



INTERNATIONAL LAW
JOURNAL

**WHITE BLACK
LEGAL LAW
JOURNAL**
**ISSN: 2581-
8503**

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

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ABOUT US

WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal provided dedicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA AND WHERE WE ARE LEADING

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Abstract –

crime has been a fundamental piece of the general public since appearance of the presence of humanity. During early human progress, there were no regulations to control human way of behaving. A rebellious society step by step got the rule of law issues because of expansion in commission of violations. With the progression of time, a need was felt to check and control crimes of individuals by making rules of lead for organization of equity. Since antiquated times, different ways and methods were taken on as Dharma or rules set somewhere around the sovereign power, to regulate equity to the casualties against whom the violations were committed and current its ongoing direction . This paper contextualizes the possibility of law enforcement framework and its improvement in India. The two unique sorts of law enforcement framework predominant on the planet is featured in this paper with an accentuation on law enforcement framework in India. An endeavour is made to concentrate on the presence of law enforcement framework in Old, Mughal, English and Post-autonomy period. The different part portions of law enforcement framework which contains exploring organizations, legal executive and remedial foundation alongside their capabilities is examined and ideas are made to improve and fortify the ongoing law enforcement framework in India.

Introduction –

Like in each illuminated society, in India too, a criminal value structure created. Monetary and political circumstances winning during different times of the verifiable scenery of India affected its headway. In this way, the objectives of the criminal value and strategies for its association changed now and again and beginning with one season of history then onto the following. To suit the changing circumstances the rulers familiar new systems and methods with carry out regulation and control value.

The Indian Law enforcement Framework as we probably are aware today is definitely not a cutting edge improvement. It tracks down its starting point from old times. There left special

strategies to manage the crooks, with each state having its own unique and one of a kind method of discipline and equity. The Legal system deals with the association of the regulations through the association of the courts. The system gives the contraption to the settling of the inquiries in view of which the violated Party pushes toward the courts. Nothing pesters in the human heart in excess of a horrifying sensation of inappropriate behavior. No overall population can allow a situation to create where the impression wins of there being no change for objections.

The Law enforcement Framework insinuates the associations of the public authority blamed for carrying out the law, interceding bad behavior, and redressing criminal lead. The criminal value system is an instrument of social control which incorporates that the general public considers a couple of practices so hazardous and harming that it either cautiously controls their occasion or desperados them overall. It is the action of the associations of value to thwart these practices by getting and rebuking guilty parties or avoiding their future occasions.

The criminal value system is ambling, exorbitant, and aggregately awful. The poor can never show up at the safe-haven of value because of significant expenses drew in with getting entry and the persona of legitimate ethos. The request for courts, with a large number interests, gets legitimate value past the scope of needy individuals. Making the authentic cycle costlier is an unusual repudiation of value to the people and this hits hard on the reject of the world in the public field. The legitimate structure has lost its acceptability for the more delicate fragment of the organization.

The judicial system in ancient India –

The organization of equity was not a piece of the state's liabilities in the good 'old days. In Vedic writing, we don't see references to any legal association. The oppressed party used to sit before the charged house to get its bogus alleviation and not travel until his (distressed party) contentions were settled. The clan and tribe congregations performed resulting equity and the lawful cycle was hence exceptionally clear. Yet, the lord at last came to be known as the foundation of equity with the extension of the obligations of the state and furthermore the improvement of the imperial powers, and a pretty much complex arrangement of legal organization appeared. Information with respect to the advanced legal executive is given to us by the Dharma Shastra's, Niti Shastras and, surprisingly, the Arthashastra. The Lord is the top of the wellspring of equity, as per this writing, and he was supposed to put in a couple of hours out of each day in settlement.

The essential obligation of the lord is the assurance of his subjects, which involves the arraignment of the miscreant. In a few decision traditions of old India, legal designs for common and criminal cases were fundamental elements. The meaning of transgression was the standard by which wrongdoing was to be laid out, while common wrongs applied to a great extent to clashes happening over cash. The Manusmṛiti or "Laws of Manu," Sanskrit Manusm-ṛiti, otherwise called Mānava-dharmaśāstra, is the most critical and earliest metrical work composed by the old sage Manu of Hinduism's Dharmaśāstra literary custom, which endorses ten fundamental principles for Dharma recognition: persistence (dhṛiti), pardoning (kshama), devotion or discretion (dama), trustworthiness (asteya), sacredness (asteya) (krodha). (krodha). (krodha). (krodha). "Peacefulness, truth, non-desiring, immaculateness of body and psyche, control of faculties are the embodiment of Dharma," Manu further composes. Thusly, the individual as well as all in the public eye are directed by dharmic rules.

Ancient Systems:

Philosophical and theological concepts had an impact on the development of several legal systems in ancient India. An ancient law document called the Manusmṛiti placed a strong emphasis on the concepts of dharma (righteousness) and varna (social order). It described the regulations governing social behaviour, caste-based obligations, and criminal consequences.

During the Mauryan era, Chanakya is credited with writing the Arthashastra, which provided comprehensive administrative and legal systems. It included monitoring, law enforcement, and the penalties for several types of offences.

In ancient India, justice was regulated by the core idea of dharma, which placed an emphasis on moral and ethical behaviour in both individual and community matters. Religion and social mores were entwined with the idea of justice.

Mediaeval Period:

India saw the development of its legal systems under Mughal and then British administration during this time. Islamic jurisprudence had a significant effect on the Mughal era's complex legal system. Qazis decided issues using both regional norms and Islamic law (Sharia).

India's judicial system was greatly impacted by British colonialism. Ad hoc judicial systems were formed by the East India Company in order to carry out justice. Native American systems were

progressively superseded by English common law concepts. A unified legal system was established in 1793 with the adoption of the Cornwallis Code.

Colonial Influence:

The formalisation of legal systems was the main outcome of colonial control. The Indian Penal Code (IPC), written by Thomas Babington Macaulay in 1860, and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) were among the codified laws imposed by the British. judicial system more organisation and consistency.

By fusing Indian social norms and British legal ideas, the IPC specified a number of offences and their associated penalties. The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) shaped the criminal justice system by establishing protocols for investigation, trial, and punishment.

Following Independence: India implemented changes to adapt to the evolving social fabric and the need for a fair legal system. To meet socioeconomic realities and conform to constitutional objectives, significant changes were made to the laws that were already in place.

Legal changes have been influenced by the fundamental rights and guiding principles outlined in the Indian Constitution. The post-independence legal growth was characterised by the creation of specialised tribunals, including the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), and changes to criminal legislation to address problems like terrorism and gender-based violence.

Reforms such as the establishment of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, were designed to guarantee marginalised groups in society access to justice and legal assistance. When it came to interpreting laws and making sure they adhered to constitutional principles, the court was extremely important.

Evolution of Criminal Justice System of India – From Ancient to Present -

- The statute of Old India, which was formed by the idea of 'Dharma', recommending different standards of right lead.
- The codes or rules of lead can be followed to different manuals that made sense of the Vedic sacred texts, for example, 'Puranas' and 'Smritis'
- The Ruler had no free authority except for got his powers from 'Dharma' which he was

supposed to maintain.

- The qualification between a common off-base and a criminal offense was clear.
- While common wrongs related mostly to questions emerging over abundance, the idea of pātaka or sin was the norm against which wrongdoing was to be characterized.
- The Mauryas had an arrangement of thorough corrective framework which endorsed mutilation as well as capital punishment for even inconsequential offenses.
- Dharmasastra of Manu, perceived attack and other substantial wounds and property offenses like burglary and theft.
- During the Gupta's time, the legal executive comprised of the society, the people gathering or the committee and the lord himself.
- Legal choices adjusted to lawful texts, social use and the declaration of the ruler, who was denied from disregarding the choices.

Relevance of Old Justice System in Present Times -

Ancient India kept the best quality of any vestige. The limit, learning, genuineness, fair-mindedness and opportunity of the legal executive have not been survived and these assumptions have not been outperformed till now, the Indian legal executive comprised of an order of judges at the highest point of the Court of the Central Equity (Praadvivaka), Each higher court is given the option to survey the choice of the lower Courts; the cases is essentially concluded in accordance with same guideline of regular equity ideas, that in criminal preliminaries the blamed couldn't be rebuffed except if his culpability was demonstrated by regulation; that in common cases the preliminary comprised of four phases like any cutting edge preliminary - plaint, answer, hearing and pronouncement; that such teachings as res judicata (prang nyaya) were natural to Indian law; cases were settled by the board of a few appointed authorities dissimilar to now, and no case was settled separately by any adjudicator.

The judicial system in modern India -

The lawful structure gave by the Constitution of India is engaged with the three kinds of courts. At the top, it is supreme court , at the middle the High Courts and at the base the subordinate Courts despite the Constitution, there are various regulations and rules which direct the construction, power, and district of these courts. Here discussion is given of the clear huge number of three kinds of courts.

The role of the Supreme Court -

The supreme court in India was laid out through an authorization passed in pre-free India, with the presentation of the Directing Demonstration, 1773. The main High Court began its capability as a court of record at Calcutta, and subsequently the first appointed authority Sir Elijah Impey was named. The court was laid out to determine the debates in Bengal, Orissa, and Patna. Thusly, in 1800 and 1834, the Ruler Canyon III laid out the contrary two High Courts in Bombay and Madras.

Be that as it may, not long after the order of the Indian high court Act, 1861, the High Courts in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras were thusly abrogated and hence the courts in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras continued its working as the high court. In 1935, the English Parliament ordered the govt of India Act, 1935, after a goal was gone by the Joint board, which was going by Master Linlithgow.

The Public authority of India Act, 1935, prompted the foundation of the court in India, which has vested more legal power than the high court with unique, re-appraising, and warning ward. After autonomy, the Constitution of India was taken on 26th January 1950, and accordingly the court of India continued working due to the High Court of India on 28th January 1950, which was managed by Hon'ble Equity Harilal Jekisundas Kania.

According to article 124(1) of the Constitution, there ought to be a High Court in India that will be directed by the adjudicator of India with extra seven Adjudicators until the parliament passes point of reference for expanding the quantity of Judges. Notwithstanding, as of now, there are 34 appointed authorities inside the High Court, and accordingly the ongoing adjudicator of India is Equity Sharad Arvind Bodbe.

The role of the High Court -

According to the Indian Constitution, Articles 214-231 arrangements with the arrangements of High Courts in India. It accommodates separate high courts for discrete states however predictable with the seventh protected alteration act a comparable high court is in many cases the court for very one state disdain, we've 21 high courts inside the country, which consolidates 3 common high courts.

The role of district courts -

Chapter VI under Part 4 of the Constitution of India consists of the provisions regarding the creation of the subordinate courts in the country. Below the supreme court, there's the Court of District Judge which is the top court among subordinate courts. The appointment, posting, and promotion of District Judge are made by the Governor of the concerned State in consultation with the concerned supreme court. As regards eligibility for the post of the District Judge, a person not already within the service of the Union or the State shall only be eligible to be appointed as District Judge if he has been for not less than seven years an Advocate or a Pleader and is usually recommended by the concerned High Court.

Appointments of a person apart from District Judges to the judicial service of the State shall be made by the Governor of the State following rules made by him therein behalf after consultation with concerned State Public Service Commission and with the concerned supreme court. As regards control over subordinate courts, including the matters of posting, promotion, leave, etc., the concerned supreme court is vested with the power to possess control over subordinate courts but the supreme court is to exercise the control following the conditions of service under the law applicable regarding subordinate courts.

The Governor may by public notification direct the appliance of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Constitution and thus the principles made thereunder on any class or classes of magistrates within the concerned State subject to any exception or modification.

Codification of laws -

The primary intend to change the Muslim law of wrongdoing was started by Cornwallis in 1790. lord Cornwallis stripped the Nizam of any authority over the Nizamat. He revoked vital Muslim regulations formed by Abu Hanifa that counter-intuitively kept up with that a killed wasn't liable for discipline in the event that the wrongdoing was perpetrated by choking, suffocating, harming, or with a weapon which wasn't produced using iron. it had been additionally announced that the family of the departed reserved no option to dispatch the sentences of the wrongdoer.

The public authority in 1791 additionally canceled the discipline of mutilation and detainment and difficult work were subbed in its place. Cornwallis wanted the nullification of the standard under which a killer wasn't held vulnerable to execution on the off chance that he carried out by suffocating harming and so on. The Muslim regulation didn't allow a Hindu to affirm against

Muslims denounced this regulation was currently cancelled.

As some disarray existed on specific focuses inside the law of murder the law was rehashed in 1797 through guideline for the point of guideline was to attempt to away at long last with all activities of the craving of the main beneficiaries. for good measure of homicide it had been set out that a detainee sentenced for unshakable homicide was to be rebuffed with none respect to the main successors to the individual killed. One more advancement made by then was to substitute detainment for blood cash, In situations where under the Muslim regulation, an individual sentenced for crime was powerless to pay blood cash the court of the circuit was to drive the fine to detainment for such period as it is thought to be satisfactory for the offense.

Guideline XIV of 1791 was a vital measure which was roused by philanthropic and generous spirit as it conceded help to the individual currently in jail because of their failure to pay blood cash. Guideline 17 of 1797 extreme discipline was recommended with a view to the offense.

A few changes were made to the legitimate code 1799-1802 by the govt of Ruler Wellesley. reliable with Guideline of 1799 not was any homicide to be legitimate and through and through instances of homicide the wrongdoers were to be rebuffed by death. The guideline 18 of 1801 laid that a private sentenced for getting purposely and malevolently expected to kill an individual and inadvertently killed one more individual was to be helpless to endure demise. Guideline 16 of 1802 had nullified the lawbreaker and nauseating and brutal act of forfeiting youthful and blameless kids and pronounced child murder culpable as wilful homicide helpless to a sentence of death.

The method involved with changing and adjusting the Muslim law of wrongdoings proceeded with the most common way of giving disciplines for prevarication and fabrication were upgraded through the presentation of Guideline II of 1807. Praiseworthy disciplines were recommended for Dacoity through Guidelines VIII of 1808 in light of the fact that the wrongdoing has expanded hugely. By Guidelines XVII of 1817, the law connecting with Infidelity was amended. The need for four skilled male observers was thoroughly demanded and the possible confirmation wasn't respected adequate to warrant a conviction for the offense. The guideline set out that conviction for the offense of infidelity may be upheld admissions, noteworthy declaration or conditional proof. the highest level of discipline to be incurred for the offense was fixed at 39 stripes and detainment with the extremely difficult work of as long as seven years. Hitched ladies weren't to be arraigned on such charges.

After 1833, an All India Council was made and through resulting changes during that time prompted the establishment of the Indian legitimate code in 1860. During the sum from 1833-1860, changes were made inside the legitimate code and subsequently the significant ones incorporated that hooligans came to be rebuffed with detainment for all times with the extremely difficult work, the situation with servitude was proclaimed to be non-unmistakable in any court of the corporate, dacoits came to be rebuffed with transportation for all times, or with detainment for any more limited term with difficult work. it will try and be referenced disciplines endorsed for offenses by English Executives were extremely serious at first, meaning to smother wrongdoing. However, as society balanced out, and the rule of law circumstance improved, and frequency of wrongdoing diminished, changing propensities set in and thusly the afflictions of discipline were fairly alleviated.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 -

The public authority in Britain in 1833 delegated a commission alluded to as the "Indian law Commission" to examine the purview, powers and rules of existing courts and to frame reports presenting the consequences of the requests and proposing changes. The law commission deals with the Somewhat English Indian Codes from 1834 to 1879 and one among the first significant commitments of the essential Regulation Commission was the Indian reformatory code, presented by Macaulay in 1837 and passed into regulation in 1860. Another significant regulation that was classified was the code of criminal system.

At the point when it had been first passed in 1861, the Code of Criminal Technique savagely monitored "honors" or "freedoms" as they were on the other hand depicted as and made the law both a representative and a genuine marker of majestic power The code got the legitimate prevalence of "European-conceived English subjects "by holding to them extraordinary honors like the legitimate to a jury preliminary with a larger part of European hearers, managability just to English adjudicators and judges, and restricted disciplines, this while keeping up with and showing European power and esteem.

Critical Analysis:

1. Inefficiencies and Delays:

- The law enforcement framework in India has been reprimanded for its failures and deferrals. Cases frequently require years, on the off chance that not many years, to arrive at a goal.

- Excesses in courts, regulatory obstacles, and a lack of judges add to the delayed legitimate cycles.

2. **Police Reforms:**

- The police force in India has confronted analysis for issues like defilement, absence of preparing, and political obstruction.
- Proposals for police changes, as recommended by different commissions, have been delayed to execute, thwarting the change of policing in accordance with contemporary requirements.

3. **Legal Pluralism:**

- India's general set of laws is portrayed by legitimate pluralism, with concurrence of formal and casual equity frameworks.
- This has prompted difficulties in guaranteeing consistency, openness, and reasonableness in the organization of equity

4. **Human Rights Concerns:**

- Occasions of basic freedoms infringement, custodial passings, and police fierceness bring up issues about the security of common liberties inside the law enforcement framework.
- Adjusting the requirement for security with the insurance of individual privileges stays a test.

Current Trajectory:

1. **Technological Advancements:**

- The utilization of innovation in law enforcement, for example, digitization of court records and e-documenting, is a positive turn of events.
- Nonetheless, the execution of innovation isn't uniform the nation over, prompting a computerized partition.

2. **Legal Reforms:**

- Ongoing legitimate changes, like alterations to criminal regulations, demonstrate an endeavor to address developing difficulties.
- Notwithstanding, the speed of changes frequently falls behind the changing elements of wrongdoing and society.

3. **Community Policing Initiatives:**

- A few states have acquainted local area policing drives with overcome any issues between the police and the local area.
- The progress of such drives changes, and difficulties continue building trust between policing people in general.

4. **Focus on Restorative Justice:**

- There is a developing acknowledgment of the requirement for helpful equity draws near, stressing recovery and compromise over reformatory measures.
- Be that as it may, the execution of these methodologies is restricted, and conventional correctional measures stay predominant.

Conclusion:

The whole presence of an organized society relies on the sound and proficient working of the Law enforcement Framework. The tradition that must be adhered to must be in line with the requests of the changing times and nature of intricacies in offenses. There ought to be a more extensive exchange among every one of the partners for viable arrangements so the interest of a fair outcome is endlessly given right, where no blameless endures bias, prohibition prompting unsuccessful labor of equity.

Essentially, the guidelines and systems laid out by regulation need to arrive at the everyday person, and the job of common society in this try is central. Further, there is a need to smooth out the police changes, meat up the measurable proof based examination, and focus on cutting edge logical investigation which should be fortified and redesigned, taking care of the requests of the current times. The infrastructural challenges going up against the legal executive should be addressed to work with the most common way of guaranteeing equity.

while there have been endeavors to change and modernize the law enforcement framework in India, critical difficulties persevere. Postponements, shortcomings, and basic freedoms concerns highlight the requirement for proceeded with changes. A more proactive way to deal with resolving fundamental issues, embracing mechanical headways consistently, and focusing on common freedoms can add to a more viable and simply law enforcement framework in India.

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