



Understanding the Purpose of the Criminal Justice System in India: Role of Police Interrogation

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ABSTRACT : The criminal justice system in India is a complex and multifaceted system that is designed to maintain law and order, and to ensure that justice is served to the victims of crime. The police interrogation process is an integral part of the criminal justice system, and plays a critical role in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. In this article, I will explore the purpose of the criminal justice system in India, and the role of police interrogation in this system. I will also discuss the legal framework for police interrogation, the techniques used in police interrogation, and the criticisms of these techniques. Finally, I will conclude with the need for reform in the criminal justice system.

Keywords: Criminal Justice, Police Interrogation, legal Framework,

INTRODUCTION TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

The criminal justice system in India is a three-tiered system that is composed of the police, the judiciary, and the prison system. The police are responsible for investigating crimes, arresting suspects, and gathering evidence. The judiciary is responsible for interpreting the law, and for determining the guilt or innocence of the accused. The prison system is responsible for incarcerating convicted criminals, and for rehabilitating them so that they can return to society as law-abiding citizens. The criminal justice system is comprised of all of the governmental entities in charge of upholding the law, preserving peace and harmony, and dealing with criminal activity. The goal of the criminal justice system is to guarantee that everyone who experiences harm or loss at the hands of another is given the opportunity to argue his case and seek redress.

DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The criminal justice system is a system of laws, institutions, and procedures that is designed to maintain law and order, and to ensure that justice is served to the victims of crime. The objectives of the criminal justice system are to deter crime, to punish offenders, and to rehabilitate offenders so that they can become law-abiding citizens.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

The criminal justice system is an important part of the Indian legal system, and is essential for maintaining law and order in society. Without the criminal justice system, there would be chaos and anarchy, and the rights of citizens would not be protected. In the initial stage, he acted without restraint and in accordance with his needs and demands. He could harm anyone and carry out his desires if necessary. The second stage followed, during which time the realm grew and the idea of a "state" evolved. At this point, the country was governed by a ruler, who was represented by other individuals. However, this stage was unable to handle the conflict of interests, so the king imposed severe penalties based on the eye-for-an-eye and body-for-a-body philosophy. This phase was rife with retaliation and resentment. A good system was required when society was in disorder and the king was still unable to control human behaviour. The criminal justice system arose as a result of the government's belief that it needed a mechanism to manage the level of crime in each state as society and time progressed, replacing the monarchy with the aristocracy, which was then replaced by democracy.

ROLE OF POLICE INTERROGATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Police interrogation is a critical part of the criminal justice system, and plays a crucial role in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. The purpose of police interrogation is to obtain information from suspects that can be used as evidence in court. Police interrogation can also be used to gather intelligence about criminal networks and activities.

There are two major types of criminal justice systems in the world. These are:

- Adversarial system
- Inquisitorial system

ADVERSARIAL SYSTEM

Common law nations that were formerly a certain country's colonies use this system. In this method, both the prosecution and the defence present arguments to the court, and the case is determined using procedural and evidentiary law standards. The judge makes a decision based on the arguments made by the two solicitors and the evidence presented in court. According to this legal system, a person is presumed innocent unless proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

India is a common law country and adheres to this system because it was formerly a colony of the British Empire. Since it is assumed that a crime has been committed against the state as a whole, the prosecutor speaks for the state since it is the state's responsibility to uphold the law. Justice is delayed in this system because all parties have the right to a fair trial and hearing.

INQUISITORIAL SYSTEM

The civil law nations use this system. In this system, the judge has the authority to conduct his or her own investigation and render a decision based on the results. There are solicitors for both sides present, but unlike in an adversarial system, there is no witness cross-examination. The judge's wisdom and judgement abilities determine the outcome and the correctness of the ruling.

This approach makes the trial process considerably quicker and less expensive. It is less formal, and the competency of each individual judge, not the advocate, determines if justice has been served.

PURPOSE OF POLICE INTERROGATION IN CRIMINAL CASES

The purpose of police interrogation in criminal cases is to obtain information from suspects that can be used as evidence in court. The information obtained during interrogation can be used to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused, and to determine the appropriate charges and penalties.

To ensure that people may live in peace, the criminal justice system's goals include punishing offenders and preventing new crimes from occurring. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, which outlines different offences and their associated penalties, and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, which specifies the trial process, make up India's criminal code. The Evidence Act of 1872 also governs the use of evidence.

The criminal justice system's adversarial model presumes a person is innocent unless proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. In order to uphold the principles of natural justice, it allows the accused a fair opportunity to make his case. Hinduism and other Indian faiths place a high emphasis on human life and uphold the idea that everyone deserves the chance to tell their side of the story. Thus, the adversarial nature of the Indian criminal justice system and its reliance on the dictum "let 100 culprits be acquitted and freed, but one innocent person should never be convicted" lead to the adversarial nature of the criminal justice system in India.

According to history, each Indian monarch had a unique strategy for controlling crime inside his realm. Manu classified different misdeeds like theft and robbery as property-related offences and assault and murder as injuries to the body, but the Mauryas believed in harsh punishment with the intention of instilling terror in people's minds to deter them from committing more crimes. This was the starting point for the categorization. In the Gupta dynasty, the king was assisted by a council of knowledgeable advisors who helped him determine how to handle disagreements amongst individuals and how to punish wrongdoers. Because this structure served the court's function, it may be stated that the idea of the judiciary first appeared in the nation a very long time ago. Offences were defined and the judicial process was established as time and technology advanced. Justice was more effectively and consistently administered as a result. The British East India Company created the current criminal justice system in India prior to independence. However, it has undergone several alterations and changes since gaining independence. Various committees were occasionally established to advocate systemic reforms and put forth ideas for ways to lower the crime rate in the nation.

CHALLENGES FACED BY POLICE IN INTERROGATION PROCESS

The police face a number of challenges in the interrogation process; include the need to balance the rights of the accused with the need to obtain information that can be used as evidence. The police also face challenges in obtaining reliable and credible information from suspects, who may be reluctant to cooperate.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR POLICE INTERROGATION IN INDIA

The legal framework for police interrogation in India is governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, which sets out the procedures that must be followed during the interrogation process. The Indian Constitution also provides strong protections for the rights of the accused, including the right to remain silent and the right to legal representation.

TECHNIQUES USED IN POLICE INTERROGATION

There are a number of techniques that are used in police interrogation, including the Reid technique, which is a widely used technique in the United States. Other techniques include the use of deception, the use of psychological pressure, and the use of physical force.

A state has the duty to ensure the safety of its citizens and maintain peace and harmony in society. This duty is fulfilled by the police force in the country internally, and the armed forces protect the state from external threats. The police are one of the important functionaries of the criminal justice system and have the duty to maintain law and order in society. It protects the citizens from violence, oppression, and disorder.

CRITICISMS OF POLICE INTERROGATION METHODS

There are a number of criticisms of police interrogation methods, including the use of coercion, the use of physical force, and the use of deception. Critics argue that these techniques can lead to false confessions, and can violate the rights of the accused.

CONCLUSION: THE NEED FOR REFORM IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In conclusion, the criminal justice system in India is an important part of the legal system, and is essential for maintaining law and order in society. Police interrogation is a critical part of this system, and plays a crucial role in the investigation and prosecution of criminal cases. However, there are a number of challenges and criticisms associated with police interrogation, and there is a need for reform in the criminal justice system to ensure that the rights of the accused are protected, and that justice is served to the victims of crime. India must work to advance human rights by strengthening its domestic criminal justice system and, at the same time, resist being persuaded at the price of social advancement and national cohesion. If the National Human Rights Commission is genuinely committed to identifying human rights violations in crime prevention efforts, as opposed to serving as a face-saving device for international criticism of human rights situations, and is actively involved in corrective and remedial actions, it will make a difference. The key to rapprochement is the development of the domestic human rights movement, which would thereafter restore our standing abroad. Therefore, it may be stated that we can, in the spirit of the citizen, increase awareness of human rights in order to defend such rights and the fundamental liberties of the accused. If the law removes these accumulations, the Indian statutory system may then be regarded as the world's most powerful legal framework. A reasonable person's faith in the law may also be restored up until the point at which it is lost.

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