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Law Enforcement

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Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers are public employees who are employed by the government and their primary responsibilities are to enforce laws. The officers are also involved in prevention, investigation, and detention of suspected individuals or those convicted of an offense. However, although the criminals have broken laws, they are subjected to rights. Therefore, criminal justice professionals are always regarded as available to help the criminals get the right justice and correct them as possible. This paper will review previous literature regarding the law enforcement officers and criminal justice professionals on criminal rights and the corruption of police officers on handling criminal, personal information.

Research Questions

Does law enforcement officers' have more criminal rights than other criminal justice professionals?

Is it beneficial for law enforcement agencies to request personal information from police officers before hiring in hopes of avoiding future corruption?

Literature Review

Chaplin & Shaw (2016) performed research to identify the misconception that the public has on law enforcement officers. The study comprised of questionnaires given to the sample of several individuals who were selected from the public randomly. The questionnaire revolved around several topics including, remembrance and reasoning, procedures used by law enforcement officers, mental illness, threats on crimes, and courts. According to Shames (2015), law enforcement officers always follow relevant principles that guide them in their work, especially when conducting investigations through mining relevant information from witnesses,

being considerate on relationships among the victims and perpetrators as well as prompting confessions. The law enforcement officers have more criminal rights because they participate in criminal cases.

Similarly, the research is backed up by the areas on law enforcement that requires more evidence-based knowledge, for instance, during the interrogation, mental illness, remembrance and reasoning (Wolf et al., 2016). Moreover, the public has a differing belief in law enforcement and thus affecting miscarriages of justice and inadequate police procedures. Law enforcement officers are also regarded to be following strict measures that are stipulated by the constitution through respecting people's rights and ensuring all the laws are followed. They are legal people who are close to the people, even though they can be viewed in a different perception by the public. Notably, law enforcement has the right to take a person to the criminal justice system such as courts, prisons and prosecution and defense lawyers.

Dharmapala et al. (2016), argues that law enforcement always hinges on the police officers; however, the subsequent intervention challenges are ignored. Therefore, more models are developed to boost law enforcement officer's behavior and enhance both their essential inspiration and self-selection. The law seeks to protect the people in the society, and for that reason, it is through the law enforcement officers to ensure the laws are followed and adhered to. Although criminal justice professionals also help the vulnerable who are affected by the criminal offenses, they always work towards following the law to ensure justice is served and the criminals have faced the wrath of their actions through either going to prison or given other forms of punishment. Laws are always of different kinds, for instance, the administration may wish to ensure that all workers get a fair wage, through providing regular inspections worksites

to aid in recognizing those individuals who violate the laws and submit justice through punishment.

Nonetheless, disciplinary persons self-select into law enforcement occupations that provide them with chances to enable castigation of offenders. Similarly, the public may decide to select corrective law enforcement officers to offer the accused with criminal process defenses. Thus, giving more power to the criminal justice professionals such as judges regular castigation partialities to limit the criminal justice cost of extra fanaticism. Criminal law focuses on definitions of people's rights and their duties to society while the criminal procedure is concerned with the implementation of a person's rights throughout the criminal process. Many of the rights the individuals get are always before they are arrested. During the process of being charged, for example, all individuals have rights during the arrest, investigations, appeal, and filing of charges.

Moreover, for criminal justice professionals to be successful in their work, they need to work with extreme diligence and think strategically. Criminal justice professional works by interacting with many people of different genders, cultures, and races. Therefore, they may easily interfere with the justice of individuals. Besides, law enforcement officers always focus on individuals before crimes happen and are involved in the early process of investigation hence making them have attained an efficient foundation to criminal rights.

Bergman & Berman (2018) posit that despite criminals having to pay for their damages to society for their actions, they also have rights. For instance, criminals do have the right to having an attorney, and when they are already sentenced, they always have a right for an appeal. Hence, the constitution provides ways in which several criminal rights should be upheld and no one should interfere with them either as a law enforcement officer or a criminal justice professional.

For instance, several constitutional amendments have been put in place to protect the rights of the criminals. First, the constitutional amendment IV provides the right for individuals to be safe while in their houses and there should not be any unreasonable searches. For that reason, law enforcement officers should perform searches and seizures when they have a warrant search.

Similarly, the constitution amendment V also provides for protections to criminals from a second trial and when found innocent, hence being given a right to justice by following the right and legal process that the law requires (Gray, 2016). Furthermore, criminals have rights to a speedy trial and verdict made through a fair trial and not by just the evidence provided in a court. Nonetheless, criminals charged should not be subjected to excessive fines and bails or unusual punishments.

Arshava & Baratyns' ka (2015) researched about the values that the police officers should inhibit to allow them to be trusted by the public and other law enforcement professionals when conducting their investigations. Notably, information is a critical thing in providing evidence to the criminals and aiding in finding justice to the affected person; police officers should perform their work with extreme transparency and integrity. Police officers working with integrity will require them always to maintain the values that are relevant in their agency and struggle to do the right thing as possible regardless of the situation available to them; these will enable them to have the confidence of their citizens.

Many agencies and the public as well always work by believing that the police officers are involved in corruption and other types of misconduct. Therefore, they are not trusted with personal information because they can easily be altered. However, police officers always work to change the perception that they are viewed by making the right decisions, the way they treat individuals in any situation (Ivković, 2015). Moreover, the police work with the public and thus

are very close to them, consequently, through the relationship created the public can make police work to be elementary by sharing relevant information which they might require. Nonetheless, through the people not believing and trusting in police to provide fairness and acting ethically in the best of their interest, then they will not be supported by the public and the public will be most likely to break the laws.

Newburn (2015) argues that not all police officers are corrupt because some of them are involved in working with integrity and they respect the rule of law by working with honesty. Hence, when honest police officers are engaged in the investigation, they will conduct fair and equal research without favor. On the other hand, the code of silence is big, which allows other police officers to betray their colleagues. Furthermore, the corrupt officers make it hard for law enforcement to trust and believe the police officers when they handle essential details required for the persecution of criminals such as personal information. Nonetheless, the issue of inequalities in the criminal justice system is also noticed, through the violent policing who are involved in arrest and prosecution and criminal sentence. The people of color are also discriminated against by the criminal justice system and other institutions which they think should protect them, but they end up frustrating them.

In summation, having reviewed previous literature regarding the law enforcement officers and criminal justice professionals on criminal rights and the corruption of police officers on handling criminal, personal information, it is clear that both law enforcement officers and criminal justice professionals should work together to ensure ethics and morals is maintained in society. Justice is essential to all people irrespective of the position people have. Moreover, all criminals have rights that must be adhered to. There are many accusations about police officers

being involved in corruption activities, although there are some who are honest and operate with integrity.

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