

Restorative Justice: Including Victim, Offender and Community in Criminal Justice System

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Abstract

Restorative of Justice (RJ) is flipsides to the central punitive justice system. It is a more comprehensive way that covers victims, offenders, and communities. This research supplements current research by seeking feedback from RJ high level advisors and designer on the impact of RJ methods on criminal re-entry and satisfaction with victims and communities. Restorative justice is more than just victim arbitration, though it is often involved. Although financing is viewed as a significant test, the main test distinguished by members is a change in outlook in the way criminal equity is seen. The values of restorative justice reflect to a large extent the values of self-determination, personality, acceptance, and responsibility of social work. To align the regulations with the ethics of social work, social specialists must be aware of this concept so that they can actively support their clients, as well as fairer and more principled national and national policies. Simultaneously, social specialists must be alert that combining the parts of doctors and justice facilitators may be harmful to justice.

Keyword: Restorative Justice, Victim, Community, Offender

Introduction

Pakistan currently has more than 88,000 inmates, a total of the world's 23 largest prisons. Of the 5,000 released each year, 30% to 60% will be re-incarcerated within two years (Morgan, 1993). These extraordinary figures show that Pakistan's judicial model is working hard to integrate ex-prisoners into the community. In addition, at present the victims and the community are ignored as stakeholders as a result of the crime, leading to widespread fear and isolation among victims in the community (Bazemore and Sachiff, 2005, Herman, 1992). As another side to the prevailing retributive justice system in Pakistan, the restorative justice has been proposed as another model for the restoration of criminal behavior, a social movement combining principles between lawyers, government and ethical behavior in law (Pranis, 2005; Poison, 2002). The

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Restorative justice involves victim, offender reconciliation and peace building practices, in which victim, offender, and community is sported to speak out for proper reactions to criminality (Bazemore and Schiff, 2005; Umbreit 2000). Restorative methods have occurred for a really long time, especially in endemic culture that uses dialogue loops as a method to discuss cluster matters (Pranis, 2005). Its appearance now the United States in the 1970s was the consequence of effort by advocates of Restorative Justice (RJ), who standard the need to deal with harm in different ways (Poison, 2002). Although the term restorative justice was coined in the late 1970s, RJ plans and practices increased imprisonment rates (Western, Click Camp, etc., 2006), community dissatisfaction, and government mandates in the 1990s. The reason is a real increase rehabilitation of juvenile offenders more effectively (Bazmore& Chef, 2005). Between 1992 and 1996, "except ten U.S. states, all states passed legislation to exclude a wide range of juvenile offenders based on types of age, crime or some combinations of the two, and to punish juvenile offenders generally."

For instance, the Restorative Justice development has developed fundamentally since its inception in the 1970s, with more than 1,200 victim-offender arbitration schemes worldwide. The number of projects is 8 times as many as in 1990 (Victim Offender Meditation Association, 2007). Notwithstanding, concurring is to the participant in this study, 97% of RJ practitioners still volunteer for free, and the flow insufficient necessary funds to fully support their practices and research (Strehorn, 2004). The purpose of this research is to explore the influence of RJ experts and facilitators, and to supplement existing RJ research on whether RJ practices affect offenders' re-entry, victim and community satisfaction, and local efforts for justice and rehabilitation. What is needed is to successfully develop as a national-level movement.

Many theoretical and experimental studies provide information for this research. Experimental inquiry on renewal rate and hazard factors helps decide the need for other form of justice (Morgan, 2003;England, 1955), and allows psychology and social theory to analyze positives and negatives results for RJ participant (Braithwaite, 1989; Rothbaum and Foa, 1999). Some of the reviewed studies were conducted abroad because further countries, such as New Zealand, that is completely committed to rehabilitation methods (Sherman et al., 2005). Complete the investigation of the universal restorative justice. Current inquiry not only focuses on the practice of victim-offender arbitration, but also focuses on

various interventions, which is a trend in other restorative justice research (Sherman et al., 2005).

Objective of the study

Its motivation is to heal wounds, breaks the chain that bind prisoners and victims, give everyone hope of salvation, and let others open their hearts to forgiveness. Building bridges can promote the rehabilitation and transformation of participants, and deepened the recognizing and understanding of the impact of crime, settlement and compensation as an integrals part of justice. For the victim, the goals are: to guide them to resolve the consequences of revenge against them; to raise awareness of crimes and restore justice; and to show them that the perpetrators are responsible for the crimes they committed and lead them to feel forgiveness and peace.

Significance of the study

The importance of restoring justice throughout the judicial process is the responsibility of each judicial institution to provide justice for the affected victims. This can be achieved in a variety of ways, including life imprisonment for offenders, compensation for victims, and rehabilitation of victim and offender now. In the process of restorative justice, the perpetrators must be held accountable for everything they did to the victims. In addition to responsibilities, criminals also have responsibilities. Accountability and responsibility are essential to ensure that a dialogue is initiated between the offender and the victim.

The purpose of restoring justice is to repair any damage caused by the crime, and this includes bringing all parties involved in the damage together. Today, the United States is in a state of chaos, and it needs to find a new way to solve the unfair treatment of the victims, so that the victims are satisfied that they are fully "compensated" for their losses "Emotions. In a sense, justice is a two-way street. It seeks to ensure that victims are treated fairly while seeking care for them. Therefore, the focus of rehabilitation justice goes beyond the imprisonment of victims, which is why it is important for all stakeholders to take measures to ensure that victims are reintegrated into society so that they can become productive coins.

Review of the literature

The following literature review will compare with the retributive justice process through the restorative justice structure aimed at crimes. Mutually revenge and restorative justice drive be examined in standings of their historical, ideological drive, and result documents. Firstly, the psychological overdue the justice of revenge drive be studied. Since this is the largest judicial model

operating in the United States, this section will also describe the prisoner population in the United States. Detention in the United States Criminal Code (Morgan, 1993; Western, Kleykamp, and Rosenfeld, 2006) was subsequently imprisoned to show a disproportionate number of minorities, and also to think about factors that affect the probability of imprisonment after release and will study the risk factors of infection.

The next section will discuss the concept of the restorative Justice Crusade and the principle endeavors to execute JR rehearses now in Pakistan. Explicit restorative justice standards and rules that advance compelling practice will be examined, and restorative justice results utilizing injury and reintegration theories will be examined (Braithwaite, 1983; Hermann, 1992). At long last, an outline of momentum norms for estimating recuperation results and RJ's future exploration needs (Bazemore and Schiff, 2005).

Darley and Pittman (2003), explained justice includes the reasoning and emotional component that influence the two types of justice in the United State Justice of compensation and revenge. Compensatory justice, as the name suggests, is the center of compensation for victims, and is usually the center of trial court proceedings. Restorative justice can produce economic or material compensation that is crucial to describe. For instance, how to determine the financial equivalent of a precious mount or a dear dad (Pittman and Darley, 2003) In gap, retaliatory Justice is the fundamental focal point of criminal court procedures. Its mental object is to keep crooks and local area individuals from perpetrating violations, to provide rehabilitation services for criminals, or to punish them as a whole, such as "tooth for tooth" (Darley & Putman, 2003, p. 329).

"The ethical and philosophical basis of criminal justice provides many reasons for people trying to punish to those who commit crime" (Darley and Putman, 2003, p. 329). For example, according to Darley and Putman (2003), the most important goal is to realize that punishment will prevent the offender and the community from committing future crimes, and they will see the positive consequences of the crime. The penalty does not exceed the result. Imprisonment as a deterrent to future crimes can be regarded as a fatalistic understanding of the American justice process. A more idealistic view is that imprisonment gives offender the opportunities to adjust their attitudes and improve their capacity to participate into the community (Darley and Pittman, 2003). However, although rehabilitation plans were the main emphasis of American prisons in the 1980s, most of them lacked sufficient funds.

For example, many psychologists have emphasized the importance of personal worldviews acquired during childhood to maintain stability so the climate and day to day existence stay unsurprising and controllable (Pittman & Darley,

2003). -Dangers to the individual perspective, like infringement of laws or guidelines, can be seen as threats to the "social structure "what's more might prompt realized powerlessness, intellectual imbalance and inequality. Dali, 2003, p. 330). In addition, the worldview is an important part of a person's personality, and "may be defend with real power when threatened" (Dali and Putman, 2003, p. 330), which leads to this belief. What follows is that those who deviate from the norm should be punished for keeping society predictable and controllable.

Although the current method of restorative justice in the United States started in the 1970s, the development was not broadly carried out until the 1990s (Bazmore& Chef, 2005). The restorative of justice began in 1972 with a testing program of the Minnesota Department of Corrections that used affected offenders to meet with young prisoners who were suitable for early announcement (Bazmore and Schiff, 2005). The defender of your case has been occupied hard to make the real transcript of this declaration available on web. At that point, this cycle was called victim-offender reconciliations. Anyway, "the idea of uniting victims and perpetrators is based on the ancestral values of justice, responsibility, and recovery" (Victims and Criminals Meditation Association, 2007). In 1990, there were approximately 150 such procedures in 2000, there were more than 1,200 projects worldwide" (Victims and Offenders Meditation Association, 2007).

"In many communities around the world, young civil justice professionals have participated in new and professional contacts with criminals, their victims, family members, and helpers" (Bazmore & Chef, 2005) there are many conducts. These meeting take place and are titled according to procedures (Bazmore, 2005). We will discuss the advantages of face-to-face meeting advanced in this segment. First, the principles of restoring justice will be discussed to understand these values.

Howard Zehr (2002), describe "the restorative justice is based on the ancient and common judgment comprehension of crime" (p. 19), counting the rule that wrongdoing is a relationship infringement, which creates an obligation to correct crime. It is true relevance is a theme related to this type of crime then is important in values all over the world. For sample, "In the Hebrew Scriptures, it embodies Shalom's concept, the vision of living in a sense of "reality" between us, the creators, and the environments"(Zehr, 2002). Use the Maori language whakappa. Definite the concept of reciprocity; use the Native American term hozo, and many Africans who say bento use Ubuntu (Zehr, 2002).

The Victim and Offender Conference (VOC) is "a process of discourse, cooperation, and problematic-solving involving those directly pretentious by crime" (Schweigert, 1999, p. 29). Although the size and composition of the meetings vary, the primary focal point of these VOC meetings is to provide a

mediation venue where victims, offenders, communities, and relatives can examine crime and its effect, but they all seem to be similar plans (Schweigert, 1999; Strehorn, 2004).

According to Mark Umbrett (2000), it is necessary to create a safe and possibly sacred place for affected criminal conversations. For example, you need to be indecisive about the participants and require all parties to be fully prepared, and at the beginning of the meeting, the parties should not be surprised they will encounter and who will be there (Umbreit, 2000). In addition, the moderator should make every effort to separate the personal agenda from the topic of the meeting and ensure that there is no interference and that the climate is helpful for feeling good (may include music or begin to be silent for a while before doing so). Peacekeepers are attracted by the ancient Native American tradition called "talking circles." Centuries ago, Native Americans met here to discuss community issues. Nearly thirty years ago, the circle of dialogue also emerged along with the justice revival movement in modern American culture. During the women's movement, women's groups used circles exclusively to debate personal travel in a sympathetic environment (Pranis, 2005). With the end goal of this exploration, I will discuss the use of peacekeeping circles in the field of criminal justice, but I will emphasize that these circles are very effective in helpful surroundings, including schools and workplaces (Pranis, 2005).

Summing up the pertinence of this comprehensive literary review to this research, theories of interactive rituals (Collins, 2004) help to explore the methods used in victim. In addition, cognitive therapy theory helps to understand the positive impact of restoring justice on crime victims (Rothbaum and Fowa, 1999), and Brathort (1989)'s comprehensive shame theory suggests that restoring justice involves former prisoners. It should be noted that the ability of offenders to participate in complete pardons can increase the chances of success for victims (Robbenolt, 2003), while socioeconomic factors such as race and employment can affect victims' chances of recovery (Pager, 2003).

Methodology

In order to test the fairness of repairs in actual life environments, a standard project with supple qualitative approaches was used. The meeting host and restorative justice specialists accepted face-to-face and telephone interviews. The samples contributors come from a diversity of specialized backgrounds, counting law, social work, and pastors. All interviews were conducted at the correct time plus residence, and recordings were made to perform a descriptive examination of the copy and data. By sympathetic the concepts and ethics of restoring justice, social employees can supporter for more real judicial applies and

suitable legislation. "Social workers can work with legislators and other specialists to formulate and device laws and strategies to exploit treatment consequences"(Maiden, 2003, p. 44). In addition, the straight experience of social workers waged with sufferers and offenders can shack light on how to improve the positive consequences of rehabilitation justice. The experience of medical professionals working with trauma stickers can also benefit restorative justice promoters by providing suitable preventive measures to evade additional harm.

The reason for this review is to supplement the existing feedback by reconnoitering the feedback from RJ specialists and organizers on how the different RJ processes work, the results seen in the field (including whether RJ practices the readmission of offenders and victims. Community satisfaction) and what The RJ research is needed there. The restoration at the local and national levels was successfully promoted as a justice measure. Since restorative justice is a comparatively new exploration field in the United States, it is central to use supple research designs to understand developing trends. Data was collected concluded narrative conferences to understand the experience of the coordinator. Owed to the countryside of the data composed and the limitations of the time and possibility of the article, the sample size should be comparatively small (n = 10). As the data was collected, the content and nature of the problem changed. Although the above key questions provide a framework for the structure of the interview, unexpected answers have emerged, and the interview process must be well thought out.

To ensure that the interviewees represent experts and define restorative judicial opinion, the samples includes people with somewhere around three years of involvement and some information and experience in the field, which is facilitated by the dialogue of victims. The profession of the coordinator is different, and they are similar to the culture of the entire movement. An unlikely facility sample, such as snowball sampling, is used to obtain participant. The purpose of the samples is to meet the quota of 24% of men and 24% of women. Unfortunately, due to the difficulty of recruiting participants for researchers, this is not possible. The results of this study were examined in more detail in the demographic data of the participants. When considering books and magazines, race is a particularly important factor, because race is a distinctive feature of the American judicial system, and the purpose of this study is to reflect important views on this trend.

Similarly, snowball sampling is used to connect participants. We contacted our early acquaintances, professionals and students and asked if they knew anyone who worked in the field of rehabilitation justice. These people were communicated by phone, and they were told how their interaction data was gotten

and the motivation behind the correspondence was to enlist them to take an interest in the examination. They are then evaluated to determine whether they express an interest in participating in the research eligibility criteria.

Result and discussion

Ten participants were asked to share the most charming or disturbing aspects of their work to restore justice. In response to the language difficulties and limited aspects of this research, as well as more and more people's responses to the interesting possibilities of restoring the philosophy of justice and intervention. In order to actively promote the movement, participants believe that marketing and communication are necessary because many people do not understand philosophy and/or have no experience in the field. Since Restoration Justice is a grassroots movement rooted in indigenous cultures around the world, participants believe that it is necessary to pay close attention to the cohesion of culture and communities when carrying out restoration work. Finally, although there is no significant authority on the practice of restoring justice, the interviewees are highly involved in explaining the values and practices of restoring justice. The researcher does not know the reason for this synchronization.

As a component of the examination, a subsequent meeting was directed with a medical professional who is currently holding community events in major cities in the Pakistan. Although the clinic has been organizing the community for many years, and the detailed methods are clearly matched with the scope of the procedure and the petition for restoration of justice, it reports that it has not heard of restoration of justice. The doctors explain that he and his activity had been trying to contact other public organizations for many years, but could not find anyone in their area. He explained that due to lack of funding, many community mental health institutions disappeared in the 1970s, and when asked if they were working, they were one of the few institutions in the United States. Why establish contact with other organizations and individuals? I want to learn more about best practices and form alliances to influence large-scale change. The therapist is happy to hear that other organizations (especially this researcher's description of community practices for restoring justice) are doing the same thing and trying to reach these people.

The results of this study indicate that social hands who wish to promote discourse with victims would proceed with caution. Although medical experience is highly respected by the participants, it was also pointed out that the combination of the roles of doctors and rehabilitation justice facilitators may not be conducive to the results of rehabilitation justice. Rehabilitation justice is considered the opposite of treatment. In treatment, doctors establish relationships with medical

restrictions and classifications and knowledge. On the contrary, the repair by the court is seen as a way for both parties to communicate with each other without continuous guidance from “professionals”. The coordinator is also a member of the group with a private voice. It would be renowned that clinicians can strengthen the turf of rehabilitation finished a comprehensive understanding of shock. It can also promote procedure changes to ensure that more wounded of criminal activity respond to medical treatment.

The current research raises a question: What do experts think about the judicial restoration that has taken place in this field? In particular, contributors were enquired about the encounters of restorative justice movements. Participate in exercises and types of crimes currently using restorative justice. The resolution of the research is to understand this work and its dissemination more broadly, because most previous studies have reviewed the specific process and/or theories and results of restoring justice, but have not reviewed the current work. No complete explanation was provided discipline and environment.

Since this is an investigative investigation, the investigator has no assumptions about the results and challenges of restorative justice. However, previous studies on restorative justice and punitive justice philosophies have been used to attendant current research. Most of these documents have been confirmed in this study, including: The results of restorative justice are mostly positive. , 2005; Nugent et al., 2004; Poison, 2002); optimistic results are got as a decrease in recovery rate (Nugent et al., 2004) and reports of offenders and communities’ gratification with fatalities (Sherman et al., 2005) Years); the poise in restoring justice is to deal with the limitations of retaliation (Dali and Putman, 2003); the most effective judicial restorative intervention involves the ideas of three judicial participants hunting, community and criminals (Bazmore& Chef, 2005). Finally, the results of this study show that changing the perception of society, government, and individual’ response to crimes is a major challenge for the restoration of justice movement. This finding is reliable with past research regarding the matter (Darley & Putman, 2003).

It ought to be noticed that some research participant are also author of studies discussed in the literatures. This shapes the upcoming literature review, as some of the participants’ responses are used to validate their own research. However, due to the short duration of campaigns in this field and funding constraints (according to the interviewees in this study), the literature on restorative justice is limited, so this study requires the use of common literature. In addition, the purpose of this research is not to refute the philosophy and research of restoring justice, but to explore the movement and its process more deeply. Since many research participants were pioneer of the restorative of justice

movements in the 1970s, it is beneficial to apply their knowledge on multiple levels.

Combined with the previous literature, the results of this study indicate that the power of changing the personal worldview to change public perception and the authorization of the US courts is a daunting challenge (Darley and Pitman, 2003). As mentioned above, the results are consistent with the previous literatures (Bazemore and Schiff, 2005), which included three participants (victim, offender, and community) in the comprehensive rehabilitation intervention. However, in the current study, many participants are more willing to accept partial repair methods than the literature they consider more controversial. Although participants continued to point out that the full recovery method is ideal, realistic goals are also considered important. Since not all victims or criminals can be found face to face, it is believed that creativity in this process will produce more dramatic results.

Conclusion

The restoration of justice movement has an increasing influence on policymakers and criminal justice professionals around the world. As a nearly young reform efforts, the restorative justice movements and criminal victim mediation practices as its first empirical interventions have achieved great hopes as they enter the 21st century. With other traditional values of the past and so many other culture attracting us, we have the opportunity to create a more responsible, recognizable and effective judicial system, and strengthen a more sense of community through active hunting and civic participation may lead to rehabilitation measures.

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