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BSCRIM – 1D

**A. Differentiate REPEAL and AMMEND, then cite two examples.**

**Repeal:**

- The Prohibition Repeal Act of 1933 in the United States repealed the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, effectively ending the nationwide prohibition of alcoholic beverages. This repeal allowed for the legal sale and consumption of alcohol once again.
- Information Technology Act, 2000, which was criticized for its vague and broad provisions related to online speech and expression. The repeal removed this section from the law books.

**Amend:**

- The First Amendment to the United States Constitution, adopted in 1791, is an example of an amendment. It added specific protections for freedom of speech, religion, and the press to the Constitution, without nullifying the entire Constitution.
- In 2015, the United States passed the USA Freedom Act, which amended certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act. The amendment aimed to enhance privacy protections and limit the government's surveillance powers while still maintaining the framework of anti-terrorism laws.

**B. Choose one of the fields of law and explain the importance of it in the society? Expound your answer in 6 sentences.**

Criminal law is a crucial field of law in society due to its fundamental role in maintaining order, ensuring justice, and protecting the rights and safety of individuals. This branch of law defines and regulates behaviors that are considered harmful or criminal in nature, establishing a framework for the prosecution and punishment of offenders.

Firstly, criminal law serves as a deterrent by outlining consequences for illegal activities, discouraging individuals from engaging in unlawful acts. Secondly, it provides a mechanism for resolving disputes and seeking justice when crimes occur. This ensures that victims have a legal recourse to seek redress for harm caused to them.

Moreover, criminal law promotes accountability by holding individuals responsible for their actions. It enforces societal norms and standards by distinguishing between acceptable and unacceptable conduct. Additionally, the criminal justice system, a key component of criminal law, safeguards individual rights through due process, ensuring that accused individuals are treated fairly and afforded legal representation.

Furthermore, criminal law contributes to the protection of society by incarcerating dangerous offenders and rehabilitating those who can be reintegrated into society. It aims to strike a balance between punishment, deterrence, and rehabilitation, considering the best interests of both the accused and society.

In summary, criminal law plays a vital role in upholding societal order, justice, and individual rights. It helps create a safer and more just society by defining, prosecuting, and penalizing criminal behavior while ensuring that individuals accused of crimes receive fair treatment and due process.