

Criminal Justice System



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CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Criminal law aims to identify, acknowledge, punish and educate the greater community and would-be offenders about the consequences of their actions through the criminal justice system. Criminal Justice refers to the agencies of government charged with enforcing law, adjudicating crime, and correcting criminal conduct. The criminal justice system is essentially an instrument of social control: society considers some behaviours so dangerous and destructive that it either strictly controls their occurrence or outlaws them outright. It is the job of the agencies of justice to prevent these behaviours by apprehending and punishing transgressors or deterring their future occurrence. Although society maintains other forms of social control, such as the family, school, and church, they are designed to deal with moral, not legal, misbehaviour. Only the criminal justice system has the power to control crime and punish criminals.

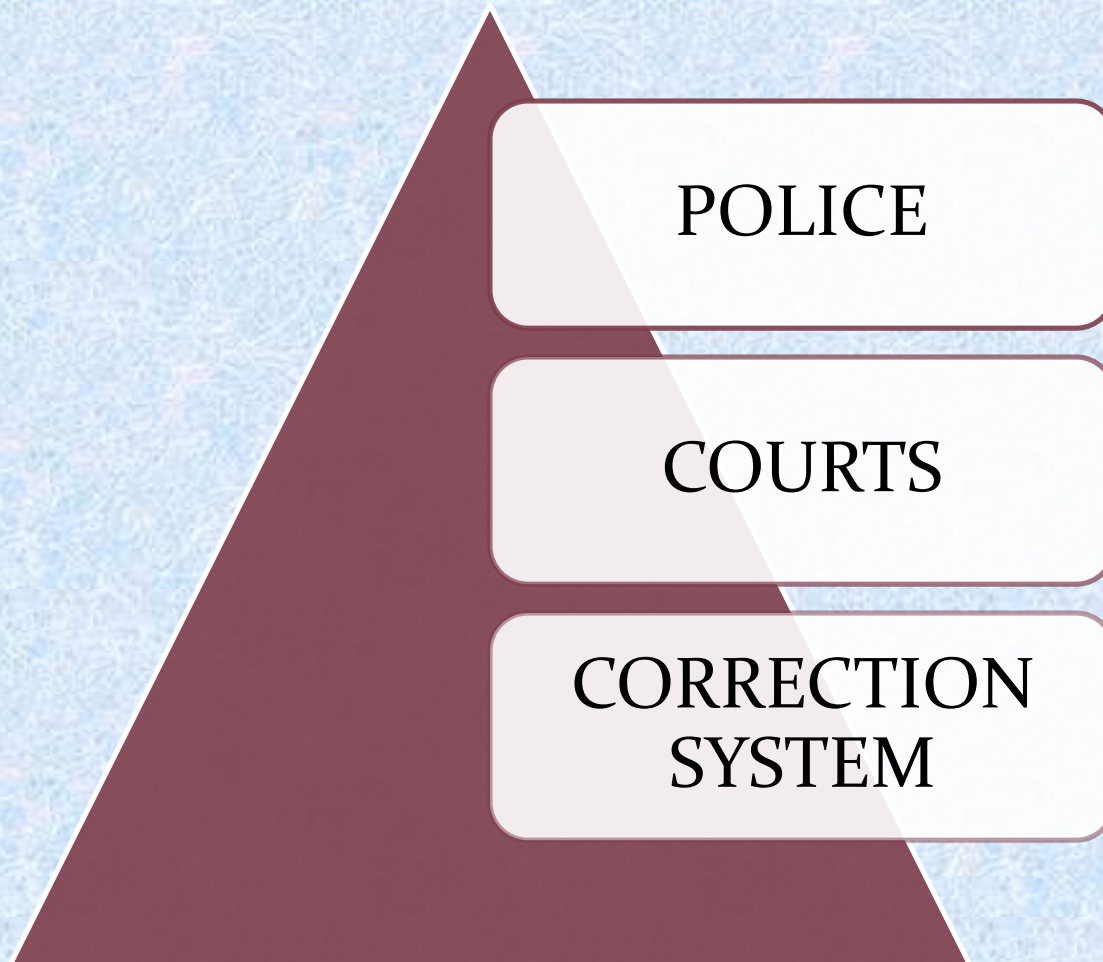
Primary Aims Of Criminal Justice System

- To prevent the occurrence of crime
- To punish the transgressors and the criminals
- To rehabilitate the transgressors and the criminals.
- To compensate the victims as far as possible.
- To maintain law and order in the society.
- To deter the offenders from committing any criminal act in the future

Branches of Criminal Justice System

- **LEGISLATIVE BRANCH** - Defines criminal behavior, Passes laws governing criminal procedure , Establishes penalties, provide funding for criminal justice agencies
- **JUDICIAL BRANCH** - Interpret the law, Administers the process by which criminal responsibility is determined, establishes the guilt of persons charged with crimes
- **THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH** - They can lead efforts to improve criminal justice, provides leadership for crime control, executes many acts of government, holds powers of appointment and Pardons.

Components of Criminal Justice System



POLICE

- ❑ Enforce laws
- ❑ Maintain Public Order
- ❑ Protect rights of the Individuals
- ❑ Investigate crimes
- ❑ Apprehend Offenders

Police officers are typically the first contact a criminal has with the system. Police patrol communities to help prevent crimes, investigate incidences of crime, and arrest people suspected of committing crimes. Once a person is arrested, they enter the courts system

COURT

Court is the place where argument get settled by applying the laws to the argument at hand. Courts main function is the adjudication (trying crimes) of cases to fairly determine people who have been accused of breaking the law and decide guilt or innocence.

- MAIN COMPONENTS OF COURT
 - Judge
 - Public Prosecutor
 - Defence Lawyer

CORRECTION SYSTEM

- Its primary function is the administration of those sanctions (sentences) handed down by the court against a criminal defendant. These Sanctions range from a fine, to probation, to a suspended sentence, to time in a jail or state prison.

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- Corrections is a generic term covering a wide variety of functions carried out by government (and increasingly private) agencies having to do with the punishment, treatment, supervision and management of individuals who have been accused or convicted of criminal offences. Correctional work is a difficult and challenging .
- Correctional practice is a developing science based on an evolving dynamic between two concepts: punishment and rehabilitation. Society demands that criminals be punished for their behavior; thus, they lose their freedom. Prisoners must also learn constructive behaviors and have positive role models if the cycle of recidivism is to be broken.

STEPS WORKING TOWARDS THE GOALS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Retribution
- Deterrence
- Incapacitation (Incarceration)
- Rehabilitation
- Restoration

Retribution

Retribution as being “at the heart of just about all judicial systems that deal with law and order. To the extent that punishment is supposed to fit the crime.” Our criminal justice system punishes offenders for many reasons, including simply because it’s the fair thing to do. The biblical concept of “an eye for an eye” expresses the concept of retribution. Simply put, when someone commits a crime, there are consequences for doing so. Retribution refers to those consequences, requiring the convicted person to pay a debt to society for the acts committed.

Deterrence

Deterrence is one of the primary objectives of criminal law. The goal of deterrence is to discourage members of society from committing criminal laws. Fear of punishment is the general deterrence and discouragement. Deterrence is only effective if a person has the capacity to reflect. That is, if they can understand the consequences of committing a crime, including retributive justice. Deterrence may be general, or specific to an individual. In some cases, the court may take into account a person's intellectual, psychological and medical circumstances. Such matters may moderate the importance of deterrence in sentencing.

Incapacitation (Incarceration)

In criminal justice, incapacitation is restricting a persons' freedoms as punishment for their criminal act. Incapacitation removes offenders from society and restrains them in a purpose-built facility. This prevents them from committing any further crimes. Incapacitation cannot rectify past crimes; however, it does prevent future crimes. The form of incapacitation will depend on the criminal act. It will also depend on the seriousness and prevalence of the offence. Incapacitation can take the form of imprisonment and Community Correction Orders. offences may not warrant incapacitation (imprisonment).

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a central goal of the judicial and correctional systems. Once a person has been sentenced and convicted they may be offered rehabilitative programs in a correctional facility. These programs aim to identify addictions, injuries, mental illnesses and other obstacles. Professionals work with the prisoner to correct and redirect them for a positive outcome. The ultimate aim of rehabilitation programs is to reintegrate prisoners into the community so they can live there harmoniously and become valuable members of the community. Rehabilitation programs vary in intensity, direction and style of treatment. They can be a long, costly and exhaustive process. However, the results speak for themselves. The courts may take it into account if offenders are rehabilitated before sentencing.

Restoration

Restorative justice varies from conventional criminal justice. It highlights that criminal acts do not only offend against the state but have a lasting effect on families and communities.

The aim of restorative justice is to repair relationships. It aims for criminals to accept accountability and feel remorse for their criminal acts. Remorse should be not only for the criminal acts but for how they affected the victims and members of the community.

**THANK
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