



Broad components of Criminal justice system

SETTING THE AGENDA:-

- Introduction
- Law enforcement
- Adjudication (prosecution, defence lawyer
Pre-trial, & court)
- Corrections & Prisons

Introduction :-

What is criminal justice system?

The system of law enforcement that is directly involved in apprehending ,prosecuting ,defending, sentencing and punishing those who defy and break the laws of the land and act as a threat to the society. The criminal justice system deals with the apprehension , conviction , sentencing and the reformation of the guilty so as they can fit again in the society according to its norms and beliefs.

The main components of Criminal justice system include the following:-

1. Adjudication (which includes prosecutor, defence lawyer & court)
2. Prosecution (the placing of accusations and the defence)
3. Conviction (the placing of the charges)
4. Rehabilitation

Law enforcement:-

It is defined as the activity of some members of government who act in an organised manner to enforce the law by discovering, deterring, rehabilitation and punishing those who violate the laws of the society.

The law enforcement is done by the following:-

1. Police
2. Investigators and
3. The courts.

Adjudication: -

The legal process of resolving a dispute or deciding a case, competition or argument is called as adjudication. The serial procedures that need to be followed while going through with the legal help to solve one's argument.

The steps of legal procedure are as follows:

1. The filing of the FIR (First Information Report)
2. Consideration of case in court
3. Issuing of summon
4. Pre-Trial
5. Trial
6. Conviction and Issuing of charges (punishment)
7. Sending to prison for rehabilitation

Prosecution:-

The process of officially charging someone with a crime and trying to prove the accused person guilty.

OR

A person or group of person who try to show that somebody is guilty for commission of crime in the court of law. It refers to the lawyers in a trial who try to prove a person accused of committing a crime is guilty of that crime.

There are two types of prosecutor :- Offence and Defence

A public prosecutor is appointed for those who cannot hire for themselves to prove their innocence.

Defence Lawyer

He represents the accused after arrest to prove his innocence. He Investigates the details of the offence on behalf of the accused . The accused discusses the case with the prosecutor and test the strength of the case and try to prove his innocence. The lawyer represents the accused at bail hearings and other proceedings at the court of law. He also presents an appeal in the court for his client .

Court

The place where “arguments” and disputes get resolved .The Court applies the established laws of the land to the argument at hand given the evidences presented before the court and the arguments presented in front of the judge ,The Court gives the punishment. There are various types of courts with the major being the District court , High Court, Supreme court.



Corrections and Prisons:-

After the court declares an individual as a culprit he is sent to the prison or rehabilitation/correctional centres so that their criminal mindset can be removed and they can be made fit again to live in the society like a normal person . The convicted is sent to either of the correctional homes or prisons according to the severity of their crime or the circumstances under which the crime was committed or their age. The correctional homes serves the objective of reformation of the accused .