

pun·ish

1.
to subject to pain, loss, confinement, death, etc., as a penalty for some offense, transgression, or fault: to punish a criminal.
2.
to inflict a penalty for (an offense, fault, etc.): to punish theft.
3.
to handle severely or roughly, as in a fight.

restore [rɪ'stɔ:]

vb (tr)

1. to return (something, esp a work of art or building) to an original or former condition
2. to bring back to health, good spirits, etc.
3. to return (something lost, stolen, etc.) to its owner

(jʊs'tɪs)

n.

- The quality of being just; fairness.
 - The principle of moral rightness; equity.
 - Conformity to moral rightness in action or attitude; righteousness.
 - The upholding of what is just, especially fair treatment and due reward in accordance with honor, standards, or law.
 - Law. The administration and procedure of law.
 - Conformity to truth, fact, or sound reason: The overcharged customer was angry, and with justice.
4. to reintroduce or re-enforce to restore discipline
 5. to reconstruct (an extinct animal, former landscape, etc.)

con·se·quence

noun \ 'kɒn(t)-sə-,kwən(t)s, -kwən(t)s\

Definition of CONSEQUENCE

1

: a conclusion derived through logic : inference

2

: something produced by a cause or necessarily following from a set of conditions <the economic consequences of the war>

consequence

late 14c., "inference, conclusion," from O.Fr. consequence "result" (13c., Mod.Fr. conséquence), from L. consequentia, from consequentem (nom. consequens), prp. of consequi "to follow after," from com- "with" (see com-) + sequi "to follow" (see sequel). Sense of "importance" (c.1600) is from notion of being "pregnant with consequences."

Restorative justice

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Restorative justice (also sometimes called "reparative justice" [1]) is an approach to [justice](#) that focuses on the needs of victims and offenders, instead of satisfying abstract legal principles or punishing the offender. Victims take an active role in the process, while offenders are encouraged to take responsibility for their actions, "to repair the harm they've done—by apologizing, returning stolen money, or community service".[2] It is based on a [theory of justice](#) that considers crime and wrongdoing to be an offense against an individual or community rather than the state.[3] Restorative justice that fosters dialogue between victim and offender shows the highest rates of victim satisfaction and offender accountability.[4]

Restorative justice is defined as:

... a broad term which encompasses a growing social movement to institutionalize peaceful approaches to harm, problem-solving and violations of legal and human rights. These range from international peacemaking tribunals such as the [South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission](#) to innovations within the criminal and juvenile justice systems, schools, social services and communities. Rather than privileging the law, professionals and the state, restorative resolutions engage those who are harmed, wrongdoers and their affected communities in search of solutions that promote repair, reconciliation and the rebuilding of relationships. Restorative justice seeks to build partnerships to reestablish mutual responsibility for constructive responses to wrongdoing within our communities. Restorative approaches seek a balanced approach to the needs of the victim, wrongdoer and community through processes that preserve the safety and dignity of all".[5]

Restorative justice is very different from either the [adversarial legal process](#) or that of [civil litigation](#). "Court-annexed ADR ([alternative dispute resolution](#)) and restorative justice could not be philosophically further apart", because the former seeks to address only legally relevant issues and to protect both party's rights, whereas restorative justice seeks "expanding the issues beyond those that are legally relevant, especially into underlying relationships." [6]

Similarly, citing [Greif](#), Liebmann wrote

“ a way of looking at restorative justice is to think of it as a balance between a number of different tensions:
- a balance between the therapeutic and the retributive models of justice
- a balance between the rights of offenders and the needs of victims
- a balance between the need to rehabilitate offenders and the duty to protect the public.[7]

Traditional criminal justice seeks answers to three questions: what laws have been broken? who did it? and what do the offender(s) deserve? Restorative justice instead asks: who has been harmed? what are their needs? whose obligations are these?[8]

Retributive justice regulates proportionate response to crime proven by lawful evidence, so that punishment is justly imposed and considered as morally correct and fully deserved. The law of retaliation (*lex talionis*) is a military theory of retributive justice, which says that reciprocity should be equal to the wrong suffered; "life for life, wound for wound, stripe for stripe." [7]

Restorative justice is concerned not so much with retribution and punishment as with (a) making the victim whole and (b) reintegrating the offender into society. This approach frequently brings an offender and a victim together, so that the offender can better understand the effect his/her offense had on the victim. Justice is the concept of moral rightness based on ethics, rationality, law, natural law, religion, fairness, or equity, along with the punishment of the breach of said ethics.[2]