

6

Criminal Justice System



Take off



Warm up

Chapter - 6 Civics Criminal Justice System

C Answer these questions in brief.

Q1 What are the objectives of the criminal justice system?

Ans The objectives of the criminal justice system are:

- To prevent the occurrence of crime.
- To punish the criminals
- To rehabilitate the criminals.
- To compensate the victims.
- To maintain law and order in the society.

Q2 How does Public Prosecutor ensure justice?

Ans A Public Prosecutor is an officer of the court helping in the administration of justice. It is clear from the fact that the main duty of the public prosecutor is to help the court in finding the facts of the case.

Teacher's Signature : _____

Q3. What is the importance of witnesses in a case?

Ans. Witnesses play a very important role in criminal cases. They help to clarify what happened by telling the judge or jury everything they know about an event. A witness is someone who has relevant information about a crime.

Q4. What is the role of a defence lawyer in a criminal case?

Ans. The defence lawyer represents the case on behalf of the defendant. The defence lawyer presents all evidence to counter the prosecutor's arguments and challenges the facts presented by the prosecutor.

D Answer these questions in detail.

Q1. List two differences between a cognizable and non-cognizable offences.

Ans. In cognizable, the police can arrest a person without any arrest warrant. Examples of cognizable offence are murder, theft etc.

In non cognizable offence police cannot arrest a person without any arrest warrant.

Examples of non cognizable offences are defamation, assault, cheating etc.

Teacher's Signature : _____

Q2. What are the responsibilities of the police?

Ans. Following are the responsibilities of the police:

- The arrested person shall have the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice.
- Each person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty - four hours.
- The arrested person cannot be detained in custody beyond the said period.
- An arrested person should be allowed to inform a friend or relative.
- The arresting officer must inform the arrested person when she/he is brought to the police station of this right.

Q3. Which provisions of Articles 22 safeguard the rights of the arrested persons?

Ans. Article 22 of the constitution provides that "no person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed as soon as may be, of the grounds of such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice".

Q4. According to the guidelines given by the Supreme Court when can a trial be called fair?

Ans. Some guidelines issued by the Supreme Court of India which should be followed by the police for a fair trial.

- A memo of arrest stating the time and place of arrest must be prepared by the police officer.
- It should be attested by at least one witness who is either a family member of the arrested person.
- The memo should also be counter-signed by the arrested person.
- The arrested person may be allowed to meet her/his lawyer during interrogation.
- A copy of the memo should be provided to the arrested person.



Work out

A. Establish the correct sequence of criminal proceedings.

1. The police records the statement of the witnesses. (5)
2. The judge pronounces the judgement. (7)
3. An FIR is lodged by the police. (3)
4. Witnesses are questioned. (4)
5. The accused is nabbed by the people. (2)
6. In a 'Hit and Run' case, a person is killed. (1)
7. The accused is produced before a magistrate. (6)

B. Correct the following statements.

1. The police force is allowed to torture people during an investigation.
2. The judge can quickly decide upon a case based on his/her feelings.
3. The police can detain anyone they want for interrogation.
4. A fair trial is when the punishment is harsh.
5. A public prosecutor represents the defendant in a case.

H.W.