Name of student

Name of institution

Name of instructor

Date of submission

Use of force

The police sometimes come across situations that make it hard for them to use Good deeds as a way of solving the case. In most cases, they find out that the person that conducted the good deed has also broken the law in one way or the other. Sometimes, they may also find out that the victim has some conditions that may make it hard to let the third party go without taking part in the lawsuit. If a police officer finds out that it is not possible to solve the case using the normal method, then it puts them in a difficult-to-solve situation (Dunham et al., 2010).

The case that I will use to analyze such a situation is when a police officer finds out that that the person who helped to solve such a case is on the run for committing crime in another state. Officer Mark found that the person that had helped to bring to an end robbery with violence by using a licensed gun was being sought by the police. The police remain undecided on whether to use the principles of good deeds to solve this problem or whether to let go the person that helped in solving the case. This is a situation that makes it hard for the police to apply the process of good deeds because they will be exposing the third party to arrest for the crime that he or she committed in the other state. It will not be possible for Mark to come up with a way of using good deeds to let the person go because it will be noticed that they are also felons that are supposed to be in police custody. If the police decide to let the person go without following the rules, they may have to explain what transpired during the robbery with violence.

Definition of terms

Complainant: the victim that is directly affected by the breaking of law. This is usually the person that has sued the other person for breaking the law. In the case, they have the duty of providing enough evidence to the prosecutor that the did happened and ended in breakage of law. In the case above, the complainant is the person who was being robbed. When the case is set, he or she will the one to be compensated by the attacker (U.S. Department of Justice, 2008).

Uninvolved citizen: witness can be termed as uninvolved citizens. They are not directly involved in the case but they saw the things that happened. They can be trusted to provide crucial evidence that can help in solving the case.

Kicking it up: finding a way to solve the case that one is involved in. it involves the whole process of collecting evidence that will be used to solve the case. In case it ends up in a court of law, it also involves the presentation of the evidences to prove to the jury that it really happened.

Assessment: this involves the process of evaluating the amount of money that could have been lost in the process. It is important to know this so that when compensation is done, the jury can know what amount to order the sued person to pay the complainant. The assessment is done by looking at every property that was stolen or destroyed in the process (Barak et al., 2014).

Teaching to the 2’s: teaching is done by looking at the level of experience. New recruits are taught the basics while the other experienced trainees are taught more complex things before they graduate. After the teaching, they are also assessed to see whether they are able apply what they have learnt in real life.

Recruits are ranked from 1-10: recruits are ranked according to their level of experience. Those who are just joined start from 1. They proceed until they are ranked 10 when they are ready to start practicing.

References

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