Arrests With and Without a Warrant

Name:

Institution:

Date:

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Arrests with warrant take place in a case when a magistrate signs an official document that allows the law enforcement to arrest the individual named in the warrant. The warrant identifies typically the offense for which the arrest has been authorized, and times restricts how the arrest can be made. For instance, a warrant may specify that the suspect should be arrested between a 12 - hour time ranges. On the other hand, arrests without warrant happen in minor crimes, when law enforcers identify an individual committing an offense. It also occurs when the police are confident on reasonable grounds that it is in the public’s best interest to make an arrest (Del Carmen, 2013).

The law exists to equalize and protect; it is essential for citizens to have protection against the government and law enforcement officers. Arrests with a warrant are mainly practiced when the crime took place out of view of a police officer. It serves as a central weapon in the fight against serious crime. Extradition of individuals wanted for serious misconduct is made easier and simpler. With the increasing crimes in rape, murder and child offense, arrest with warrants allows the perpetrators to be stopped at any place the police finds them. Therefore, this helps reduce the number of crimes in the society.

 Arrests without warrant help in reducing minor offenses, for instance, a police officer in patrol can notice a drive strike a pedestrian hence reducing cases of hit and run. The police officer has the authority to pursue the driver and place him to custody. Valid arrests without warrant present practical importance in maintaining peace in the community. Courts have realized that criminals have become more sophisticated; therefore, the police require high – level tools to fight crime, concerning drug offenses and other consensual crimes.

Reference

Del Carmen, R. V. (2013). *Criminal procedure: Law and practice*. Cengage Learning.