

RIGHT OF ACCUSED PERSON (AN OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN INDIA)

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BEST CITATION – AKASH KONDE, RIGHT OF ACCUSED PERSON (AN OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN INDIA), *INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW (IJLR)*, 5 (11) OF 2025, PG. 96-103, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN – 2583-2344.

Abstract

*The Indian Constitution embodies the principle that it is better for several guilty individuals to go free than for a single innocent person to be wrongfully punished, emphasizing the sanctity of life and liberty. The rights of the accused were primarily confined to the trial phase, particularly in the 18th century. However, as legal systems evolved, especially in the latter half of the 20th century, many nations expanded these rights to protect individuals both before and after trials. India's legal framework, rooted in the principle of "innocent until proven guilty," ensures comprehensive safeguards for accused individuals, primarily through the Constitution. In India today, Articles 20, 21, and 22 of the Constitution guarantee various protections, ensuring that no person is deprived of life or personal liberty without due process. The legal landscape also includes the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, which provides rights such as access to legal counsel, protection from self-incrimination, and the right to a timely and fair trial. (Short Explanation) This paper provides a thorough exploration of the constitutional and legal safeguards available to the accused in India. These protections are designed to prevent arbitrary arrest, detention, and violations of personal liberty, ensuring the right to a fair trial is preserved at every stage of the judicial process. Despite the robust legal framework, challenges remain in ensuring that these rights are consistently upheld, particularly in cases of unlawful detention, delayed trials, and procedural lapses during arrests. Upholding the constitutional rights of the accused requires continued judicial vigilance and procedural reforms to ensure that due process is adhered to, protecting the balance between personal liberty and the needs of justice. This paper advocates for stronger implementation and enforcement of judicial pronouncements, such as those in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978) and *DK Basu v. State of West Bengal* (1997), which have expanded the scope of protections during arrest and detention. Further clarity in legal procedures, especially regarding pre-trial and post-trial rights, is necessary to uphold the principle of justice. The aim of this paper is to analyze the constitutional and judicial protections for accused persons in India, offering insights into how these rights can be further strengthened to ensure that justice is served without compromising personal liberty.*

Keywords: (Accused, Criminal Justice, Article 20, Article 21, Fair Trial, Legal Representation)

1. Introduction

The Indian Constitution serves as a strong protector of individual freedom, encapsulating the notion that it is preferable for multiple guilty parties to escape punishment than for even one innocent individual to suffer unjustly. This principle underscores the importance of life and personal liberty, emphasizing that the justice system must prioritize the safeguarding of these

rights above all considerations. Within the realm of criminal justice, this constitutional assurance significantly influences the treatment of those accused under the law.

Historically, the rights afforded to individuals accused of crimes were primarily confined to the trial phase, with insufficient attention given to their treatment prior to or following legal proceedings. This limitation was particularly

pronounced in the 18th century, a time characterized by minimal legal protections. However, as legal frameworks progressed, particularly in the latter part of the 20th century, numerous countries, including India, broadened these rights to encompass various phases of the criminal justice system. The principle of "innocent until proven guilty" emerged as a cornerstone of contemporary justice systems, ensuring that accused individuals receive extensive protections throughout their legal processes.

In India, the Constitution provides numerous safeguards for the accused, particularly through Articles 20, 21, and 22. These provisions guarantee essential rights, including protection against self-incrimination, the right to life and personal liberty, and safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention. Moreover, legislative measures such as the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita further ensure that accused individuals are entitled to rights such as access to legal representation and the right to a fair and timely trial.

Despite the presence of these strong constitutional and legal protections, challenges persist in their consistent application. Issues such as unlawful detentions, protracted trial durations, and procedural irregularities during arrests frequently undermine the rights of accused individuals. It is imperative for the judicial system to maintain a proactive stance in safeguarding these rights while addressing the procedural deficiencies that often lead to injustices.

This paper aims to conduct a comprehensive examination of the constitutional and legal protections available to accused persons in India, tracing the evolution of these safeguards and identifying the challenges that impede their full realization. Additionally, it advocates for procedural reforms and more stringent enforcement of judicial rulings to achieve a balance between protecting personal liberty and fulfilling the requirements of justice.

1. Constitutional Protections for Accused Persons in India

The Indian Constitution serves as a groundbreaking framework that ensures a wide array of rights and protections for individuals facing criminal charges. Central to these rights are Articles 20, 21, and 22, which constitute the foundation of the legal protections available to those accused. Comprehending these constitutional safeguards is crucial for appreciating the equilibrium between the pursuit of justice and the maintenance of individual freedom.¹²⁶

1. Article 20: Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences

Article 20 provides crucial protections to individuals accused of crimes, ensuring that:

- **No ex Post Facto Law:** This provision forbids the establishment of laws that impose penalties retroactively for actions that were not deemed offenses at the time of their commission. It safeguards individuals from facing punishment for acts that were not classified as criminal when they took place, thereby reinforcing the principle of legality.
- **No Double Jeopardy:** The provision guarantees that an individual cannot face prosecution and punishment for the same crime on multiple occasions. This safeguard protects individuals from being subjected to the unpredictability of legal actions and possible penalties repeatedly, thus serving as a defense against the misuse of governmental authority.
- **Right against Self-Incrimination:** This safeguard ensures that no individual can be forced to testify against themselves. It underscores the right of individuals to remain silent, and any confession acquired through pressure or coercion is not permissible in court. This principle is essential for upholding fair trials and maintaining the integrity of the judicial system.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ S. P. Sathe, Constitutional Law in India, 345(LexisNexis2021)

¹²⁷ V. K. Gupta, Indian Penal Code 98 (Eastern Book Company2018)

2. Article 21: Right to Life and Personal Liberty

Article 21 asserts that no individual shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law. The Supreme Court of India has interpreted this extensive provision to encompass a range of rights, which go well beyond the simple safeguarding against the loss of life or liberty. Significant elements include:

- **Right to a Fair Trial:** The entitlement to a fair trial is acknowledged as a fundamental aspect of Article 21. This right includes access to an unbiased court, sufficient legal counsel, and the chance to mount a defense. Ensuring fairness throughout the trial process is crucial for the effective operation of the justice system.
- **Right to Privacy:** The Supreme Court has interpreted Article 21 to include the right to privacy, which safeguards the rights of individuals who are accused of crimes. This right serves to protect against excessive surveillance and guarantees that personal information is not revealed without the individual's consent.
- **Right to Legal Aid:** The Constitution implicitly affirms the right to legal assistance, acknowledging that individuals facing charges may lack the financial resources to obtain legal representation. Access to legal aid is crucial for ensuring that justice is available to everyone, regardless of their socio-economic background.¹²⁸

3. Article 22: Protection against Arrest and Detention

Article 22 provides specific protections related to arrest and detention, ensuring that individuals are treated fairly and justly throughout the legal process. The key provisions include:

- **Right to be Informed of Grounds of Arrest:** An arrested person must be informed, as soon as possible, of the grounds for their arrest. This requirement ensures transparency and

allows the individual to understand the nature of the allegations against them.

- **Right to Consult Legal Counsel:** Article 22 guarantees the right of an arrested person to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of their choice. This right is crucial for ensuring that individuals can effectively navigate the legal system and protect their interests.
- **Production before Magistrate:** The law mandates that an arrested person must be produced before the nearest magistrate within 24 hours of arrest, excluding travel time. This safeguard prevents unlawful detention and ensures that the judicial system checks the powers of law enforcement.
- **Protection against Preventive Detention:** While Article 22 allows for preventive detention under certain circumstances, it stipulates that individuals detained must be informed of the grounds of detention and be provided with the earliest opportunity to make a representation against the detention. This provision is designed to prevent abuse of power by the state in cases of preventive detention.¹²⁹

3.1 Scope of Article 22: Provisions and Interpretations

1. Protections against Unjust Arrest:

- **Notification of Arrest Reasons:** Individuals who are arrested must be promptly informed of the specific reasons for their arrest.
- **Entitlement to Legal Representation:** Article 22 ensures the right to legal counsel, allowing individuals to mount an effective defense.
- **Presentation before a Magistrate:** Those who are arrested must be brought before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the time taken for travel.

- **Restriction on Prolonged Detention:** No individual may be held in custody for more than 24 hours without the approval of a magistrate.

2. Preventive Detention Measures:

Article 22 permits preventive detention, allowing authorities to detain individuals in advance to avert potential threats to public safety or

¹²⁸ A. R. Sharma, *The Right to Life and Personal Liberty* 67, (Cambridge University Press 2022)

¹²⁹ Legal Aid India, <https://legalaiddia.com/> (accessed on 11 Oct 2024)

national security. Nonetheless, it includes certain limited protections:

- **Maximum Duration of Detention:** The period of detention is capped at three months unless it is reviewed by an Advisory Board composed of High Court judges or their equivalents.
- **Right to Contest Detention:** Detainees must be informed of the reasons for their detention and given the opportunity to contest it.
- **National Security Exceptions:** In matters concerning national security, the legislature may override the recommendations of the Advisory Board.

3.2 Proposed Reforms to Restrict the Scope of Preventive Detention

1. Strengthened Judicial Oversight:

Require judicial examination of all preventive detention orders within a 15-day timeframe following detention. Grant courts the authority to oversee the enforcement of preventive detention regulations directly.

2. More Precise Definitions of Critical Terms:

Clarify definitions such as "public order" and "national security" with explicit criteria to avert potential misuse. Confine preventive detention to cases presenting an imminent and significant threat.

3. Tighter Time Constraints:

Shorten the maximum allowable period for preventive detention from three months to one month, unless extended through judicial review and approval.

4. Autonomous Advisory Bodies:

Substitute the current Advisory Boards with independent judicial panels to enhance transparency and accountability.

5. Compulsory Legal Representation:

Guarantee that all detainees receive free and competent legal assistance immediately upon their detention. Conduct regular assessments of

the quality and accessibility of legal aid services.

6. Procedural Reforms for Enhanced Transparency:

Mandate that authorities inform families and legal representatives within 24 hours of a detention. Establish digital systems to monitor preventive detention cases for timely reviews and accountability.

7. Parliamentary Oversight Mechanism:

Create a parliamentary committee tasked with the periodic review of preventive detention cases and reporting instances of misuse.

8. Public Awareness Initiatives:

Implement nationwide campaigns aimed at educating citizens about their rights under Article 22. Prioritize outreach to marginalized and vulnerable groups to ensure they understand procedural protections.

9. Technological Solutions for Accountability:

Develop digital platforms that allow detainees and their families to access case information and submit complaints. Leverage technology to ensure compliance with procedural safeguards by law enforcement agencies.

3. Legislative Framework for Preventive Detention:

Laws governing preventive detention are established under legislative authority at both the Central and State levels, allowing states to formulate laws that address specific local threats to public order.

2. Judicial Pronouncements Enhancing Rights

Judicial pronouncements in India have played a pivotal role in interpreting and expanding the rights of accused persons, reinforcing constitutional protections and ensuring justice. Here are some landmark cases that have significantly enhanced these rights:

1. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)

In this landmark judgment, the Supreme Court expanded the interpretation of Article 21,

emphasizing that the right to life and personal liberty cannot be curtailed without a just, fair, and reasonable procedure. The court held that the procedure established by law must also be just, fair, and reasonable, thereby reinforcing the principle of natural justice and ensuring that individuals are not deprived of their liberty arbitrarily.¹³⁰

2. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal (1997)

This case established comprehensive guidelines to prevent custodial violence and abuse of power by law enforcement. The Supreme Court laid down specific safeguards to be followed during arrests and detentions, including the requirement of notifying family members, maintaining a register of arrests, and ensuring the presence of legal counsel. This judgment has been instrumental in enhancing the rights of accused persons and ensuring accountability within the police system.¹³¹

3. Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar (1979)

The Supreme Court, in this case, recognized the right to a speedy trial as a fundamental right under Article 21. The court underscored the importance of timely justice, stating that delays in trial not only infringe on the rights of the accused but also undermine public faith in the judicial system. This pronouncement has been crucial in advocating for reforms to reduce trial delays.¹³²

4. Khatri v. State of Bihar (1981)

In this case, the Supreme Court reiterated the right to free legal aid for accused persons who cannot afford legal representation. The court emphasized that the state has a constitutional obligation to provide legal aid, ensuring that every individual has access to justice, regardless of their socio-economic status.¹³³

3. Challenges in the Enforcement of Rights

Despite the robust constitutional and legal framework protecting the rights of accused persons in India, several challenges hinder their effective enforcement. Here are some key issues:

1. Unlawful Detention and Custodial Violence

Instances of unlawful detention continue to be widespread, with individuals being apprehended without adequate legal justification. Furthermore, the occurrence of custodial violence and torture during interrogations frequently infringes upon the rights of the accused, thereby compromising their legal protections.¹³⁴

2. Delayed Trials

Prolonged trial processes contribute significantly to the violation of the right to a speedy trial, leading to excessive periods of detention for accused individuals. The backlog of cases in Indian courts often results in significant delays, causing undue hardship to the accused and eroding public faith in the judicial system.

3. Lack of Legal Representation

While the right to legal aid is constitutionally guaranteed, many accused individuals, particularly those from marginalized communities, struggle to access quality legal representation. This lack of support can severely impact their ability to defend themselves effectively in court.¹³⁵

4. Procedural Lapses

Police and judicial authorities sometimes fail to adhere to established legal procedures during arrests and detentions. These lapses can include not informing the accused of their rights, failing to provide timely access to legal counsel, and not producing detainees before a magistrate within the stipulated timeframe.¹³⁶

¹³⁰ Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597

¹³¹ D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1997 SC 610,"

¹³² Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1369,"

¹³³ Khatri v. State of Bihar, AIR 1981 SC 928,"

¹³⁴ Custodial Violence in India," <https://www.hrv.org/report/2021/10/19/locked-and-abused/custodial-violence-india> (accessed on 12 oct 2024)

¹³⁵ A. R. Sharma, Criminal Justice in India,125,2020

¹³⁶ R. K. Jain, Criminal Procedure Code: A Commentary 210

5. Socioeconomic Factors

Economic disparities often play a significant role in the enforcement of rights. Individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds may face barriers in accessing legal resources and support, leading to a lack of effective advocacy for their rights.¹³⁷

6. Judicial Awareness and Training

A lack of awareness and training among law enforcement officials and judicial officers regarding the rights of the accused can result in non-compliance with constitutional provisions. Continued education and training are essential to ensure that all stakeholders in the criminal justice system uphold these rights.¹³⁸

4. The Need for Procedural Reforms

To ensure that the rights of accused persons are effectively upheld in India, significant procedural reforms are necessary. Here are key areas where reform is essential:

1. Streamlining Judicial Processes

Reducing Delays: Implementing measures to expedite the judicial process, such as increasing the number of courts and judges, can help alleviate the backlog of cases and ensure timely trials. Special courts can be established for specific types of offenses to speed up proceedings.¹³⁹

2. Strengthening Legal Aid Services

Access to Representation: Enhancing the quality and accessibility of legal aid services is vital for ensuring that all accused persons, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds, have access to competent legal representation. Training for legal aid lawyers should be prioritized.¹⁴⁰

3. Enhancing Police Accountability

Adherence to Guidelines: Ensuring strict compliance with existing guidelines regarding arrests and detentions, such as those laid out in

the D.K. Basu judgment, is essential. Regular training and accountability mechanisms should be established to prevent abuse of power by law enforcement agencies.

4. Legislative Reforms

Updating Criminal Laws: Revising outdated laws and procedures to reflect contemporary legal standards and human rights norms is crucial. This includes reforming laws related to preventive detention and ensuring that they include adequate safeguards against misuse.

5. Awareness and Training Programs

Judicial and Law Enforcement Training: Ongoing training programs for judges, police officers, and legal professionals about the rights of the accused and best practices in criminal justice can foster a culture of respect for legal rights and procedural justice.

6. Use of Technology

Digital Solutions: Implementing technology in the judicial system, such as e-filing and virtual hearings, can improve efficiency and accessibility, helping to reduce delays and ensure that cases are processed in a timely manner.¹⁴¹

5. Recommendations for Strengthening Accused Rights

To ensure that the rights of accused persons in India are upheld effectively, several recommendations can be implemented. These recommendations aim to enhance legal protections, improve access to justice, and ensure accountability within the criminal justice system.

1. Comprehensive Legal Aid Reforms

- **Increase Accessibility:** Expand the network of legal aid services and ensure that they are accessible to all, particularly in rural and marginalized communities. This includes establishing mobile legal aid clinics and awareness campaigns to inform individuals about their rights.

- **Quality of Representation:** Invest in training and resources for legal aid lawyers to

¹³⁷ S. P. Sathe, Law and Poverty in India 302

¹³⁸ A. K. Puri, Training Needs of Law Enforcement Officials 88

¹³⁹ Judicial Reforms: Enhancing Access to Justice," Economic and Political Weekly, <https://www.epw.in/engage/article/judicial-reforms-enhancing-access-justice> (accessed on 13 Oct)

¹⁴⁰ Legal Aid in India: An Overview," NITI Aayog, https://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/Legal_Aid_in_India.pdf

¹⁴¹ Digital Transformation in Judicial System," The Times of India, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/digital-transformation-in-judicial-system/articleshow/79591180.cms>

ensure they can provide competent and effective representation. This could involve mentorship programs and ongoing education on emerging legal issues.¹⁴²

2. Establishment of Special Courts

- **Fast-Track Courts:** Create special fast-track courts for specific offenses, such as those related to crimes against women or economic offenses, to expedite the trial process and reduce delays.
- **Dedicated Public Prosecutors:** Assign specialized public prosecutors in these courts to ensure that cases are handled efficiently and with the requisite expertise.¹⁴³

3. Strengthening Judicial Oversight

- **Regular Monitoring:** Implement mechanisms for regular monitoring and evaluation of police practices, particularly regarding arrests and detentions. This could include independent oversight bodies to review cases of alleged misconduct or abuse.
- **Judicial Training:** Conduct regular training sessions for judges on the rights of the accused, ensuring they are well-versed in constitutional provisions and judicial precedents that protect these rights

4. Legislative Amendments

- **Review Preventive Detention Laws:** Amend laws related to preventive detention to include stronger safeguards against misuse, such as mandatory periodic reviews and the right to legal representation during detention.
- **Clear Guidelines for Police Procedures:** Enact clear legislative guidelines that define the procedures law enforcement must follow during arrests and detentions, emphasizing the rights of the accused.

5. Public Awareness Campaigns

- **Educating Citizens:** Launch nationwide campaigns to educate the public about the rights of accused persons, legal procedures, and available resources for legal aid. Increased

awareness can empower individuals to assert their rights effectively.¹⁴⁴

6. Use of Technology to Enhance Transparency

- **Digital Case Management:** Implement digital case management systems to streamline court processes and increase transparency. Online tracking of case progress can help reduce delays and improve accountability.
- **Virtual Hearings:** Expand the use of virtual hearings to facilitate access to justice, especially for individuals unable to travel due to financial or logistical constraints.

7. Strengthening Implementation of Judicial Pronouncements

- **Awareness among Law Enforcement:** Ensure that law enforcement agencies are well-informed about landmark judgments that enhance the rights of accused persons, such as *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* and *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal*.
- **Periodic Review of Compliance:** Establish mechanisms for the periodic review of compliance with these judicial pronouncements to ensure that they are effectively implemented at all levels of the justice system¹⁴⁵

6. Conclusion

The protection of the rights of the accused is essential to maintaining the integrity of India's criminal justice system. The Constitution recognizes these rights as vital safeguards that promote fairness, dignity, and justice for all individuals involved in legal proceedings. By safeguarding the rights of the accused, the justice system not only upholds the principle of "innocent until proven guilty" but also fosters public trust in the legal process, which is crucial for a democratic society.

Striking a balance between individual liberty and the pursuit of justice is both delicate and essential. While it is necessary to uphold public order and effectively combat criminal

¹⁴² Legal Aid in India: Issues and Challenges," National Legal Services Authority, <https://nalsa.gov.in/legal-aid-india-issues-and-challenges> (accessed on 13 oct 2024)

¹⁴³ Fast Track Courts in India," Ministry of Law and Justice, <http://legalaffairs.gov.in/fast-track-courts-in-india> (accessed on 13 oct 2024)

¹⁴⁴ Public Awareness Campaigns on Legal Rights," Law Commission of India, <https://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/public-awareness-campaigns-on-legal-rights> (accessed on 13 oct 2024)

¹⁴⁵ Implementing Judicial Pronouncements: A Guide," Supreme Court of India, <https://sci.gov.in/implementing-judicial-pronouncements-guide> (accessed on 14 Oct 2024)

behaviour, it is equally important to safeguard individual rights and freedoms from erosion. A justice system that emphasizes the rights of the accused acknowledges the risks of abuse and wrongful convictions, ensuring that justice is administered fairly to all, irrespective of their situation.

In achieving this balance, procedural reforms and judicial oversight are of paramount importance. By tackling existing issues and establishing strong legal protections, the criminal justice system can preserve personal liberty while fulfilling its duty to deliver justice. This dual commitment is not merely a legal requirement but a moral obligation that embodies the principles of a just and equitable society. Ultimately, reinforcing the rights of the accused enhances the overall effectiveness and credibility of the justice system, ensuring it acts as a guardian of rights and a means of justice for all citizens.

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