ISSN: 2454 - 308X | Volume: 04, Issue: 02 | January - March 2018



Criminal Justice System in India, its objectives, components, drawbacks and Strategy for Reform : A Review

Abhishek Gupta Advocate, BBA, LLM, advabhishekpremgupta@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Criminal Justice refers to government agencies for the enforcement of the law, deciding crime and improving criminal conduct. The criminal justice system is essentially a means of social control: society considers some behaviors so dangerous and destructive that it either strictly controls their events or stops them altogether. It is the work of justice agencies to arrest these criminals



by arresting and punishing criminals or by removing their future events. While society retains other forms of social control, such-as school, family, & church, they are designed to deal with legal, ethical, misbehavior. Simply the criminal justice system has the authority to control crime & punish criminals.

KEY WORDS : Criminal Justice system, Law Enforcement, Adjudication, Corrections and Prisons.

THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

- To prevent the crime incident.
- To punish criminals & offenders.
- For rehabilitation of criminals & offenders.
- To compensate victims as much as possible.
- To maintain law and order in society.
- To prevent offenders from doing any criminal acts in the future.

COMPONENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In India, we follow the system of the federal system of courts, the police system and the prisons and both are central and state level laws, which make it a complex network of interpersonal and embedded mechanisms together, we now add There are billions of people, many of their work related to the court and many controversies that are not related to a person or do not affect the society on a large scale, In Delhi take 466 years to be compromised by the High Court Chief Justice, clean it matters that particular court, and therefore we have great shock makes India. This tendency is also present in the justice distribution system and its components.

© INNOVATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS | Refereed | Peer Reviewed | Indexed

ISSN: 2454 - 308X | Volume: 04, Issue: 02 | January - March 2018



The system works, in a civil case, a lawsuit is filed by one party and then one answer is filed by the other, each takes its due notice period and several adjournments are filed later and a resume is filed. If the answer is given, then maybe an interim application and then the matter is heard in the court, then there are many answers and arguments, and more adjournment and delay later the examination and cross-examination Ishaan and can be their own and then solved the case, the same process applies in criminal cases, however, they are fast. Although the courts are not the first and last steps in the criminal system; Criminal system usually starts with the police and ends at the facility of improvement, not every time but mostly. Broadly, the criminal justice system has the following three components:

- Law-enforcement: Law enforcement agency reports for crimes. It is also responsible
 for investigating crimes and collecting evidence. This includes the police force in
 India.
- 2. **Adjudication:** It is related to judicial procedures and can be further divided into:
 - Prosecution: Prosecutors are lawyers who represent the state in the court process

 the accused is acquitted or sentenced by the first appearance of the accused. The prosecution decides to review the evidence brought by law enforcement to decide whether to file charges or to leave the case and to present them in court.
 - **Defense Lawyers:** They defend against the accused's government. They are ether hire by the defendant or (the respondent who can not afford a lawyer) has been assigned by the court.
 - **Courts:** Courts run by judges, whose role is to ensure that the law is followed and to monitor what happens in the court.
- 3. **Corrections and Prison:** They monitor the culprit when they are in prison, in prison, or on probation or parole in the community.

DRAWBACKS

India has the lowest citizen of police ratio in the world. A recommended average is a policeman for every 200 citizens. In India, the ratio is close to 700. If a person takes into consideration the people bound for 'VIP security', then the ratio is probably close to 1 policeman for every 1000 citizens. We have a lack of court clerk, we have a shortage of bailiff, we have a shortage in the judges, we lack the remand home officers, we have

© INNOVATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS | Refereed | Peer Reviewed | Indexed

ISSN: 2454 - 308X | Volume: 04, Issue: 02 | January - March 2018



vacancies for each post, probably enough people in any post apart from the lawyers. Not because they bow down to every court, "30 million cases in India are backlog even if no new case has been filed, then all of them are disposed-off. Will take 350 years ", which we lack the facilities, we have a lack of training institutions for police, we have a lack of judicial training institutions, it is an established fact that government. India acknowledged that 40% of the judicial staff is lacking and we are short of prisons, we make prisoners house with under trial and we have a shortage of custodial centers, the prison in India has been severely dissolved, the prisoners According to the nature of their crime, better or worse treatment is given and the situation of the class, the condition of cleanliness is bad, and the penalty for misbehavior during captivity is particularly difficult The expertise.

The situation of the prison varies from state to state. Better facilities and rehabilitation programs have been attempted in more prosperous states; Poor people can tolerate only the bare and the primitive houses. Female prisoners are mostly imprisoned in different areas of men's prisons. According to the classification, the conditions for catching prisoners are also different. India maintains a system established during the colonial era, which is necessary for different treatment for different categories of prisoners. Under this system, politicians, people organized for political reasons, and prisoners of upper castes and classes are separated from prisoners of lower rank and better treatment is given. This treatment involves large or low-congested cells, access to books and newspapers, and more and better food, we have a lack of infrastructure and we lack money and we have a lack of good teachers and we have There is a lack of good policymakers and we have lack of legislators.

We now turn to a relatively neglected area of criminal justice reform. In some ways, the right to a quick test is more important in the criminal case than the citizen, because there is restraint imposed by arrest and consequential imprisonment. Criminal cases have remained inclined in the Indian judicial system.

STRATEGY FOR IMPROVEMENT

The Committee on the Improvement of Criminal Justice System in India (2003) recommends a three-types strategy: -

© INNOVATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS | Refereed | Peer Reviewed | Indexed

ISSN: 2454 - 308X | Volume: 04, Issue: 02 | January - March 2018



- 1. First of all, procedural, and real law requires change based on changes in society and economy, in which the guiding principles are done with extinction and turning.
- 2. There is an institutional improvement in second police procedures. This includes the testing system, professionalism, rationalization of court, system and limited minimum appeal procedures through technology.
- 3. The third process is giving the victim a bigger and more responsible role.

REFERENCES:

- 4. Avinash Rajput. (03:27:02 UTC). *Criminal Justice System*. Education. Retrieved from https://www.slideshare.net/avinash.rajput166/criminal-s
- 5. Meena, R. K. (2018, January 6). Criminal Justice System. Retrieved July 2, 2018, from http://motiveacademy.in/upsc/criminal-justice-system/
- 6. India's criminal-justice-system: An example of justice delayed, justice denied Firstpost. (n.d.). Retrieved July 2, 2018, from https://www.firstpost.com/long-reads/indias-criminal-justice-system-an-example-of-justice-delayed-justice-denied-3475630.html
- 7. Chaudhary, S. (2018). Indian Criminal Justice System and Human Rights, 4.
- 8. THE_CRIMINAL_JUSTICE_SYSTEM_OF_INDIA. (n.d.). Retrieved July 2, 2018, from <a href="http://racolblegal.com/the-criminal-justice-system-of-india/What.are.the.main.factors.of.the.criminal_justice_system and how do they work? Quora. (n.d.). Retrieved July 2, 2018, from https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-main-components-of-the-criminal-justice-system-and-how-do-they-work