

Federal Prison System

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### Introduction

An example of a state prison would be Louisiana State Penitentiary which is also known as Angola and is located in Angola, Louisiana. In 1880, Major James purchased an 8,000 acre plantation in west Feliciana parish called Angola. Angola is the state's oldest and only maximum security prison with an inmate population of 5,108 and employs 1,740 employees. This maximum security prison is 86 percent violent offenders and 52 percent are serving a life sentence which will never be released from prison. The growth of state prison population is the result of (get tough) legislation which sends more people to prison and keeps them there for longer periods of time.

### Discussion

The problems that the deferral prison is facing include the possible decline in the quantity and/or quality of services or programs available to inmates, the probable decline in the quality or level of personnel (especially guards and counselors), and the unconstitutionality of governmental delegation of police powers to private company employees (Damberg et al. 2011).

The problem of exponential growth in state prison systems can be resolved by implementing stronger rehabilitation programs and retributions. Upon entry in the prison facility, inmates could be given an incentive to enter and complete one or more rehabilitation program depending on the degree of severity of the crime or crimes that the inmate committed.

Retribution is considered to be one of the most understood punishment theories. Retribution is based on the concept of lex talionis ("an eye for an eye"). The theory of retribution is that offenders are punished to take away any advantages they might have gained from their illegal acts. Retribution does not acknowledge for punishment of innocent

coalition or for the discipline of those who cannot be held responsible for their actions. For example, the mentally insane should not be punished for their actions in coherent to their mental illness. Crimes must be voluntary in order for someone to be punished for their acts (Holmes & Skinner, 2013). “Critics of retribution argue that “just deserts” is outdated, that as a civilized society, we have moved beyond the need for simple vengeance. And, punishing some people simply because they have done wrong does not address the underlying problem” (Ronay & Galinsky, 2011). Refusing necessary treatment from offenders is not the clarification to crime.

The fact that prisoners retain certain rights and liberties during incarceration may seem contradictory. After all, the Lex Talionis (law of retaliation) dictum requires the violation of prisoners' rights since prisoners infringed upon the rights of others. Yet how much constraint of these rights is appropriate? This question reveals a fundamental flaw in the eye-for-an-eye perspective in criminal justice (Ronay & Galinsky, 2011). Perhaps a greater challenge concerns the ability to incarcerate lawbreakers in a manner that is fair and humane. Treating lawbreakers who are imprisoned humanely is a reflection of society's development and civility.

This visibly proposes that if a punishment can't be incurred similarly on all guilty parties it is not simply. In the event that lex talionis is deciphered as to propound proportionality principle then it must be noted that the scope of punishments is exceptionally restricted however the scope of wrongdoings appear to be endless. Thusly if at all capital punishment, which is a definitive punishment must be provided for, it must be saved for a definitive wrongdoing, which in the feeling of the homicide does not fit the bill for. In the presumption of capital punishment can be legitimized just in the cases genocide (Holmes & Skinner, 2013).

### **Conclusion**

The United States can improve security at the federal prison levels by improving the overcrowding. To prevent the overcrowding problems is to not keep people incarcerated with minor non-violent charges. This will help prevent the overcrowding and would help from having to hire more security guards. They can build small jails for non-violent misdemeanor offenders.

## References

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