LITERATURE REVIEW

1. (Presser L and Lowenkamp T 1999) This article argues for a victim-oriented, research-driven screening process in the selection of offenders for restorative justice encounters between victims and offenders. The values and perspectives of restorative justice are markedly different from those of the traditional criminal justice system. Its cardinal focus is the well-being of communities of people, beginning with the crime victim. In this paradigm, the traditional criminal justice goal of public protection is particularized in terms of victim protection. This article emphasize on "Responsivity," which is now gaining recognition as one basis for offender classification for treatment, might be a basis for new assessment tools for restorative justice.

2. (Zaslaw G 1999) This article argues for the special needs of young women in the juvenile justice system. Solutions for young women should focus on programming that deals with young women in the context of their lives. Strategies should address gender issues such as victimization, economic deprivation, cultural issues and unequal opportunities. This article suggests components of such a program: female sexuality, counseling and mental health services, criminal thinking patterns, anger management, accredited education, social skills development, pre-vocational and vocational skill development, expressive arts, substance abuse treatment, eating problems and self-esteem, and young women and restorative justice.

3. (Shepherd R.E 1999) This article reports on public opinion concerning juvenile justice. The majority still believed in the efficacy of the traditional juvenile justice system with its emphasis on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, and rejected the retributive thrust of a punishment-centered system. The article says that secure institutional programs should be reserved for only the most serious juvenile offenders. Respondents favored the restorative justice philosophy that emphasizes restitution to victims and service to the community. The article refers to idea that the treatment modality of choice for most youth should be community-based programs that focus on rehabilitation and secure institutional programs should be reserved for only the most serious juvenile offenders.

4. (Presser L and Gunnison E 1999) This article logic underlying sex offender notification and restorative community justice is analyzed; the discussion concludes that the principles of notification are largely inconsistent with those of community justice and that interventions are needed to effectively address sexual assault.
This article says that analysis of the implicit and explicit meanings of community, victims, offenders, and social control indicates that differences exist between the principles of notification and those of community justice. The article has given stress on safer Society which can be a program that will emphasizes both treatment and restorative justice principles and research on effective sex offender treatment should become a priority.

5. (Weijers I 1999) This article considers the history of a century of juvenile justice of Illinois. The article rejects the view that this is part of a cyclical pattern in juvenile justice policies. The proposition of a cyclical pattern presupposes that there is no real problem at stake in treating juvenile offenders. The article emphasizes that juvenile justice cannot escape trying to solve a very complicated foundational issue. This diagnosis presents a new conceptual framework for an analysis of the history of juvenile justice. The challenge for the future of juvenile justice is to find a balance between restorative justice and communicative retributivism.

6. (Braithwaite J 1996) This article presents the basic elements of the restorative justice paradigm, its use in the community life of indigenous cultures, and the value of combining some of the elements of the criminal justice procedures of liberal democracies with the principles of restorative justice. Restoring community is advanced by a proliferation of restorative justice rituals in which social support around specific victims and offenders is restored.

The article draws the fact that scientific criminology will never discover any universally best way of doing restorative justice. The best path is that of cultural plurality in pursuit of culturally shared restorative values.

7. (Bazemore G 1999) This article considers the implications of emerging practice based on a restorative community justice model for systematic reform in the context, content and structure of juvenile justice and the response to youth crime. In the late 1990s, a growing number of juvenile justice professionals began to embrace a more holistic vision for reform based on a normative concern with repairing the harm caused by crime to individuals and relationships and a commitment to victims, communities and offenders as primary stakeholders in the justice process. The article considers in-depth the new approach and its implications.

8. (Prairie C 1999) This article offers a preliminary assessment of the potential for various Canadian initiatives to reduce prison populations, especially for Aboriginal offenders. There have been significant changes in criminal justice policy in Canada. The article argues that without broader guidelines for inclusions and adequate community resources to support them, it is unlikely these new initiatives will have much of an impact on incarceration levels.
Without a better understanding of the problem, Aboriginal overrepresentation in correctional institutions is unlikely to change.

9. (Palk G et al 1998) This article stress on a pilot program implementing restorative justice and community conferencing. This article reports primarily on the perceptions and experiences of program participants which was established in three Queensland jurisdictions in 1997. It includes a summary of the literature on restorative justice, highlighting the theoretical underpinnings of various alternative responses to crime. It reviews illustrative programs and emphasizes the dearth of sound empirical evidence regarding the effects of various restorative initiatives. Program results do not shed light on the deterrent effects of community conferencing in that no reliable re-offending data were available for young offenders processing through the program.

10. (Anna C. Baldry 1998) This article underling that national survey of social workers responsible for victim-offender mediation as part of their juvenile probation duties in Italy revealed that mediation programs in that country remain limited and unstructured. Social workers reported that they perceived the advantages of a restorative justice approach to crime, but lacked the skills as well as the time to undertake this duty adequately. The article says that mediation can be successful even with serious offenses and that both the victim and the offender can benefit from it. Findings indicated that mediation programs should be well structured and that they can fit well with social work practice.

11. (I Cyndi Banks 1999) This article examines restorative justice in Papua New Guinea. In the villages of Vanimo West Coast, Papua New Guinea, restorative justice processes continue to adhere to traditional practices and beliefs. The article examines how modernization has influenced traditional restorative practices and in particular how the criminal justice system is perceived and used by indigenous peoples. It also identifies the kinds of acts considered injurious, traditional restorative justice practices, and modern attitudes and practices by victims seeking justice.

The article makes explicit the capacity of victims for adaptation and the continued resilience of custom in resolving grievances.

12. (Kurlychek M 1999) This article provides background information on victim offender conferencing (VOC) in Pennsylvania, including the potential benefits and dangers, and describes the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency’s Joint Review Committee's approach to promoting the effective implementation and operation of VOC initiatives. The article stress on the philosophy of Restorative Justice which emphasizes that justice should be a process for repairing the harm that occurs when a criminal/delinquent act
is committed. VOC is a technique that helps to promote this goal by focusing on an offender's personal responsibility to the crime victim.

13. (Marlene A. Young 1999) This article presents a theoretical discussion of restorative/community justice and describes the program elements of this approach to conflict resolution. A notable trend in the United States has been an increasing focus on offender accountability and the empowerment of crime victims. The emergence of restorative/community justice provides a framework within which both objectives can be accomplished. The article presents examples of specific program initiatives and considers the legislative changes required at the State and local level to facilitate development and implementation of restorative/community justice programs.

14. (Curt T. Griffiths 1999) This article considers the restorative justice experience in Canada with particular reference to the role of crime victims in the process. Among the industrialized countries of the world, Canada has assumed a leading role in the development of restorative and community-based justice initiatives.

The article concludes by noting that, while restorative/community justice has the potential to address more adequately the needs and interests of crime victims, a number of issues must be considered to ensure that crime victims are not revictimized.

15. (Mark S. Umbreit, William Bradshaw, Robert B. Coates et al 1999) This article presents empirical evidence suggesting that many of the principles of restorative justice can be applied in crimes of severe violence, including murder serious juvenile offenders. This article addresses four topics: (1) the case development process of victim sensitive offender dialogue in crimes of severe violence; (2) the specific type of victim sensitive mediation used in such cases; (3) current studies of such interventions; and (4) two specific case studies related to the above research with emphasis upon implications for practitioners.

16. (Zellerer E 1999) This article discusses community-based responses to violence against indigenous women. The article provides data from a study of violence against Inuit women in the Canadian eastern Arctic It examines six critical issues: (1) breaking the silence and education; (2) the needs of victims; (3) power relationships; (4) elders; (5) cultural values; and (6) resources. The article recommends an inter-agency approach that involves a cross-section of healthy, non-abusive individuals from the community, including women.

17. (Crawford A 1999) This article examines some of the assumptions underlying appeals to community in crime prevention and control. The article considers the philosophical origins, ambiguities, and tensions within such appeals.
It argues that there is much confusion as to how, and to what extent, communities can contribute to the construction of social order. Within the dynamics of community safety and crime control practices there are dangers that “security differentials” may become increasingly significant characteristics of wealth and status with implications for social exclusion.

18. (Bazemore G and Leip L 2000) This article says that restorative justice emphasis on repairing harm has helped to link victim involvement to a broader juvenile court mission that includes victims, offenders, and communities as stakeholders in the juvenile justice process. The article stress that the impact of individual experience, organizational environment, and professional ideology on these attitudes was assessed using multivariate analysis to explain differences in support for the focus on victim involvement as one component of restorative justice.

19. (Dennis S. W. Wong 2000) This article analyses of trends in juvenile delinquency and responses to juvenile delinquency in Hong Kong since the 1970s explores how changing conceptions of the causes of juvenile delinquency have influenced the government’s policies to control delinquency. This assumption and the research findings were used to justify the increasing use of custodial treatments for juvenile delinquents at that time. These custodial treatments included probation homes and reform schools. Article says that the negative opinions of legal justice professionals about victim-offender mediation or other approaches to restorative justice make it difficult to establish new initiatives and represent an emerging attitude that any reform of the juvenile justice system should be gradual.

20. (Toch H 2000) This article argues that Altruistic activity can contribute to cognitive restructuring, especially where opportunities to engage in such behavior are diversified and the experiences and participants can share their experiences and feelings in supportive groups. Altruistic activity enhances self-esteem due to awareness of the impact of the activity in the lives of others. It also uses experience rather than academic exercises to teach that gratitude from persons assisted produces satisfaction, that responding to needs of others is at least as rewarding as satisfying personal needs, and many other lessons.

21. Ellis D 2000) This article presents the merits of the case for the contribution made by divorce mediation to the safety, equity, and human agency concerns of women who are separating from their intimate partners. The analysis compares the process of divorce mediation with the processes of lawyer negotiations and adjudication. Research findings indicate that divorce mediation makes a greater contribution toward achieving safety from
abuse and violence, equity in relation to both the process and the outcomes, and human agency.

22. (Roach E. 2000) This article examines the implications of the rise of restorative justice in criminal justice practice and discourse and whether a unified approach to criminal justice based on restorative justice is desirable or possible in Canada. The article also assesses the relationship between restorative justice and the criminalization of politics, with special attention to the relationship between restorative and aboriginal justice.

23. (Lindsay G. Arthur 2006) This article stress on the fact that a juvenile court judge argues that the only premise on which juvenile sentences should rest is whether the sentence will reduce future crime and that neither incarceration nor the current probation approaches are effective. Restorative justice is a fairly new and sometimes very successful sentencing approach that brings the offender, the victim, the police, and community representatives together in a conference to develop a program to restore the victim and return the offender to a useful role in the community.

24. (Maxwell G. and Morris A. 2001) This article describes two New Zealand pilot programs that used community panel meetings to decide on diversionary plans for adult offenders. Although sharing some restorative and diversionary features, the two projects differed in important respects. Despite differences in the two projects, both resulted in fewer reconvictions and less serious reconvictions compared to matched control groups, and both projects achieved financial savings compared to conventional court processes and correctional outcomes.

25. (Fowles T and Wilson D 2000) This article reviews what has been achieved through criminal justice avenues for women experiencing violence at the hands of their partners by raising a number of questions and then explores an alternative. The article reviews what has been achieved to deal with men’s violence through the law and criminal justice system and explores the possibility of more restorative approaches, offering constructive rather than penal solutions. Restorative justice processes increase women’s choices, provide women not only with the support of family and friends, but also with a voice, and, through this, may increase women’s safety.

26. (Findlay M 2000) This article discusses reasons behind the trend of restorative justice overtaking modern bureaucratized counterparts in criminal justice and the consequences it poses for interpreting restorative justice. The article is a strategy for the comparative analysis of justice in various contesting forms. The take over potential of restorative justice is examined identifying useful levels of the comparative project. The influence of formalized
justice mechanisms over the less formal is explored, with examples in transitional cultures in the South Pacific.

27. (Randall L. Wright 2001) This article is part two on how post-modern thinking is appearing at the limits of correctional theorizing and discussions regarding post-modernism and correctional education. To conceptualize these shifts in knowledge and the order of things and to address the issue of the social, contextual qualities of reality, knowledge, justice, and education, new metaphors were called upon, such as, for justice, “justice with her eyes wide open.” The influence of these knowledge debates are considered for federally sentenced women in Canada, the Restorative Justice movement, and correctional education.

28. (Walgrave L. 2001) This article contrasts the principles of restorative justice and those of punitive penal policy. According to the author, restorative justice has a social-ethical surplus value compared to punitive penal law. He also argues that penal law is an inadequate means of confirming and internalizing dominant, positive social norms, since punishment has a stigmatizing influence on the offender.

The article also argues that willfully inflicting harm on others is ethically wrong. The article concludes that restorative justice policies ought to have priority over penal law options, although in many cases the goal of restoration is secondary to the concern for public safety.

29. (Cesaroni C. 2001) This article describes a program that endeavors to integrate sex offenders back into the community in a productive, supportive fashion while still holding the ex-offender accountable. Using the philosophy of restorative justice, the Mennonite Central Committee, Ontario, created a program entitled Circles of Support and Accountability. The program attempts to return sex offenders to the community in a productive, supportive fashion while still holding the ex-offender accountable. Volunteers, primarily from the faith community, assist with practical life-skills, emotional needs and in mediation with the wider community.

30. (Wright M. 2002) This article considers the claimed benefits for victims in restorative justice processes. In assessing what restorative justice theoretically offers to victims, this article focuses on how these intentions are, or might be, incorporated into current restorative justice practice. In assessing the achievement of victim benefits in restorative justice processes such as mediation/conferencing, the author argues that victim benefits can best be achieved by focusing on three overlapping areas: the structure for the delivery of services, mediation practice, and the arrangements for dealing with cases in which mediation is not possible.
31. (Braithwaite J. 2002) This article identifies and profiles three types of restorative justice standards -limiting maximizing, and enabling / and develops them as multidimensional criteria for evaluating restorative justice programs. This article outlines a method for moving "bottom-up" from standards citizens develop for evaluating their local programs to an aggregation of these standards into national and international standards.

32. (Pande. B B 2014) This article refers the incident of December 16, 2012 sparked a significant social and legal debate regarding the laws of sexual offences as well as subjecting juveniles to the criminal justice system. The Cabinet has proposed an amendment to the Juvenile Justice Act that would allow prosecution of juveniles between 16 and 18 years for heinous crimes.

This article reflects on the history of juvenile justice and cautions against hasty reforms that would alienate and punish rather than assimilate and reform juveniles who may offend the law.

33. (Duff R.A 2003) This article presents a new conception of punishment, claiming that probation should be justified and administered as a punishment, something imposed on or required of offenders with the intent to be burdensome or uncomfortable. This article sketches a conception of punishment as a communicative penance with probation officers playing the role of administrators of sentences and as mediators between victims, offenders, and victims.

Probation should be understood as a mode of punishment or a mode of constructive punishment, seeking to bring offenders to face up to the effects and implications of their crimes, through rehabilitation and advocating restorative justice. The article argues that probation, properly understood, should ideally constitute not an alternative to punishment, but a model of punishment.

34. (Lee S. 2004) This article discusses the emergence of restorative justice in China. China’s changing social situation and the growth of social services has left the door open for the emergence of restorative justice. The importance of restorative justice was highlighted when it was realized that many offenders had previously been victims; a restorative approach addresses the victim’s needs, thus reducing the chances of them becoming future offenders. Restorative justice in China can hopefully play a part in making this a more harmonized country.

35. (Jeanne B. et al 2006) This article focuses on exploring the effect of implementing restorative justice initiatives in the School. Research methodology involved a case study analysis of the South St. Paul School District, which had implemented a range of restorative justice practices beginning in 1996 and had collected pre- and post-initiative data measuring
the impact of the programming in five main areas: suspensions, expulsions, attendance, academics, and school climate. Other data concerning implementation challenges were obtained through observations, interviews, and focus groups.

36. (Hudson B 2006) This article discusses the principles of discursiveness, relationalism, and reflectiveness that have the ability for the field of justice to escape being identified as sexist and racist under White man’s justice.

Restorative justice incorporates the three principles proposed to a greater degree than other forms of the criminal justice process. The three principles are discursiveness (all parties are allowed to tell their stories in their own words), relationalism (gender and race in relation to their communities), and reflectiveness (each case should be considered in terms of all its subjectivities, harms, wrongs and contexts and measured against concepts such as oppression, freedom and equality). White man’s justice, new models must dissolve the White, male, “reasonable person” of law.

37. (Cindy J. Smith 2005) The article provides the context of the study by describing the background of the U.N., restorative justice, and the state of policy research. The article describes the three forces that are simultaneously evolving: (1) the U.N. forum; (2) the non-governmental organization (NGO) activities; and (3) the individual member states’ activities. Article says the process of collective problem definition (Blumer 1971) is articulated as a framework to describe policy development using restorative justice in the U.N. as a case study. The article discusses the findings of the case study as a policy process and in the context of how future researchers may implement the process through presenting a traditional research development framework and discussing the intersection and independence of research and policy framework.

38. (Molina E.F and Alberola C.R 2005) This article analyzes the transfer of international doctrine to the Spanish juvenile justice system, specifically the role of the juvenile instructor prosecutor and the methods of the restorative justice model, explaining internal problems that can be found when policy transfer occurs. The article stress on the issue of globalization. Which has changed the logic of criminal policy in all different countries, as much because of what the phenomenon has meant regarding the internationalization of crime as because of the policy transfer. Policy transfer is the focus of this article and specifically in the case of the juvenile justice system in Spain.

39. (Forgays D.K and DeMilio L.2005) This article has compared the recidivism and sentence completion outcomes of first-time and second-time teen court clients The article refers to idea that the treatment modality of choice for most youth should be community-based programs that focus on rehabilitation and secure institutional programs should be reserved for
only the most serious juvenile offenders. The article says that youth courts have the potential to be a powerful restorative justice process.

40. (Edward J. Gumz 2004) After examining the historical presence of American social work in corrections, this article reviews social work's recent decline in corrections, followed by an assessment of social work's potential involvement in corrections under the emerging restorative justice model in the United States and Europe. The article says that the priorities of the social work profession also changed, as it has increasingly focused on psychotherapy while moving away from a focus on community service. The objectives of obtaining higher salaries and professional status have led to a shift away from working with at-risk or disfranchised population, such as persons in correctional settings. Yet social workers continue to be involved with the children of inmates and the treatment of drug-abusing offenders.