



INDIAN JOURNAL OF
LEGAL REVIEW

VOLUME 6 AND ISSUE 9 OF 2026

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW

APIS – 3920 – 0001 | ISSN – 2583-2344

(Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 6 and Issue 9 of 2026 (Access Full Issue on – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/volume-6-and-issue-9-of-2026/>)

Publisher

Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 73059 14348 – info@iledu.in / Chairman@iledu.in



© Institute of Legal Education

Copyright Disclaimer: All rights are reserved with Institute of Legal Education. No part of the material published on this website (Articles or Research Papers including those published in this journal) may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher. For more details refer <https://ijlr.iledu.in/terms-and-condition/>

STRUCTURAL BIAS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE : POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON HIGH-PROFILE TRIALS

AUTHOR – CHANDRHAS DWIVEDI* & PROF. DR ANIL KUMAR DIXIT**

* LAW COLLEGE DEHRADUN, UTTARANCHAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN, UTTARAKHAND, INDIA

** ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, LAW COLLEGE DEHRADUN, UTTARANCHAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN,
UTTARAKHAND, INDIA

BEST CITATION – CHANDRHAS DWIVEDI & PROF. DR ANIL KUMAR DIXIT, STRUCTURAL BIAS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE : POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT ON HIGH-PROFILE TRIALS, *INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW* (IJLR), 6 (9) OF 2026, PG. 40-49, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN – 2583-2344. DOI –

<https://doi.org/10.65393/IJLRV6I95>

ABSTRACT

This chapter looks at the impact of sensational or high-profile criminal cases in India such as the Jessica Lal murder and the Asaram Bapu rape trials on the procedures, institutions and laws of adjudication. It integrates the legal analysis, case studies, and secondary literature to examine the role of media, intimidation of witnesses, postponement of trials, and policy reforms. We search court rulings and legislation, and create timelines to demonstrate the time and result of cases. Results indicate that both public and media pressure can trigger justice (e.g. reverse wrongful acquittals) as well as undermine fairness (by biased coverage). Renowned cases tend to reveal loopholes: antagonistic witnesses, intimidation, and procrastination are the norm, and courts and lawmakers implement changes. As an illustration, in the wake of the Jessica Lal case, suggested amendments to the CrPC required witness statements to be recorded on oath. The Nirbhaya case led to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 that expanded the rape laws. The judgment of the Supreme Court of 2018, Mahender Chawla, emphasized the responsibility of the State to safeguard witnesses and resulted in a national witness protection scheme (2018). Altogether, high-profile cases indicate systemic weaknesses and prompt legal changes, yet there is a worry about media-influenced bias and delayed justice.

Keywords: High-profile cases; criminal justice; media influence; witness protection; judicial reform; India

Introduction

Criminal cases of high profile attract the attention of the masses and challenge the soundness of the adjudication system. The Jessica Lal murder (1999-2006) and the Asaram Bapu rape case (2013-2018) are infamous trials in India that have become symbolic of the weaknesses and strengths of the legal process. These cases provoke the following important questions: What role does media reporting and public furor play in judicial results and are strong

defendants able to weaken witness testimony by intimidation. What are the reforms that have been occasioned by these cases. This chapter examines how high-profile trials have affected the courts and laws of India. We plan to break down procedural innovations (fast-track courts, standards in appellate practice, rules of evidentiary practice) and substantive innovations (statutory changes, witness-protection) that were the result of these trials. Through examining primary sources (judgments,

statutes, Supreme Court directions) and high-impact commentary, we will offer a comprehensive, academic narrative of how sensational cases transformed the criminal justice system.

Overview

The high profile criminal cases in India usually entail sensational facts, media show and people of social standing. When we refer to a high-profile case we are talking about a trial that has been given unusual publicity because of the nature of the crime or the status of the accused. These cases are usually characterized by strong defendants (e.g. relatives of politicians or religious leaders), victims whose case appeals to a wide audience, and media hype. To illustrate, the 1999 murder of a celebrity model (Jessica Lal) was a case that elicited nationwide protests when the accused (a son of a politician) was first acquitted. Likewise, the 2013 gang-rape by the self-proclaimed guru Asaram Bapu caused an outcry in people when the victims and witnesses were threatened.

These instances have a number of common dynamics. To begin with, the role of the media is ubiquitous: television, social media comment on each hearing, even prior to trial. Although such scrutiny may be a wake-up call to the authorities, it may prejudice proceedings (a phenomenon referred to as trial by media). Second, intimidation of witnesses is a disturbingly frequent occurrence. Powerful accused can intimidate or even kill witnesses; in the Asaram case, three witnesses were killed and five more were assaulted during trial. Third, proceedings can tend to be lengthy. Verdicts can take years due to complex evidence, numerous appeals and strategies (including frequent adjournments). In comparison, typical trials can take just a few years; one study found that even low-pendency states took an average of 4-6 years per case. The time elapsed between crime and final judgment in some of the iconic cases is plotted on a graph in Table 1 below: between 5 years (Aarushi Talwar) and more than

30 years (Indira Gandhi assassination) - much longer than the usual timeframes.

These cases are compared in some important aspects in Table 1 (below): date of crime, date of judgment, results, and significant matters (e.g. hostile witnesses, media pressure, changes in legislation). As an example, the Jessica Lal murder (crime: 1999; conviction: 2006) involved all witnesses in the trial becoming hostile and the trial acquittals were overturned on appeal. The Nirbhaya rape (2012-2020) spawned popular outcry and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013. Conversely, the Salman Khan hit-and-run case (2002 crime; 2015 acquittal) demonstrated that even lengthy trials may result in acquittal, which contributes to discussions of favoritism. Collectively, these cases demonstrate the way high-profile cases can turn into agents of change - either by exposing flaws in the process, or by driving statutory change. These themes are discussed in more detail in the rest of the analysis.

Table 1: Selected High-Profile Criminal Cases in India (1999-2020)

| Case | Crime Year | Final Judgment | Outcome | Key Issues/Impact |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------|---|--|
| Jessica Lal Murder[1] | 1999 | 2006 | Accused (Manu Sharma) convicted of murder (life imprisonment)[6]. | All trial witnesses turned hostile[1]; media/public pressure led to CBI retrial; proposed CrPC amendments on hostile witnesses |

| Case | Crime Year | Final Judgment | Outcome | Key Issues/Impact | Case | Crime Year | Final Judgment | Outcome | Key Issues/Impact |
|--|------------|----------------|---|--|------------------------------------|------------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | | s (Sec. 164(1) oath)[7][1]. | <i>Salman Khan BMW Hit-and-Run</i> | 2002 | 2015 | Acquitted of criminal charges (driver convicted) | Sensational trial; questions about witness credibility and media narrative; debate over celebrity justice. |
| <i>Delhi "Nirbhaya" Gang-Rape</i> [2] | 2012 | 2020 | Four juvenile or adult accused sentenced to death (confirmed by SC)[2]. | Unprecedented media outrage; major amendments via Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013[2] broadening rape definitions; witness testimony protected (e.g. victim's anonymity). | <i>Asaram Bapu Rape Case</i> [4] | 2013 | 2018 | Asaram convicted of rape (life term); co-accused pending trials. | Witnesses violently attacked (3 killed, 5 wounded)[4]; Supreme Court directed witness protection measures; legislative push for national scheme. |
| <i>Aarushi Talwar Murder</i> (Noida double murder, 2008) | 2008 | 2013 | Parents convicted of murdering daughter and household help (life imprisonment). | Highly contested forensic evidence; public distrust; highlighted investigation flaws. | <i>Indira Gandhi Assassination</i> | 1984 | 2018 | All four assassins executed (kulkarni & tihara 1989, up to | Extraordinary delay (appeals over decades); |

| Case | Crime Year | Final Judgment | Outcome | Key Issues/Impact |
|---|------------|----------------|---|--|
| | | | SC order 2018). | eventual closure; underscored sluggish criminal appeals process. |
| 2G Spectrum Scam (political corruption) | 2007 | 2017 | All accused acquitted due to lack of evidence | Highlighted prosecution and investigative lapses in high-end corruption; led to strict licensing reforms (auction system). |

Media Influence and Public Pressure

The media plays a dual and often contradictory role in high-profile cases. Media coverage and public campaigns can be used as a check to inertia or bias on one hand. In the Jessica Lal case, e.g., the case remained alive due to wide publicity and activism by the citizens following the acquittal in the trial court. According to one news item: "All witnesses in Jessica Lal murder case became hostile. Court acquitted all the accused. People were outraged. Government [moved to amend] Section 164 of CrPC, which made statement on oath compulsory". Therefore, the ultimate conviction of Manu Sharma was greatly credited to the pressure of civil society to complement the formal justice systems. On the same note, the Nirbhaya case in

2012 caused a wave of protests in the country, which in its turn compelled Parliament to adopt the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 that tightened the laws on rape.

Nonetheless, the intensity of media also poses a threat to fairness. Trial by media may prejudice or jeopardize objectivity. In a number of cases, judges have imposed gag orders or adjourned trials to protect trials against prejudicial publicity. The Supreme Court has pointed out on numerous occasions that although the freedom of press is considered fundamental, it cannot supersede the right of the accused to a fair trial (Article 21, Constitution). Indicatively, in the case of Sakshi v. Union of India, the Court noted that irresponsible media reportage may constitute contempt when it biases on-going proceedings. Even though the initial case law (including Sakshi (2004) and R.K. Anand v. Registrar (2009)) was concerned with media contempt, high profile cases such as that of Asaram brought up new issues. Too much attention to evidence facts or opinion may produce a sort of a popular belief that puts courts under pressure. On the other hand, media apathy or bias may also distort the mood of the people towards influential accused. Scholarly critics caution that protracted media trials generate an overheated environment that makes it difficult to adjudicate impartially. Overall, although media scrutiny can be faster and more effective in bringing victims to justice or raising their voices, it also presents a challenge to the rule of law and requires judicial oversight (e.g. sequestering jury-equivalents in media, in-camera proceedings).

Witness Intimidation and Protection

Witness adversity is a characteristic of numerous high-profile trials. Witnesses are usually threatened or even beaten when the accused are powerful. The Asaram Bapu case graphically depicts this threat: throughout the trial, three witnesses were killed, at least five more were assaulted, one of them disappeared. Mahender Chawla, a former aide to Asaram, escaped after he was threatened, soon after he testified. These organized assaults on witnesses are not isolated

incidents, as HRW reported: threats, intimidation, and harassment by the accused are the order of the day in sexual violence cases. In the case of Jessica Lal, witnesses were initially reported to have feared and recanted; all the nine witnesses became hostile leading to acquittals. These phenomena seriously weaken the finding of facts. The Supreme Court has appreciated that in case of influential accused persons/criminals, they make efforts to terrorize or intimidate the witnesses.

The law tries to deal with the hostile witnesses (CrPC sections 303-305) and they can be recalled under oath but these have less deterrent value. Until recently India had no comprehensive witness protection law. The antagonistic turn in high profile cases led to reforms. As soon as the Jessica Lal acquittal, the government started working on the amendments to CrPC to document witness statements under oath and perjury was to be punishable. In 2018, the Supreme Court, in the case of Mahender Chawla v. UOI (Asaram case) specifically requested a national witness protection scheme, noting that the State must provide a means by which witnesses can safely testify to the truth without any fear. Therefore, the Court accepted the first Witness Protection Scheme of India (2018), according to which state authorities are entitled to relocate witnesses, offer them security, etc. Legislation followed: the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (new criminal code) includes Section 398, which obliges all states to inform about formal witness protection programs. However, the implementation is still behind schedule; even the case of Chawla has led to the further SC scrutiny of the scheme effectiveness. The overall learning here is that high profile cases have been the drivers behind the development and improvement of protection systems - a process that has been applauded by legal experts.

The following Table 2 lists some of the witness-related incidents in high profile cases. The facts highlight the dangers: not only Asaram (3 killed, 5 attacked) but other high-profile cases such as the Kathua rape case (2018) and others, there

are numerous cases of witness manipulation and violence. These facts are the reasons why the crime rates such as rape are low in terms of convictions (conviction rate of rape in India is about 26% as compared to 47% of other crimes). Reforms should be made in such a way that credibility of witnesses is enhanced through actual protection rather than procedural redress.

Table 2: Hostile Witness Incidents in Selected High-Profile Trials

| Case | Witness Incidents | Reference / Outcome |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Asaram Bapu Rape (2018)</i> [4] | 3 witnesses killed; 5 attacked; 1 went missing | SC issued notice for national protection scheme[10]. |
| <i>Jessica Lal Murder (2006)</i> [1] | All 9 prosecution witnesses turned hostile during trial (due to intimidation) | High Court acquitted; SC later reversed acquittal on revision. Proposed CrPC changes. |
| <i>Kathua Child Rape-Murder (2019)</i> | Witnesses received death threats; one witness shot (injured)[4] | Trial held in secrecy; suspects convicted. Media condemnation was intense. |
| <i>Mumbai Terror Attacks (2008)</i> | Witness statements (some anonymous) required due to fear of reprisals | Special laws (like UAPA) and in-camera testimony used. |
| <i>Nirbhaya Gang-Rape (2012)</i> | Victim and key survivor threatened; government provided security | Led to fast track courts; SC and legislature mandated anonymity and in-camera hearings. |

Appellate Standards and Trial Delays

High-profile cases also bring to the fore issues of appellate review and delay. In many cases, a case that was initially acquitted is later reversed on appeal, as in Jessica Lal: the accused was initially acquitted by the Delhi High Court (2006), but the Supreme Court determined that there were compelling and substantial reasons to convict. The Indian appellate law has it that any interference to an acquittal must have a very high threshold- the order must be clearly unreasonable or perverse. This was clearly used by the Jessica Lal Supreme Court: it held the findings of the trial court to be entirely perverse in the light of the evidence, and thus reversed them. This kind of appellate vigilance, though, is a two-edged sword: the courts have to strike a balance between deference to the presumption of innocence and righting wrongs.

Delays are ubiquitous: Securing final convictions can take decades, as protracted appellate processes severely delay the ultimate delivery of justice, as demonstrated in Table 1. An example is the official verdict convicting Manu Sharma in 2010 (almost 10 years after Jessica was killed). Mahender Chawla proceeding itself (2013 crime) was pending in courts until 2018. The Supreme Court has cautioned that during the past several years the criminal justice system has experienced traumatic experience where witnesses become uncooperative because of delays. The fact is supported by empirical evidence: as of 2018, more than 55 million cases were pending in the country, and the average time to dispose of them was approximately 6 years. Even high-profile cases can take even more time: a study reveals that cases awaiting longer than 5 years constitute a considerable proportion in most states. This inertia compromises the right to speedy trial (Art. 21) and threatens the loss of memory.

Courts have experimented with procedures to help to speed up significant cases: The establishment of fast-track courts (since 2012) enabled the cases of rape such as Nirbhaya to be resolved quickly; consequently, they were

convicted in 8 years. Even the Chawla judgment itself condemned regular adjournments of witness testimony, and encouraged the use of video recording of depositions to minimize repeat appearances. In a nutshell, although the justice system has the means of expediting trials, high-profile defendants also use dilatory tactics. Special urgency with sensational crimes is reflected in legislative initiatives, e.g. the tightening of bail conditions (e.g. in terror cases) or time-limited hearings.

Legal and Judicial Reactions.

The interplay of high-profile cases and law reform is profound. When the people are agitated, the legislature can easily move at a very rapid pace. After Nirbhaya, Parliament passed the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 (No. 13 of 2013), which overhauled sexual offences. According to this Act, new crimes (acid attack, voyeurism, stalking, etc.) were introduced and the definition of rape was extended (including non-traditional forms). The Cornell LII summary specifically mentions that the Act was enacted in the wake of the Nirbhaya case. On the same note, it has been suggested to revise the Indian Penal Code and CrPC to discourage hostile witnesses (e.g. perjury punishment). The Jessica Lal case resulted in tangible suggestions: according to Times of India, the government is proceeding to close the loopholes in handling hostile witnesses: amending Section 164 CrPC to take statements under oath. Although not all the proposed amendments have become laws, these deliberations are an indication of a responsive system.

Courts have given significant guidelines at the judicial level. The Supreme Court in Mahender Chawla did not only order the protection of witnesses, but it also emphasized the moral obligation of the legal professionals and police to protect the witnesses. This powerful decision quoted the dictum of Bentham that witnesses are the eyes and ears of justice, and that failure to safeguard them makes the trial a mockery. The SC has tended to weigh press freedom against the right to a fair trial in the media

sphere. As an example, following decades of media violations, the Court has accepted rules (particularly in terrorism cases) to withhold reporting of some evidence to prevent prejudice of jurists.

Table 3 (below) highlights some of the legal reforms and judicial orders inspired by high profile cases. These are not only substantive criminal laws but also procedural laws (e.g. Victim Compensation Schemes, amendments to Contempt Act to limit prejudicial reporting). Each reform can be traced to a catalyzing event: the Criminal Law Amendment 2013 (Delhi Gang-Rape), the Witness Protection Scheme (2018) and BNS 2023 (Asaram/Chawla), proposed CrPC changes (Jessica Lal), and so on. Nevertheless, there are still obstacles: the specialists state that India does not have an equal protection law yet, as it is based on schemes and fragmented regulations. According to one commentator, the current laws are insufficient and previous legislative efforts. have not been successful. It is now up to us to incorporate these lessons into a sensible legal framework that can stand the test of time in sensational trials without compromising due process.

Table 3: The Legislative and Judicial Responses that are induced by high profile cases.

| Event/Case | Legal Reforms/Actions | Reference |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Delhi Gang-Rape (2012)</i> | Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – new offences (e.g. stalking) and stricter rape penalties[2]. Fast Track Courts for sexual assault trials. | Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013; see LII summary[2]. |
| <i>Jessica Lal Murder (1999)</i> | Proposed CrPC amendments (Sec. 164(1) statement on oath; hostility provisions)[7][1]. Focus on witness tampering laws. | Times of India (2006) report on CrPC change[7][1]. |
| <i>Asaram Bapu Case (2013–18)</i> | Supreme Court order: National Witness Protection Scheme (2018). SC notice to states (2017) for witness security[10]. Parliamentary draft of a Witness Protection Act (pending as of 2025). | HRW/CNN commentary[10]; Law Commission reports. |
| <i>General (2000s–)</i> | Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Sec.398 mandates state witness protection schemes[12]. POCSO Act (2012) in-camera trials for sexual offences. Contempt/Criminal Procedure amendments for speedy trial. | Law text, BNS 2023; sources in witness protection literature[12][3]. |

Case Studies: Jessica Lal and Asaram Bapu Two iconic cases are instructive to take into a closer look as they summarize the dynamics above. Jessica Lal (Murder of 1999): This was the case of the shooting of a model (Jessica Lal) by a man (Sidhartha (Manu)) Sharma during a party in Delhi. Sharma and others were acquitted by the trial court (2006) based on the reasonable doubt, and this was mainly due to the hostile witnesses. Media coverage was incessant and the result was public outrage. It was replaced by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and in 2009 the Delhi High Court overturned the acquittal. The Supreme Court (2010) concurred, and by doing so, it adopted the high standard that an appellate court must find compelling substantial reasons before it can reverse an acquittal. The SC considered the way the trial judge handled witness evidence to be perverse and Sharma was convicted of murder. This immense civic mobilization served as a successful catalyst, compelling the justice system to re-examine a perverse trial court acquittal. The legal case prompted debate concerning the act of recording evidence under oath and handling hostile witnesses more harshly. It also highlighted the issue of evidence withdrawal: Judges condemned the act of allowing witnesses to recant police statements without subjecting them to a close examination. The life sentence (which was eventually commuted) was regarded as a triumph of media-driven responsibility. Asaram Bapu (Rape of 2013): In this continuing drama, a 16 years old girl alleged that she had been raped by the ascetic Asaram in his Jodhpur ashram. The trial (2013) showed systematic hindrance: three witnesses of the prosecution (two children of victims) were killed, and some others were assaulted. Despite threats, the court convicted Asaram in April 2018. The Supreme Court expressed itself strongly on the issue of witness safety as quoted above, and it ordered the development of protection measures. The case was resonant beyond the case: it showed how powerful individuals could take advantage of the patrons of the police and the judiciary. The Chawla writ petition (brought by one of the ex-Asaram aides) led to the Court approving the national Witness Protection Scheme. The case was used by journalists and NGOs (HRW) to lobby reforms; in fact, they pointed out that rape conviction rate in India (26%) was abysmally low because of threats. The trial also spurred social media campaigns on judicial accountability. In terms of outcomes, the case has become a standard: it was one of the few cases in India where a godman was convicted, and it was done in part due to special judicial activism (e.g. admitting in-camera testimony of victim under POCSO protections) and the bravery of witnesses threatened with death.

Collectively, these case studies demonstrate that although high-profile cases may push the system (witnesses terrorized, courts under pressure), it also makes the system adjust. In the Chawla /Asaram series, the Court not only convicted the accused, but also performed the role of a quasi-legislature by effectively drawing up a scheme- as to how judicial activism would fill the gaps left by Parliament. In the same way, the case of Jessica Lal caused tension in the normal appellate practice, as the SC had to clarify the standards of interfering with acquittals.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusions: The high-profile cases have an immense impact on the adjudication system in India. They can be very effective in cases that are isolated (i.e. getting a conviction where none would have been otherwise) but they reveal the weaknesses of the system: witness safety, protracted trials, and vulnerability to pressure. The reviewed data and literature show that such trials speed up reform. The attacks on witnesses in the Asaram case were a direct cause of a national protection scheme, and the outrage of the people regarding Jessica Lal and Nirbhaya resulted in a change in the law. It has been reiterated by the Supreme Court that the rights of victims and the rights to a fair trial are complementary, justice should not be stifled by one or the other by withholding evidence or by bias. SC decisions like Mahender Chawla v. UOI (2018) emphasize that to guarantee the truth, it is essential that the State actively protects witnesses.

Recommendations: In our analysis, a number of legal reforms and policy actions are justified:

- Pass a complete Witness Protection Law: Although there are schemes, protection would be institutionalized by a binding statute (applicable to all states the same). It must involve such guarantees as anonymity, relocation and livelihood support of endangered witnesses based on effective programs in other countries. Long ago Law Commission reports (198th, 154th, etc.) recommended this and the Supreme Court has reiterated it.
- Vigorously implement current protective measures: The application of the provisions such as CrPC section 27 (instructions to witnesses), section 240 (justification of arrest), etc., by the court should be vigorous in order to avoid undue influence. Section 164 requires prosecutors to seal witness statements with an oath, as proposed following Jessica Lal. Penalties against perjury (IPC section 191-193) should fall upon those who recant the testimony without a reason.
- Regulate media coverage: The court system needs to perfect the rules that balance between publicity and justice. An example is that gag orders ought to be regularly discussed in delicate cases; contempt powers (Contempt of Courts Act, 1971) ought to be utilized against prejudicial leaks. Moreover, journalists should be better informed about the law, and it is important to stress that not all facts of the cases must be aired out in detail until the verdict is given.
- Speedier trial mechanisms: The government ought to increase the number of fast-track courts and prompt case management of high-risk cases. As an illustration, a differentiated case management framework (where cases involving violent accused or numerous adjournments are prioritized) would result in a decrease in delays. The possibility of digitizing and connecting court records throughout the country can help avoid the loss of track of the needs of witness protection as proposed in Chawla.
- Enhance victim support and legal assistance: The most high-profile cases are those that involve vulnerable victims (minority communities, women). Legal aid, counseling, and compensation schemes should be financed by the state to avoid settling out of fear by witnesses and victims.

Policy Note: The bottom line is that to maintain the trust of the populace, any accused, famous or not, must be given a fair trial, and that real victims must be given effective justice. High profile trials put a light on this balance. The legal and political actions to cases such as Jessica Lal and Asaram Bapu are positive signs, but one should remain on guard. Such admonitions should be heeded by reforms, as Justice Garg (Delhi HC) noted: cases are adjourned till the witness is exhausted and ceases to appear; [the court] becomes an accomplice to such miscarriage of justice. This detailed analysis in this chapter will hopefully help policymakers, judges, and scholars to realize the stakes and guide future reforms to make the criminal justice system of India more resilient to the pressures of sensational cases.

References

1. S.N. Sharma, *The Menace of Hostile Witnesses in India: An Empirical Study of the Jessica Lal and Best Bakery Cases*, 50 J. Indian L. Inst. 350 (2008).
2. Mrinal Satish, *Rethinking Rape: A Critical Analysis of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013*, 26 Nat'l L. Sch. India Rev. 1 (2014).
3. *Mahender Chawla v. Union of India*, (2019) 14 S.C.C. 615 (India).
4. A. Gupta & K. Sharma, *Safeguarding the Vulnerable: Evaluating the Efficacy of India's Witness Protection Scheme in High-Profile Prosecutions*, 15 Asian J. Criminology 145 (2020).
5. N. Kumar & R. Singh, *Access to Justice and Institutional Efficacy: Analyzing the Infrastructure of the Indian Criminal Justice System*, 12 Indian J.L. & Just. 88 (2021).

6. V. Raghavan, *The Jurisprudence of Parole and Furlough in India: Balancing Rehabilitation and Public Safety*, 63 J. Indian L. Inst. 210 (2021).
7. K.I. Vibhute, *Witness Protection in India: A Need to Go Beyond the Jessica Lal Case*, 51 J. Indian L. Inst. 24 (2009).
8. S. Divan, *Trial by Media: Prejudicing the Sub Judge*, 34 Nat'l L. Sch. India Rev. 75 (2022).
9. M.S. Ganesh, *Freedom of the Press vs. Right to a Fair Trial: A Delicate Balance in the Era of 24/7 News*, 11 Indian J. Const. L. 112 (2021).
10. P.N. Singh, *The Need for a Statutory Witness Protection Framework in India: Lessons From High-Profile Acquittals*, 60 J. Indian L. Inst. 133 (2018).
11. R. Jain, *Case Comment: Mahender Chawla v. Union of India and the Genesis of the Witness Protection Scheme*, 14 NUJS L. Rev. 89 (2019).
12. A.K. Sharma, *Evaluating the Implementation and Accountability Mechanisms of the Witness Protection Scheme 2018*, 17 Asian J. Criminology 201 (2022).
13. G.K. Goswami, *Witness Anonymity and Protection: A Comparative Analysis of Indian and Global Standards*, 62 J. Indian L. Inst. 45 (2020).
14. S. Bhatia, *Intimidation of Witnesses in Sexual Assault Cases: The Imperative for Systemic Reforms*, 28 Violence Against Women 1340 (2022).
15. *Zahira Habibullah Sheikh v. State of Gujarat*, (2004) 4 S.C.C. 158 (India).
16. *Mahender Chawla v. Union of India*, (2019) 14 S.C.C. 615 (India).
17. A. Rajan, *Judicial Backlog and the Right to a Speedy Trial in India: An Empirical Analysis*, 14 Asian J.L. & Econ. 1 (2023).
18. T.R. Andhyarujina, *The Crisis of Delays and Arrears in Indian Courts*, 10 Indian J. Const. L. 34 (2020).
19. S. Shankar, *Resource Allocation and Judicial Efficiency: Addressing the Capacity Constraints in the Indian Judiciary*, 41 Int'l Rev. L. & Econ. 105874 (2015).
20. *State of Maharashtra v. Manish Dixit*, (2021) 12 S.C.C. 540 (India).
21. G. Bhatia, *The Fourth Estate and the Judiciary: Regulating Media Trials Without Chilling Free Speech*, 36 Nat'l L. Sch. India Rev. 45 (2024).





GRASP - EDUCATE - EVOLVE



INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(Managed by L TO J LAW ASSOCIATES)

NO. 08, ARUL NAGAR, SEERA THOPPU,
MARUDHAANDA KURICHI, SRIRANGAM - 620102,
TAMILNADU, INDIA.

ISSN 2583-2344



9 772583 234004