**Assignment (Law – Criminal Law)**

**Major historical circumstances and societal developments that contributed to the need for a correctional system.**

The remedial framework is an agency of organizations that oversee and control detainment facilities and local area-based programs like parole and probation. Coming up next are major authentic conditions and cultural advancements that have added to the ascent of restorative frameworks.

Urbanization alongside Industrialization is one of the major factors or otherwise historical circumstance that contributed to the development of the correctional system during the 19th century. An upsurge in the crime rate was as a result of the establishment and expansion of cities in conjunction with the increased population growth led. This, therefore, necessitated the need for more organized ways and means of dealing with offenders. The traditional forms of punishing the offenders which included capital and corporal punishment had exhibited a lot of weaknesses due to the changes in social and economic aspects.

The Enlightenment period was another pillar and significant societal development which emphasized among others potentiality for human development, reason and individual rights. The development of the correctional system was influenced by the said philosophical shift aimed at not just inflicting punishment on the offenders but reforming them. To achieve the reformation, rehabilitation was a possibility that later on led to the establishment of correctional institutions that aimed at the reformation of criminals through moral instructions, education and work.

Lastly, came an aspect of the emergence of Civilization and social order. During the civilization era, human societies evolve from a lifestyle that was more nomadic and instead adopted a civilized mankind of lifestyle. Eventually, the aforesaid civilization made the human society at large realize the significance of conflict resolution and social order maintenance. After the establishment of various institutions and the development of laws, norms and regulations there came an urge for a systematized structure to deal with offenders.

**Three major historical reform movements in the correctional system.**

The penitentiary movement is one of the major historical reform movements in the correctional system. The establishment of the Penitentiary movement was a blessing to many and became famous in the early 19th century. Their main aim was to replace the harsh punishment for instance corporal and capital punishments with reformation and incarceration of wrongdoers. The first penitentiary was named the Eastern state penitentiary in Philadelphia and was founded in 1829. The aforementioned movement was aimed at some form of labour, solitary confinement and encouragement of moral transformation. The penitentiary movement, accordingly, prompted the arrangement of the cutting-edge jail framework because of its utilization of isolation. Then again, critics have argued that the isolation component neglects to address the psychological well-being issue and they appear to see it as a favorable place for additional crimes.

The second movement is the Rehabilitation Movement. The rehabilitation movement became famous in the mid-twentieth century. Its main aim was to provide wrongdoers with vocational and educational programs that were designed to curb the causes of criminal conduct. The aforesaid rehabilitation programs focused more on the reintegration of the wrongdoers upon their release to society and as law-abiding citizens. The programs were tailor-made in such a way that saw the released offenders accepted unconditionally to the societies they belong. The rehabilitation movement, therefore, had a huge impact on the handling of the wrongdoers. This movement recognizes the importance of involving the community during the reintegration of released offenders who have served their respective sentences.

The community-based correction movement is the third movement. The movement came about in the late twentieth century as a mitigating factor on overcrowded prisons and the anxieties on the institutionalized corrections’ effectiveness. The movement was focused on advocating for alternatives to incarceration. The alternatives therefore were community service, parole and probation among others to encourage successful integration hence a decrease in prison reliance. The community-based corrections movement has in the recent past gained popularity as the most rehabilitative and cost-effective method of approach. This movement focuses more on the safety of the public at larger. Here the community play a greater role by closely supervising and monitoring the offenders a virtue that helps to promote accountability.

**Three historical correctional practices that have shaped contemporary correctional practices.**

Auburn System is one of the historical correctional systems that in my view has mostly shaped contemporary correctional practices. The system realized its development in the early nineteenth century being an alternative to solitary confinement. The Auburn system came up with the concept where offenders congregate work during day time and sleep in separate and individual cells at night. Auburn, therefore, influenced the architecture and design of modern-day correctional facilities’ operations and functions by introducing and advocating for the combination of isolation and labour elements.

 Indeterminate Sentencing is another historical correctional system that in my view has mostly shaped contemporary correctional practices. Indeterminate sentencing came about in the late nineteenth century with an intent to design the incarceration length to an individual wrongdoer’s progress and needs. Based on the offender’s demonstrated reform, indeterminate sentencing is focused more on rehabilitation. In addition, this approach has granted an allowance for the likelihood of the offender’s early release based on his or her reformation demonstration.

 Lastly, the Medical Model of Corrections is a historical correctional system that in my view has mostly shaped contemporary correctional practices. The medical model of corrections approach became so famous in the twentieth century. This approach emphasized mainly the treatment of criminal conduct as a form of illness and therefore advocated for offenders’ diagnosis and rehabilitation. The medical model of corrections approach, therefore, has over time impacted the emergence of programs that are focused on addressing the issues based on emotional, psychological and substance abuse among others.

**The role of corrections in today’s criminal justice system.**

 Corrections play a crucial role in the current criminal justice system in implementing court sentences and dealing with the offenders’ needs. The maintenance of public safety is indeed the main role of corrections. This is achieved by ensuring the rehabilitation and complete reintegration of the released offenders into society. Corrections comprise of components that include community-based programs, prisons, parole, probation and jail.

**One aspect of the contemporary correctional system that needs to evolve and its reasoning.**

An approach to mental health treatment is one of the contemporary aspects that needs to evolve. Research has shown that many criminal offenders have overtime commit crimes under the influence of a mental health issue. Their finding shows that many offenders are in jail or in a correctional facility without their wish.

Nevertheless, the current correctional system lacks resources for example money and specialized machinery to sufficiently address the mental issue. There need for an integrated approach to mental health within a given correctional system involves various factors. The factors include and not limited to screening and assessment, mental health services, continuity of care and training of staff.

 The need to better the mental initiative in a correctional system is to lower the possibility of reoffending. This approach acknowledges the multifaceted relationship between mental health and criminal conduct by recognizing therapeutic interventions in conjunction with punitive measures.

In conclusion, safer and more rehabilitative results are achieved by an evolved mental health approach within a correctional system to seek to serve the incarcerated individual needs. Offenders at all times ought to undergo a compulsory mental health screening before being taken to correctional systems and during their stay in the said facilities.