCTV cameras and burglar alarms, these formal surveillances may be expensive so by introducing natural surveillance that could make the area more physically attractive as well as lighting thus allowing more people to use the area deterring crime.