

POLICE ATROCITIES AND HUMANITARIAN LAW IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Admire the dignity of man, although protection of the existence and freedom of a man or woman is the main rule of the Indian Charter and global human rights treaties to ensure that the substantive and procedural laws of India are consistent with the primary laws. Pressure to respect human rights in the administration of criminal justice. The police are the first company in criminal justice to ensure that the warrants are followed and the human rights of the accused are protected, but the development of prison crimes, which occur exceptionally in four American states, can cause deep concern. Interrogation in criminal investigations, such cases have reached alarming proportions, resulting in torture, ill-treatment, injuries, blackmail, sexual abuse and imprisonment. Compared to other crimes, maintenance crimes are particularly serious and heinous because they carry a prison sentence for defrauding a defenseless citizen such as an official. Prison crimes violate the law, human dignity and human rights.

KEYWORD: Custody, Violence, Sexual Exploitation.

INTRODUCTION

The vigilant violence against companies, especially the police, with the support of the regulation led to an evaluation of good and wrong in all sections of society and created a public protest against the law, human dignity and human rights. Prison violence cannot be a police professional (especially the police) work. This is largely because such violence against helpless victims (persons in custody) is anathema to claims of human dignity. All the other incredible offense is the usually rude, impolite, inhumane and unhelpful behavior of police officers with the general public. Albert J. Reiss rightly argued that police practices that humiliate residents, limit their freedom, cause anger and harassment, use offensive language, derogatory epithets and malicious mocking humor, and are "unnecessary" and "inappropriate" for police action in any civilized society. , there is no criminal penalty for such practices. On the contrary, they condemn and resent every group of people who agree with the rule of law.

TORTURE-A MANIFESTATION OF CUSTODIAL VIOLENCE

The exercise of torture has been a quaint essential part of criminal regulation at some point of the sector. Even the Anglo Saxon regulation turned in to now not spare of this evil. Torture is a global. The United States is an exception. It has increased considerably. With Amnesty worldwide, it has become a social cancer. Torture comes from the Latin term "Tortus" which means to turn. The Greek extension means to determine whether something is real or genuine. Legally, however, it means causing excessive physical pain, either as a punishment or to go to court. Torture silences people. It destroys them physically and psychologically. It hurts them in their bodies and in their souls. Palpable that it might not get better. Torture is a pain that grips your chest, bloodless as ice and heavy as stone, paralyzing as sleep; and dark because of the abyss. Torture is despair and fear and anger, it is a long desire to kill and destroy.

THAT MEANS AND DEFINITION OF 'POLICE', 'TORTURE' AND 'THIRD DIPLOMA'

If the terms "police" and "torture" are not properly understood, a meaningful dialogue about imprisonment can occur. At the dawn of civilization, the police usually existed in one form or another and were usually involved in maintaining the general order and peace of society. However, the word "police" is derived from the Latin phrase "Politia" or its Greek equivalent, which refers to the government of a country. In addition, it means "a system of administration or regulation, despite the fact that in modern parlance miles are generally used to indicate prepared cadres of civil officials." in the area whose responsibilities are the protection of the desirable order, the prevention and detection of crimes and the fulfillment of instructions arising from the law. In ancient India, one of the titles of the superintendent of police was changed to Nagarpaor, protector of the metropolis. Creatures and property make people obey the law, investigate and solve crimes, and arrest people who have committed crimes.

USE OF TORTURE IN POLICE CUSTODY

Has Charles Frankl's well-documented approach close to the "0.33 diploma" studied police interrogation techniques and indexed an astonishingly wide variety of situations and cases, so it is necessary to say that the abuse of police electricity is no longer necessary. some policemen who work in almost every part of the arena when you think of those memorable times. In the first image of a policeman, they are 1/3 of a diplomat as a suspect in a 2nd dynasty tomb in Bani Hassan, Egypt (c. 2000 BC), forming one policeman through a man with a stick, although the other three. wait his legs and arms and a fifth police officer appear. of the control of the procedure. I repeat, Greek law allowed authorities investigating a crime to torture slaves. In addition, the Roman rules stated that slaves and citizens could be amazed under torture. The countries that accompanied the Roman instrument allowed the courts to leave the possibility of torture to suspects. Custodial violence, which is used by the police at some point in the investigation of a crime, is more common after they try to intervene in the investigation of the crime was subject to murder, robbed a financial institution, or participated in smuggling. Investigating a suspect can require detailed and sometimes lengthy questioning.

FORMS AND METHODS OF TORTURE THROUGH POLICE

Police brutality can be physical torture and injury, physical torture without injury, mental torture, mental torture, etc. The most primitive form of torture involves brutal violence using something that benefits the officer causing the torture. Later developments in torture methods changed enough to arrive at a more modern method that left less physical evidence of a confession or possible crime. Some of these techniques are: instead of an electrode for electric shock, the currents are hot clothes in too large a place, leaving no marks on the body, instead of a shock, suffer a strong shaking, the helmet is violent, and the violence within the helmet can hit the head and the helmet. Designed to reduce body truths other strategies used by the British in Norlhemire are postural abuse, hooding, sleep deprivation and loud noises. Other countries, namely Spain and South Africa, use various forms of suffocation. These include masks or a piece of rubber (with an inner tube). It can knock a person unconscious again, kill them and leave no physical evidence.

ELEMENTS LIABLE FOR THE USE OF TORTURE BY WAY OF POLICE

Repeated exposure and fierce criticism of Indian0 police brutality and the 1/3 degree methodology made the stigma public. There can be a lot of suspicion and hatred against the police, which has become one of the most important features of the Indian police force today. With the help of Indian police follow:-

SOCIAL ELEMENTS

We in the United States know the premise "eye on the clock and teeth on the teeth". That is why society implicitly expects and accepts the use of violence against suspects to "face the truth". The complainants themselves, especially in property crimes, call on the police to use pressure or violence to "destroy" the suspect. As a result, the general public in this society moved away from oppressing other people, the police chief, because that was the moral guide for their illegal actions. The press often reports beating and stoning about how difficult it is for this Indian country to destroy the society of alleged thieves, child lifters. That is why it encourages them to use torturous and barbaric methods in this situation.

MENTAL ELEMENTS

Memories of police brutality, with all the crazy details, are widely shared by many audiences, such as those involved in international action. Although different memories may be the result of fertile creativity, the reality that most believe to be true about them has remained, so that "internal suspicions" are collected with the help of the police and nervous about his physical protection. Any use of pressure, or the risk of using full pressure, and he is ready to "clean". Because of this fear psychosis, petty criminals admit their involvement in horrific psychological crimes. please use the 0.33 degree approach to get a confession, but the psychological factor is that interrogating a suspect is a laborious and difficult process that requires persistence, who has not received special training in human behavior during training and under cover. Giving legal hurdles to the accused within the prescribed time limits with severe addiction, which grows as an overload on the shoulders of the investigating officer, is emphasized with psychological pressure and the problem solving of difficulties is done in a way that cannot be justified to prosecute according to the regulations.

LOSS OF WONDERFUL RE INFORCEMENT

Although there is a system of rewards and punishments, it is not completely based on the characteristics of the work, because the awarding of rewards is based on a fixed number of cases, so performance pay becomes the standard of rewards and punishments. When the rewards are in the form of a promotion, it gives a psychological boost to new potential officer's paintings to reach cases by any means, whether it is legitimate or not through the law or network. Such a terrific confirmation of execution provides a recommendation for the implementation of similar compensation strategies. On the contrary, if even the first-class procedure does not lead to consequences and also the punishment and application of diligence frustrates the investigating officer and that rude behavior makes him behave just like the criminal to reach the situations is far away. , then it is said that the theory of positive reinforcement must be accepted. for reward and punishment to create the right psycho-effect on the stakeholders in the research enterprise and to avoid methods of torture.

EXCESSIVE PAINTINGS-LOAD AND ABSENCE OF BASIC FACILITIES

I repeat that they are conducting a review with the help of the People's Productivity Council, which is known for requiring police to work almost 16 hours in the afternoon without weekly leisure and business centers in many police stations. The salary package can be much less. These elements make them angry and alienated. It is a fairly universal truth that when the police is freed from unnecessary external tension and allowed to paintings according to the regulations and own sense of good and evil, the most convenient redundant officers are no longer, but the majority is also reduced number, ready to improve regulation and order the state of affairs, and in addition to guarantee human rights. Through the National Police Commission (1977-1982), it was emphasized that the police can work most effectively when they are protected mainly against external pressure and harassment. The political leaders of the humanitarian

police are naturally in the eyes of the leaders of the center and the ministers of interior affairs. The fact is that political gain is at the top and the philanthropic face of the police no longer finds territory even with a 2d or .33. a comparable view is that of the then Delhi Police Commissioner, Ved Marwah, who argued that in recent times, the police is increasingly becoming a plaything in the hands of political masters who use it to achieve their own political distinction. The opinions of many police chiefs and redundant civil servants are no different from the problem of external pressure on the police.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that the Indian police force, which had to grow proportionately, has now failed to keep up with the increase in crime. In addition, the state uses the police in exceptional tasks that were mainly not the skills of the police, such as flood relief, fire safety work and other related topics. Thus, the limited number of police forces and most of the skills requested from them affect the investigative agency under pressure syndrome. Under the conditions of their stress syndrome, police personnel are asked to carry out investigative an activity, which was supposed to be their exceptional role. Therefore, due to physical fatigue and mental pressure, police officers use a shortcut (torture) to extract a confession from the suspect/accused throughout the investigation. This use of more than one investigating officer further eliminates specialization and forces him to resort to illegal investigative strategies. Look at the well-known shows mentioned above that prison crimes have a long history. Archives of prison crimes were records of humanity. In historical writings and research, we find references where suspects and accused were inhumanely treated by the police. Throughout history, the kingdom was seen as the source of justice, and one of its functions was to curb violence and punish criminals.

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