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A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON THE REAL IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS REGARDING POLICE INVESTIGATION

AUTHORED BY - POOJA PATEL

ABSTRACT

In India, the police play a significant part in the criminal justice system. The primary goals of police are always to assist the victim right away, take preventative measures, detain the accused, accurately investigate the crimes, and implement and preserve law and order conditions. The police investigation is indeed the foundation of the criminal justice system and without a fair and sincere police investigation, we can't expect justice to be served fairly. However, following the Nirbhaya gang rape case and countless other horrifying criminal instances, the Government and most lately the Indian Supreme Court decided that it was necessary to modify the Police in line with the most recent changes to the Criminal Law.

The current study will primarily concentrate on understanding the complexities of the police investigation, the police's position in India's system of criminal justice, and the requirement to change the system of Police in India. To enhance the paper, The Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill and the Arguments Against It by the Opposition would be enunciated. The study would also shed light on the legal provisions governing the police investigation and the judicial stand regarding the same. Further, the study would also incorporate the recent reports with regards to the issue and the problems along with the reform of the police in India. Finally, certain recommendations to improve the police infrastructure would be added upon.

KEYWORDS: Police, the criminal justice system, crime, and reform, complexity.

1. INTRODUCTION

The police, as a crucial component for the enforcement of law's organisation, are charged with four primary duties towards the general public and society: upholding the law, avoiding crimes, handling emergencies, and offering support services. Also, Police must, but conduct fair

investigations of crimes in light of the criminal justice structure. In India, the police are more accountable for taking action, preventing crimes, and conducting impartial investigations in order to bring justice to the victims of horrible crimes like rape.

The investigation process is the cornerstone of equitable and precise justice that is delivered upholding the criminal justice system's process, even though the police, court, and correctional facility are its three main constituents. However, the kin of the person accused have raised several concerns about the police authority's investigation, leading them to call for an unbiased investigating agency in order to ensure fair justice."Arrest should be conducted after fulfilling the required conditions stated under section 41 of CrPC," most sexual offences against the women, apart from rape, are treated like summons cases.¹

2. COMPARABILITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES' POLICE

In order to recruit watchmen for patrolling the streets late at night, London created the 1st law enforcement agency in 1663. Following that, the Glasgow police Act passed in 1800 and created the Scottish city police. As a result, the British Parliament approved the Metropolitan Police Act in 1829 and established the Metropolitan Police of London. Following this, New York City in the US developed the first organised police department in the year 1845, serving as an example for many other nations. Brazil and Australia both have federal and state police forces, which are at different levels of authority. Federal, provincial, and municipal police are the three tiers of law enforcement in Canada. There are two categories of police in France: judicial police and administrative police. Because in this context, the term "police" refers to "the maintenance of law and order" more broadly than just the forces.

In contrast to the judicial police, an administrative force of police continues to be governed by the entity responsible for upholding the law. The Mughal era saw the introduction of the police system on the Indian subcontinent. However, the police force was reorganised in 1858 as the British Crown directly assumed responsibility for India. The British monarchs occasionally passed laws like the IPC to stop and lessen crime. The IPC was established in 1860, the CrPC in 1861, and the Police Code in 1861, all in an effort to prevent & lessen crime. Although it has

¹ Arnesh Kumar v/s State Of Bihar & Another, (2014) 8 SCC 273.

been over a century, the Indian police organisation continues to adhere to these Codes². As defined by Article 355 of Indian Constitution, it's a disciplined force. The required codes have undergone some changes up to this point, but the framework remains highly outdated & needs ongoing reformation.

3. THE POLICE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF CRIME:

The police play a crucial role in investigating crimes equitably for the benefit of the criminal justice system. The Indian Police Act of 1861, which still holds true today with a few minor amendments, sets forth the organisational principles for police services in India. The criminal procedural code, 1973, as revised up to the present day, governs the investigations of crime despite the fact that the state's police forces are distinct and may have varying levels of resources and equipment.

After receiving information on a crime involving sexual assault of a woman, it is the responsibility of the police to act swiftly, assist the victim, and conduct a thorough and impartial investigation.

The onus of proof in a state's case rests with the police, who have the burden of establishing the case beyond a reasonable doubt contrary to accused in order to satisfy the victim. This is because fair justice in state cases depends largely on an impartial investigation as well as the gathering of tangible evidence. The criminal justice system has many different ideas; sometimes it's punitive, sometimes it's deterrent, sometimes it's corrective, and sometimes it's reformatory. But the kind of justice is determined by the crime's characteristics and what investigators discover about it. However, in severe situations of heinous crime the public has the policy of treating offenders with 'the iron fist of law,' that serves as a deterrence for other prospective criminals and lowers the number of crimes committed. Because of this, courts must deliver prompt justice in cases involving evil crimes like gang rape in Nirbhaya by holding trial in a fast track court. This case called for the death penalty because it was one of the rarest of the rare. Other criminals should be deterred by the sentence. However, the courts also have a responsibility to safeguard the innocent while providing justice for crime victims in addition to punishing the wicked. Laws are both

² Debarati Halder., Stop, search, frisk and detain: A comparative analysis of police power between India, UK and US, 6, SSRN, 173, 173-182 (2021).

punitive and remedial, but in the rarest of circumstances, when there's no chance for reformation, fast justice is also necessary. It is the responsibility of the police to deter crime, fight crime, regulate crime, maintain peace, and maintain public order.³

3.1. THE POLICE'S ROLE TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

Police perform a variety of tasks within the criminal justice system. Without a reliable police and their duties, a modern nation cannot consider the functioning of its court system. Police detain individuals they suspect of breaking the law. Police detain them and place them before a court of law in order to stop criminal activities. Through this method, police try to stop criminal activity. Looking into criminal activity is another crucial duty of the police. A criminal case can be investigated by police under a number of sections of the CrPC. Police present a chargesheet for prosecuting or the final report for the accused's release after the investigation is complete.

3.2. INVESTIGATIONAL POWER OF THE POLICE:

The police have the authority to begin an investigation:

1. If a FIR is filed pursuant to Section 154 of CrPC, the SC' s Constitution Bench ruled that no preliminary investigation is permitted if the data reveals the commission of a crime that is subject to prosecution. A preliminary inquiry may only be performed to determine whether a cognizable offence has been revealed or not if the data obtained doesn't identify a cognizable criminal but suggests the need for an investigation. A set of guidelines for filing a FIR were released by the SC or
2. When police officer has another grounds to believe that a crime under Sections 156(1) and 157(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code has been committed; or
3. Where a qualified Magistrate directs the police to comply with Section 156(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code on a complaint made pursuant to Section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
4. After receiving a complaint and taking the cognizance of offence, the accused is subject to proceedings under Sections 202(1) and 203 of CrPC.⁴

³ Mr. Ashish Kumar Kulshreshtha, Intricacies Of Police Investigation, Role Of Police In Criminal Justice System Of India And Need To Reform– A Critique, 8 IJCRT 2246, 2246- 2251 (2020), <https://ijcrt.org/papers/IJCRT2005300.pdf>.

⁴ Poorti Sharma & Sushma Kanwar., Critical Analysis of Police Investigation in Cr.P.C, 4, IJLMH, 260, 260-268 (2021).

3.3. INVESTIGATION AUTHORITY IN NON-COGNIZABLE CRIMINAL CASES [SECTION 155(2) CR.PC.]

A magistrate may, in some situations, also direct the police official in charge of a local police station to look into a case that is either cognizable or not. When a police officer receives a directive from a magistrate pursuant to Section 155(2) of the CrPC to look into a non-cognizable offense, he/ she may use all of the usual investigative tools, with the exception of the right to make warrantless arrests.

3.4. THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS IN THIS INSTANCE OF A COGNIZABLE OFFENCE [S.156 CR.PC.]

Giving information under Section 154 of the CrPC to an in-charge police officer of a police station starts an inquiry in an instance of a cognizable offence. Under Section 156 of CrPC, a police officer has the authority to look into a cognizable offence and any police officer can investigate any cognizable offence without a magistrate's order. Any Magistrate is permitted by section 156(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code to direct an in charge police officer of a police station to conduct an investigation into any cognizable offence. According to Section 190, a Magistrate may declare an offence to have been committed on acquiring a complaint, a police report [challan], or information from a person other than a police official. In case of Tula Ram vs. Kishore Singh⁵, a Magistrate may only authorise an investigation per section 156(3) of the CrPC during the pre-cognizance phase.

3.5. INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE; U/SEC.157 Cr.PC.

Here, the Police Officer must immediately send a copy of report to magistrate that has the authority for taking cognizance of the offence if there is a reasonable suspicion that it was committed. Here, a FIR received pursuant to Section 154 of CrPC/ other police information may serve as the ground for suspicion. Furthermore, a (woman) police officer must record the victim's statement in relation to a rape offence at the victim's home or a location of her choosing, as much as is practical, in the presence of the victim's parents, guardians, close relatives, or a local social worker. In the case of the State of Maharashtra vs. Sarangdharsingh Shivdassingh Chavan⁶, it was decided that “even without a formal complaint, an in-charge police officer of a police station can continue to investigate an offence under section 157(1) CrPC.

⁵ Tula Ram Vs. Kishore Singh, 1977 AIR 2401.

⁶ State of Maharashtra vs. Sarangdharsingh Shivdassingh Chavan, 2011 (1) ACR 1115 (SC)

3.6. POLICE'S AUTHORITY OF REQUESTING A WITNESS'S PRESENCE UNDER SECTION 160, CrPC

According to section 160 CrPC, a police officer may issue a written order requiring witnesses to appear. With the caveat that no man below the age of 15/ older than 65, nor a woman, nor a person with a physical/ mental disability, shall be obliged to attend somewhere other than where they currently reside.

3.7. POLICE WITNESS EXAMINATION AS PER 161 CrPC.

According to section 161 of CrPC, statements are obtained from those that are familiar with the case's facts and circumstances and put in writing. As long as a statement given in accordance with this subsection may also be captured using audio-visual technology. ⁷According to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 2013, a woman police officer must record a statement of any woman against whom an offense under Sections 354, 354B, 354A, 354C, or 376, 354D, 376A, 376C, 376B, 376D, / Sec. 509 of IPC has been alleged to be committed or attempted.

3.8 AUTHORITY TO SUBMIT A CHARGE SHEET AFTER AN INVESTIGATION IS COMPLETE; UNDER SECTION 173 CRPC

In accordance with Section 173 of CrPC, the police must submit a charge sheet after investigating. A copy of FIR statements from the witnesses, complainant and all relevant parties, seizure memos, also Panchnamas [papers that list witnesses who were present during the investigation], dying declarations, recovered items, and other documents are all included in the charge sheet. Each investigation must be done immediately and without needless delay, according to the provision. The investigation has to be finished within 2 months of date. The data was documented by the in charge police officer of the police station for offences under particular sections of the IPC connected to sexual offences.

A Magistrate with the authority to take cognizance of the offence must receive a report from the official in charge of the police station after the investigation is complete. The report contains information about parties involved, the information's nature, the identities of those familiar with t matter, if an offence seems to have been perpetrated and by whom, if the accused have been detained/ released on bail, as well as other pertinent facts. The report must also state whether a

⁷ Poorti Sharma & Sushma Kanwar., Critical Analysis of Police Investigation in Cr.P.C, 4, IJLMH, 260, 260-268 (2021).

woman's medical examination report has been attached if the investigation includes a sexual offence. The police is required to inform the original information source of the police's actions as well.

This report might be submitted via a superior police officer if one has been appointed, as instructed by the State Government. In addition, while awaiting the Magistrate's instructions, the superior officer may direct further inquiry by the police station's officer. If a report shows that the suspect has been freed on bail, magistrate would issue the proper instructions for the release of the bail bond. The police officer shall send Magistrate the report along with all pertinent paperwork and witness statements obtained as per Section 161 when Section 170 (related to cases requiring additional investigation) is applicable. Any portion of a statement may be withheld by the police officer at their discretion if they feel it's irrelevant/ goes against justice and the interest of the public.

But a note that is attached to the statement needs to clarify why such exclusion was necessary. The investigation officer may give accused copies of the records indicated in subsection (5) when convenient for them. It is significant to remember that the filing of the charge sheet does not bar further inquiry. The in-charge officer of the police station is required to provide a new report to the magistrate if any further evidence is received, and this new report must adhere to rules outlined in subsections (2)-(6).⁸

3.9. ADDITIONAL POLICE POWER UNDER CrPC:

- (1) The rape victim's medical examination as per Section 164A of the CrPC.
- (2) Police officer search as per Sec. 165 CrPC.
- (3) When an inquiry does not end within 24 hours, the police seek police custody in accordance with Section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Maximum police detention is 15 days referred to as police custody.
- (4) The magistrate might authorize detention of accused person outside of police custody for a period longer than 15 days if he is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds, however the detention shouldn't last longer than 90 days in cases where investigation pertains to an offence that carries a death sentence, a life sentence/ a 10-year prison sentence, and it

⁸ Dr. C.P. Gupta, Role of Police in Criminal Justice System: An Analytical Study on Indian Perspective, 3 IJCRT 46, 46- 51 (2021), <https://glsjournal.in/index.php/glsjournal/article/download/40/56/pdf>.

must not last longer than 60 days in cases where it does not.

(5) If the accused is willing to post bail & does so, he will be freed on bail at the end of the specified 90/60-day period. With the additional caveat that also in the event of any woman below 18 years, here the detention must be approved to take place in the care of a correctional home/ other qualified social institution.

(6) In *Rakesh Kumar Paul v. State of Assam*⁹, the SC held that the case where punishment with jail time extending 10 years should be for reason of default bail fall within sec. 167 (a) (ii) of Criminal Code, and if the charge sheet isn't filled out in full in 60 days and the accused gets the right to be released on a bail.

(1) Under section 169 of the CrPC the police may release the accused if the proof is insufficient.

(2) Section 174 of CrPC gives the police the authority to investigate and report on suicide.¹⁰

4. POLICE RESTRICTIONS UNDER VARIOUS INDIAN LAWS:

The efficient operation of police is hampered by some rules of the Evidence Act and CrPC. Due to their low evidentiary value, police officer statements obtained from investigations can't be presented as evidence in Court. Also inadmissible as proof are confessions given to police officials when there is no magistrate present. This makes it difficult for the police to carry out their criminal justice duties. Sec. 114A of the Indian Evidence Act creates a presumption of lack of consent regarding specific rape prosecutions, including in circumstances of sexual offences like rape. The court will assume that the woman didn't give her permission if she claims she did not while the accused's sexual activity is established. The purpose of this clause is to give rape victims legal protection. In conclusion, multiple sections of the Evidence Act and the CrPC place restrictions on the admissibility of statements given to police officials and confessions they obtain. While laws such Section 114A of the Indian Evidence Act attempt to protect rights of victims in instances of sexual offence, this presents difficulties for police in performing their duties.

⁹ *Rakesh Kumar Paul v. State of Assam*, SPECIAL LEAVE TO APPEAL (CRL.) NO. 2176 OF 2017.

¹⁰ *Dr. C.P. Gupta Williams*, supra note 7.

5. CORRUPTION AND ABUSE OF POWER BY POLICE:

Though the department of police makes a significant contribution to India's criminal justice system through its operations, it has earned a reputation for being corrupt and abusing its authority in various situations. The police department has repeatedly been named the most corrupt department in the Indian government by the Anti-Corruption Bureau & Transparency International.

As per Indian Corruption Survey of 2019 done by the Local Circles in partnership with Transparency International of India, as when compared with previous year, 2018, instances of police corruption rose dramatically from 13%- 33% in survey year, of. 2019, in Delhi. Police have been under fire for arbitrarily detaining innocent people in fictitious charges. Under sect. 167 of the same code, victims may occasionally be remanded into police custody while being subjected to third-degree techniques to elicit confessions. In *Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar & Anr.*, the SC of India established rules for police as to how to wield their authority.

According to the SC, these guidelines—which state that an arrest should be made only after meeting the criteria outlined in section 41 of CrPC will lessen the excessive authority of police. It has frequently been seen that Police wrongly accuse the innocent party, which adds to the pressure on the court's already overworked judiciary. Furthermore, it is necessary to understand that Police play a crucial role so they use their authority wisely and not indiscriminately. In the case of *Kalpana Kutty v. State of Maharashtra*¹¹, it was decided that "if a police officer receives cognizable offence, he/she must file FIR under section 154(1)CrPC." In the end, police serve to uphold individual rights and preserve the state's law and order.¹²

6. ISSUES WITH AND NEED FOR POLICE

REFORM IN INDIA:

When it comes to carrying out laws and regulations, the Indian government's police force is a key component and a sizable embodiment. However, the police force within India suffers the following issues:-

¹¹ *Kalpana Kutty v. State of Maharashtra*, MIPR 2007 (3) 483.

¹² *Danny Singh.*, *The Causes of Police Corruption and Working towards Prevention in Conflict-Stricken States*, 11, MDPI, 26, 26- 36(2022).

A police force that is overburdened:

As of January 2016, there were 24% (or around 5.5 lakh) open positions in state police forces. Therefore, in 2016, the authorised police capacity was 137 police, compared to the actual level of 181 police per lakh people. Keep in mind that the 222 police per lakh people criterion is what the UN recommends. Constables represent 86 percent of state police. During their tenure, constables typically receive one promotion, and they typically leave the force as head constables. This can make them less motivated to work hard. From 2005 to 2015, there was a 28% increase in crime per lakh people. Conviction rates, however, have remained modest. In 2015, 47% of cases filed under IPC, resulted in convictions. The Commission on Law has noted that one factor contributing to this is mediocre nature of investigations.

Requirement to enhance police infrastructure:

CAG assessments revealed that the state police forces were lacking in weapons. For instance, the requisite weapons for state police were 75% & 71% short in Rajasthan & West Bengal, respectively.

- The Bureau of Police Research and Development also found a 30.5% shortage in the state forces' inventory of needed vehicles [2,35,339 vehicles].
- Nevertheless, money set aside for infrastructure modernization are frequently under utilised. For instance, just 14% of these monies were utilised by states in 2015–16.
- Hiring a large number of female police officers to combat sexual crimes against women in India.
- The installation of CCTV in all the city's sensitive places.¹³

Gaps in Criminal Investigation:

Crime investigation is a key duty of state police forces plus certain federal law enforcement organisations, such as the CBI. When a crime happens, police personnel are expected to document the report, gather the evidence, locate the offender, formulate charges in contrary to him, & support his legal defence in order to win a conviction. Over the past ten years, crime in India has climbed by 28%, and the types of crimes have become more complicated (such as with emergence of new forms of cyberattacks & economic fraud). Nevertheless, conviction rates per 100 cases have been rather low. The IPC, 1860's conviction rate for offences was 47% in 2015. The Commission on Law has noted that one factor contributing to this is the subpar nature of the

¹³ Poorti Sharma & Sushma Kanwar, supra note 6.

investigations.

Due to their reliance on the complainant's account of events and the accused's version of events being unreliable, police frequently didn't succeed to investigate, bring prosecution, and discover the truth about the crime. Sometimes the accused is the actual perpetrator, but the investigation officer's theory differs from actual one, which is shown to be insufficient to charge the accused who's the true offender, leading to the actual offender's acquittal. It is established law that in order to pursue a case, the prosecution must prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Need to hold Police accountable:

Police have the authority to look into crimes, uphold the law, and keep the state's law and order. Several nations have implemented protections, like holding police accountable to the political administration and establishing independent oversight authorities, to make sure that this power is solely utilised for legal reasons. To ensure accountability, the political executive [i.e., ministers] in India has the authority to supervise and manage the police forces. But as the Second Administrative Reforms Commission has shown, this authority has been abused and ministers have employed the police for partisan as well as personal ends. Therefore, experts advise that the political executive's authority should be legally restrained.

Section 197 of CrPC states that in order to prosecute a govt. employee for allegedly committing a crime while doing official duties, prior approval from a qualified officer is required. Without this approval no court shall take cognizance of such offense. In contradictions in investigation, the investigating officer is therefore immune from further prosecution.

A summary of India's crime situation:

In the year 2015, the NCRB received around seventy three lakh complaints regarding cognizable crimes and Cognizable offences are comparatively serious offences in that police officers can conduct investigations without a magistrate's warrant, such as rape and murder. Crime rate, [crime per lakh population] for offences that are punishable by law grew from 456 complaints per lakh people in 2005 to 582 complaints per lakh people in 2015. The rise in crime rates for offences involving alcohol and other drugs, theft, abduction and kidnapping, crimes against women, and cheating is mostly to blame.

A weak investigation places a burden on courts:

Throughout the criminal judicial system, investigations are the foundation. If investigation is insufficient, the case will not be strong enough to support a conviction and provide the victim of crime with fair justice instead, it will add to the strain on the already overworked court. To achieve justice the Police are the front-line members of the criminal justice system.¹⁴

7. WHAT IS THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL AND WHY IS THE OPPOSITION OPPOSING IT?

The Union Minister of State for the Union, Ajay Mishra, introduced the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill of 2022, in the Lok Sabha. The legislation seeks to give police the right to take various measures & samples from prisoners and other people in order to identify them and conduct criminal investigations. Additionally, it nullifies the 1920 Identification of Prisoners Act. The bill proposes to grant police the right to take various measures and samples from prisoners and other people for identification as well as criminal case investigation purposes. Additionally, the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920, is repealed. It gives a magistrate the authority to order people to produce measures, and it authorises police/ jail authorities to compel people who are resisting to furnish measurements. Several law enforcement agencies may access the records gathered by NCRB. The measure has drawn criticism from the opposition, who claim that it breaches fundamental rights of citizens, especially the Right to Privacy, and is beyond the legislative authority of Parliament.

Concerns were expressed regarding the gathering of samples from political activists. Additionally, they emphasised the possibility of using force, the Constitution's breach of Article 20(3), and the ruling rendered by the SC in K.S. Puttaswamy Case.

Ajay Mishra and other proponents of the measure emphasised the necessity of using contemporary methods for taking and documenting body measurements in order to allay oppositional worries. They emphasised that existing law, which dates way back to 1920, only permits fingerprint and footprint impressions of a select group of convicted individuals. The new legislation attempts to use cutting-edge measurement methods employed in other nations to acquire credible and trustworthy evidence and demonstrate the guilt of accused. In conclusion,

¹⁴ Mr. Ashish Kumar Kulshreshth, supra note 3.

the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill, 2022 suggests extending the authority of police to take a variety of metrics and samples from people for identification and investigation. While proponents say that modern methods are necessary, opponents contend that the bill infringes on the basic rights of citizens, particularly their right to privacy.¹⁵

8. CONCLUSION AND ANALYSIS

I strongly believe that in the criminal justice system, the police & their roles are crucial. For the purpose of deterring crime, it is the primary responsibility of police to detain criminals until the end of their trials. Police are lawfully permitted to enforce public & social order by using force as well as other forms of coercion. Since the police need a basic understanding of criminology and crime, practically every nation in the world comprises a criminology division. Additionally, criminology knowledge is taught manually to police officers.¹⁶ It's true that a good police force will guarantee a contented and tranquil society.

In my opinion, although it's impossible for police to eradicate crime entirely from society, they can manage it and keep it at a reasonable level. If not, a dishonest, corrupt, illiterate, and dishonest police force can aid criminals while making life miserable for ordinary folks. They are functioning inside an Indian police framework that the British emperors created. When India was founded, we already had a police force, and the government maintained the old police organisation. The Indian government has attempted multiple times to restructure the police organisation, but none of these efforts have been successful in creating a professional force of police in the nation. The entire government apparatus is conscious of the police misconduct, including the corruption, unlawful detention, torture, and manipulation.

I firmly state that despite this, they continue to operate with this errant police force. When an opposition party is in power, the police are adversely used against its constituents, but once in power, they are defended and used for purely political ends. Finally, it could be claimed that the police, local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and individuals can all play a significant role in establishing a civil society free from crime and harsh suffering.

¹⁵ Poorti Sharma & Sushma Kanwa, supra note 6.

9. SUGGESTIONS TO TACKLE THE PROBLEM

From the above facts, circumstances and information, I firmly believe and give the following recommendations:

1. The police Act of 1861 was passed with the intention of upholding both the status quo and the public order. Controlling crime and providing services to the general public are the two main responsibilities of the police force. Following these recommendations will help the police achieve their main goals and increase their effectiveness.
2. To effectively regulate crime, the government needs to create a modern, professional police force.
3. New police legislation must be passed, and a commission or independent authority should be established to hear complaints against police officials for performing their duties inconsistently and to ensure that the police are held accountable. Alternatively, a separate organisation, such as a security commission/commission for public safety, may be established, at least one of whose members needs to be retired judges from the SC or HC.
4. The judges should closely examine the conditions of custody and questioning by police during remand.
5. Police investigations must be held accountable for their timeliness. Additionally, the victim of crime must be compensated fairly in the event of a delay.
6. The police must get adequate training & motivational tools through ongoing education.
7. The government ought to examine the police's performance annually.
8. The government / ruling party must minimize the overly political usage of police force.
9. The various police stations must immediately receive the necessary technological & logistical support.
10. According to criminology, police must be given the right information on crime and criminal behaviour.
11. The police must be given practical guidance for their service- and prevention-focused duties.
12. A recruitment drive should be conducted to fill open positions & a shortage of female officers & other workers.
13. We can conclude that the topic has a great deal of room for additional investigation and study because legal research is an endless procedure that is constantly in progress.