**Criminal Law**

Criminal Law is a field of law concerned with the punishment of individuals who commit crimes, as well as defending against allegations of violations of the law. The purpose of this field is to outlaw conduct to protect society. Lawmakers will pass legislation with the intention to benefit the public good, and in the case of criminal laws, they must be applied uniformly to everyone. In this research paper, I am going to investigate how a lawyer in criminal law executes their duties and how those duties are conducive towards this respective field.

Whenever people envision the duties of a criminal defense lawyer, many assume their job is to defend criminals. However, many people that are characterized as criminal are ordinary citizens. Many of these people are educated and have clean records. So, the work in criminal law isn’t fixated on helping criminals, it’s fixated towards helping people mitigate their legal troubles.

A day for a criminal defense lawyer can be very tumultuous. Their day usually begins in the court where they allocate most of their time reassuring clients and talking to prosecutors. After that, a criminal defense lawyer negotiates with prosecutors and pulls cases, statutes, pictures, evaluations, and reports out of large brown folders. If a plea agreement is attained, then the client’s legal troubles are mitigated. If not, then a trial is arranged for the next morning. Once the criminal defense lawyer gets back to the office, they spend time receiving phone calls from potential clients. Once their consultations with potential clients are complete, then a criminal lawyer must draft more pleadings and prepare for cases later in the week.

Of course, the duties implemented by criminal lawyers can be arduous, because many people are not satisfied with the way they treat crime. Many feel they’ve been victimized and isolated from the system. If the client’s legal troubles aren’t mitigated based on their desired outcome, clients may feel that their trial is worse than the original case. The consequences of this recurring paradigm can be quite perilous, because if criminal defendants are indignant towards their situation, the system can potentially exacerbate their toxic proclivities that resulted in their initial incarceration. This results in a high recidivism rate for prisoners. (Cochran 212).

On the other hand, the tremendous performance of criminal lawyers isn’t publicized enough. Many criminal law procedures also involve the process of charging, prosecuting and assigning punishment for criminal offenses, all while administering the burden of proof explicitly on prosecution. Suggesting that these criminal law procedures benefit the public good is an understatement. While there are numerous imperfections in our criminal justice system that should be thoroughly criticized, the heinous crimes committed by the vindictive narcissists and psychopaths of the world wouldn’t be held into account without the thorough procedures executed in criminal law.

If holding societies’ worst derelicts accountable implies that freedom is an illusion, then so be it, because while there are many external variables that indicate one’s circumstances in life, it doesn’t change the fact that all people are responsible for their actions, regardless of the mental state they are in. Without a criminal justice system to hold people accountable for their actions, the welfare of the public good cannot be guaranteed.

**Works Cited**

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