

Custodial Violence and Human Rights of Prisoners in India

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Abstract—Custodial violence is virtually a worldwide phenomenon inflicted upon individuals regardless of sex, age, or state of health. In a third world country like India custodial violence is a serious and alarming problem. Brutal atrocities perpetuated by law enforcing agency on under trials, suspects and convicts are increasing at an alarming pace. Custodial violence is not confined to any particular sect of people but extends to economically poor and socially deprived sections of our society who form the majority of torture victims. Universal prohibition against custodial violence and its constitutional and legal safeguards have not been able to stop or reduce incidence of torture including custodial deaths. Custodial violence in judicial custody is as serious a problem as in police custody. Maltreatment and brutal assault is daily routine of officials leading to the large number of deaths in custody. In the researcher paper an attempt has been made to study the violation of human rights, the rights of prisoners as laid down in the constitutional provision, procedural safeguards and remedies available to the victims of custodial violence. Researcher in this paper will also be focusing on role of media to bring awareness about the custodial crimes taking place in the present scenario.

Index Terms—Custodial deaths, Police, Torture, Victims, Violence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Torture or violence in simple words or in a layman's language means 'cruelty', 'atrocities', and 'hurt' deliberately causing great pain physical and mental in order to punish or to get information or to forcibly make one to confess to something. According to the dictionary meaning 'violence' means behavior which harms or damages physically and where a great force or energy is used. Torture means the infliction of intense pain to the body or mind to punish, to extract a confession or information or to obtain sadistic pleasure. 'Torture' means the action of causing great pain either as a punishment or to make him/her say or do something. When the violence or torture goes beyond the tolerable limit of the victim, it leads to death. However, torture has not been defined in the Constitution of India or in any penal law. The torture of a human being by another human being is essentially an instrument to impose the will of the strong over the weak by suffering.

The term 'custody' is neither defined in the procedural laws nor in the substantive laws. But it means protective care. According to dictionary, meaning, 'custody' is the legal right or duty to care of somebody. It is the state of being guarded or kept

in prison temporarily, especially by the police. Custody means the care and control of a thing or person for inspection, preservation and security. When a judge grants custody over an offender to the correctional authority has power over the offender and this must be used to endorse the health of the offender. The word custody implies guardianship and protective care. Even when applied to indicate arrest or imprisonment, it does not carry any worrying symptoms of violence during custody.

Custodial violence means any kind of violence occurring in the custody whether legal or not, which is not acceptable by the law of land. Violence may be subtle or extreme like abusing, emotional or physical violence, thrashing and beating, rape or even death. The nature of custody may be judicial, police or under any institution obliged to take care of the inmates like hospitals, homes etc. or may be in the hands of terrorist organisations or armed groups or insurgents etc... Custodial violence means torture in police or other kind of custody.

II. OBJECTIVES

In this paper the researcher will study the nature and extent of custodial crime in police custody and the consequences under custodial crimes in police custody also focuses on the violation of human rights of the prisoners and also discuss about the rights available under different legislative provisions and spreading awareness about the rights of victims. The researcher also aims at discussing the role of media in addressing the issues of custodial violence at initial stage. Researcher will conclude the paper by suggesting the ways and means to control custodial crimes in police custody.

III. METHODOLOGY

The researcher in this paper seeks to conduct a doctrinal study of the various reviews on custodial violence posted in India and collate the information in a try to map out the total quantity of the crime within the country.

IV. ASPECTS OF CUSTODIAL VIOLENCE

Based upon the study custodial violence has been classified in to two types Torture and Sexual Harassment and rape.

A. Torture

India is a signatory to convention against torture but not has ratified it. Custodial torture is virtually a worldwide phenomenon inflicted upon individuals regardless of sex, age or state of health. This worst form of human rights violation has become a very serious and alarming problem in third world countries like India. In case of terrorists, dacoits and other hardened criminals, police like to take confessions resorting to third degree methods as it is easy. Custodial torture has become so common in these days that not only police and bureaucracy but people also take it as a routine police practice of interrogation. Custodial violence is not defined in any penal law in India. The prevention of Torture Bill 2010 is pending and yet to see the light of the day.

In Indian constitution enshrines human rights in Part III of the Constitution of India. Though articles 20, 21 and 22 of the constitution of India provides the basic human rights, there is no specific right against the torture. Hence, the burden has fallen on the Supreme Court to develop a right against torture through a process of interpretation. Court has delivered a number of decisions prohibiting torture. In *Nandini Satpaty's* case, it was held that not only physical threats or violence but psychological torture, atmospheric pressure, environmental coercion, tiring interrogation methods resorted in the course of interrogation by police are violation of law. In *Sunil Batra v Delhi Administration*, the court observed that, the treatment of a human being which offends human dignity, imposes avoidable torture and reduces the man to the level of a least would certainly be arbitrary and can be question under Art.14. In the same case court observed that: if the prisoner breaks down because of mental torture, psychic pressure of physical infliction beyond the licit limits or lawful imprisonment the person administration shall be liable for the excess."

B. Sexual Harassment and Rape

Sexual harassment may start with the verbal abuse and which may lead to rape. Rate of crimes committed against women has increased tremendously. Women are considered to be a weaker sex in male dominated society and she is expected to be, by nature, passive, tolerant and patient. Therefore she has been victimized by her male counterpart and this is being going on for ages. Custodial rape is a rape in the custody of police, jail or in the custody of public servant or in the custody of hostel superintendent, remands officer etc. Women are raped in police custody where they are beaten up or they are threatened relating to their relatives and dear ones that compel the women to give her forced consent. There are many provisions in the Indian Penal Code relating to sexual intercourse by public servant, remand home or by any member of management staff of judicial custody with any women in their custody. Section 376(c), IPC deals with sexual intercourse by superintendent or manager of jail, remand house, hostel, private house etc. In the famous, Mathura Rape case a dalit labourer was raped by a police constable within the police premises while she was in police station along with her brother and a fellow labourer. In aftermath of the Mathura case in 1983 an amendment to the rape

law was brought in which among other things increased the minimum punishment in case of custodial rape to 10 years and the onus proof in all cases was shifted to the policemen involved who was innocent under S.114A of the Indian Evidence Act. The same amendment also brought a change in cases of custodial rape if the women states in her evidence before the court that she did not consent. It is for the accused policeman to prove the contrary. The particular manner in which this clause is phrased lead to glaring loopholes. The presumption is not made absolute but is made subject to proving the contrary.

V. CLASSIFICATION OF CUSTODIAL CRIMES

Based on gathered data, violations of a custodial sort can be isolated into two classes. This order depends on the sort of guardianship the casualty was taken under when the wrongdoing happened.

A. Torture in Police Custody

Torture in Police Custody is especially used as a tool to extract applicable information associated with instances and criminals. It is a extensive exercise and outcomes from systematic administrative failure or inefficiency to guarantee detainee's rights. The first 24 hours following detention constitutes highest threat for perpetration of such acts. Police custody is defined because the on the spot bodily custody by way of the police of a person who devoted a crime. The man or woman is arrested and brought to the police station for processing. The man or woman is then confined within the police station's jail. The jail detention is mostly a short duration because the custody may be revoked whilst the man or woman is produced earlier than the choose in the 24 hours of arrest and was granted bail by means of the choose.

The suspect may be interrogated via the police whilst on this form of custody assuming that the suspect is read his rights before definitely sending him to the police station. A lawyer is normally found in an interrogation to assure that the suspect's rights are being reputable and no bodily damage or brutality of any kind will occur. Also, police custody is often the form of custody for suspects with non-bail-in a position offenses. There infrequently any powerful safeguards to make sure that a person taken into custody could have their detention recorded or have spark off get entry to a legal professional.

B. Cases of Torture in Police Custody

Case 1 – 7th April, 2010: Mr. Velji Parmar, who was accused of theft died due to alleged torture on the Tajada Police Station in Bhavnagar District of Gujarat. The Police claimed that the deceased complained of a chest ache and turned into for that reason taken to a medical institution, wherein he become declared dead. However, Mrs. Manjula, the deceased's wife alleged that her husband succumbed to torture in custody. On further research, the submit mortem report discovered around 37 brutal harm marks at the body.

Case 2 – twenty seventh October, 2012: A man nicknamed Balister (forty years) died at Nababad Police Station in Jhansi

District of Uttar Pradesh. The deceased become picked up through the Special Operations Group (SOG) on that very day in connection with a robbery case. Police claimed that the deceased dedicated suicide. However the victim’s household alleged in any other case and similarly claimed that they had not allowed his loved ones to fulfill the sufferer while his condition deteriorated and had only taken him to the clinic as soon as he turned into already useless in a bid to conceal their crime.

Case 3 – On 13 July 2010, one Sneha Kumar Chakma, son of DirendraChakma of Silkur village in Lunglei district became assaulted by means of an employees of Mizoram Armed Police (MAP) at Demagiri marketplace area in Lunglei district. The victim had come to promote “dry fish” inside the marketplace and changed into reportedly assaulted whilst the victim’s wife objected to the MAP personnel who forcibly attempted to cast off dry fish without paying its price.

C. Torture in Judicial Custody

Judicial custody differs from police custody in many aspects. Judicial custody is ascribed by means of a decide or the court itself. The custody is ordered via the choose, relying at the circumstances of the case. The custody may be provided due to the fact the decide refused bail, the suspect earned the quotation of contempt of court, and lots of different circumstances which include being imprisoned when convicted.

Judicial custody is one of the two alternatives of the judge concerning custody. Depending at the scenario, the decide may additionally order the suspect returned into police custody or into judicial custody. This form of custody is frequently given if the suspect manifests dangers to his rights whilst in police custody. There is not any interrogation executed all through judicial custody until the state of affairs requires the motion with the permission of the decide. Even though, judicial custody seems to be the safer sphere of movement, the worst kinds of custodial violence occur in prisons. It is also seen in lots of country prisons that prisons tend to have a collection of those who are once in a while preferred via the jail government, which permits them to take the jail premises as their personal fiefdom. The use of torture in Indian Prisons is a documented fact with the aid of the National Crime Records Bureau beneath the Ministry of Home Affairs.

D. Cases of Torture in Judicial Custody

Case 1 –twelfth January, 2010: Under-trial prisoner, Mr. Krishna Kumar died because of alleged torture at Bhondsi Jail, Gurgaon in Haryana. The Jail officers claimed that he died because of clinical headaches however research found out harm marks.

Case 2 – March, 2013: Mr Jahangir Khan, an underneath-trial prisoner died beneath mysterious situations in Chas Jail in Bokaro, Jharkhand. The jail government had claimed that Mr Jahangir had tried to set himself on hearth after pouring kerosene from a lamp in his ward, whereupon he became rushed to the closest health center however succumbed to his injuries tomorrow. However, Mr. Khan had previously alleged earlier

than media personnel that he became being tortured and an research become launched.

Case 3 –Nandagopal in Annamalai Nagar turned into held by means of four policemen on suspicion of robbery. “After choosing him up on May 30, 1992, the law enforcement officials stored him in custody for 5 days in which he became crushed to dying. The cops also allegedly gang raped his spouse Padmini,” the court was told.

Judgment “We are surprised the accused were not charged under Section 302 IPC (murder) and as a substitute the courts below treated the dying as suicide. They should had been charged beneath that provision and presented loss of life sentence, as homicide by police in custody in our opinion comes in the class of rarest of rare instances deserving demise sentence,” the Bench determined.

VI. STATISTICS OF CUSTODIAL DEATHS IN INDIA

TABLE I
DEATHS IN POLICE CUSTODY BETWEEN 2000 AND 2011

Year	Number of Deaths
2000-2001	127
2001-2002	165
2002-2003	183
2003-2004	162
2004-2005	136
2005-2006	139
2006-2007	119
2007-2008	187
2008-2009	127
2009-2010	124
2010-2011	147

Figures according to the National Human Rights Commission Report (NHRC, 2012)

TABLE II
DEATHS IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY BETWEEN 2000 AND 2010

Year	Number of deaths
2000-2001	910
2001-2002	1140
2002-2003	1157
2003-2004	1300
2004-2005	1357
2005-2006	1591
2006-2007	1477
2007-2008	1789
2008-2009	1532
2009-2010	1389

VII. VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

One of the most insidious evils in this modern age is the continued practice of inflicting torture upon individual being amounting to inhuman degrading treatment. The investigative agencies, in their anxiety to follow shortcut and to obtain a confession often resort to inhuman treatment. Victims are forced to do things against their ideological or religious convictions leaving them devoid of self-respect or self-esteem. At times victims are interrogated in terrifying ways and the interrogators used inhuman treatment to elicit false confessions from them. Supreme Court in Prem Shankar v. Delhi

administration held that the Punjab Police Rules were violating Arts. 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India and Krishna Iyer, J. delivered the majority judgement that rules providing that every under trial who was accused of a non-bailable offence punishable with more than three imprisonment would be handcuffed is violating the said Articles. It is a practice of keeping under trails and convicts in correctional homes, which is inhuman and mental torture to inmates. The Supreme Court gave directions to Central and State Governments and Jail Authorities in the case of Sunil Batra v Delhi Administration. In Bhagalpur Blinding case was a glaring example of cruel and inhuman treatment to the prisoners insulating the spirit of constitution and human value as well as Art 21. Supreme Court in this case tackled the blinding of under trail prisoners by the police by piercing their eye balls with needle and pouring acid in them. This case illustrates key aspects of the pattern of torture, sanction of torture by state and local judicial authorities, the routine concealment of torture, failure to conduct proper inquiry and the inordinate length of judicial proceedings. Court described the issues involved in this case to be of the greatest constitutional importance as they exploit right to life and personal liberty. Ten years after the blinding of under trails the court quashed the charge against the victims. There have been some instances where the over enthusiastic police officers physically tortured the accused in their custody, but courts of our country have condemned their inhuman approach in their judgments.

VIII. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Previously prisoners were considered as enemies of the state and the society at large. They were condemned and hated by everyone but with the framing of the Constitution of independent India. The basic objective of social justice enshrined in the preamble. It lay provision of justice, liberty, equality to all its citizens and prohibits exploitation. The constitution has recognized prisoner's rights and dignity as person and citizen of India. Court in India appear to be in a position to implement human rights concepts in favour of the prisoners right to be treated as human beings. The concept of punishment has also gone through a sea change from deterrence to reformatory theory of punishment. It is felt that punishment in a civilized society must not degrade human dignity of prisoners. Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the society is foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the society. Therefore, treatment of inmates of prison must also conform to the basic standards of humanity and fairness.

Article 20 imposes a prohibition relevant to the criminal proceeding. Clause (1) is concerned with the substantive law of criminal liability and penalty where no person shall be of criminal liability and penalty where no person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence. Only the retrospective criminal legislations are prohibited and

not the imposition of civil liability. Art.20(1) incorporates a prohibition on ex post facto penal law for example to prevent corruption among government servants in their official dealings.

Article 20(1), 20(2), 20(3) are concerned mainly with the stages of procedure. In the jurisprudence of constitutional law, Art 20(2) incorporate prohibition against 'double jeopardy', and Art 20(3) protection against 'testimonial compulsion'. The word 'person' used in each clause, is applicable to a corporation which is accused, prosecuted, convicted or punished for an offence. In order to bring the case of a person within the prohibition of Art.20(2) it must be shown that he has been tried earlier prosecuted before court and convicted by it for the same offence for which he is being prosecuted once again. In *Zahira Habidullah H. Sheikh v State of Gujarat* Art. 20(2) was not invoked and Supreme Court directed retrial of the accused after their acquittal by the trial court. It is necessary that the first trial should have been conducted before court competent to try the case to attract the provision of Art. 20(2).

The protection under Art. 20(3) is available only against the compulsion of accused to give evidence 'against himself', but left to himself he may voluntarily waive his privileges by entering into the witness box or by giving evidence voluntarily on request.

Article 21 of the Constitution of India read literally colourless Article and would be satisfied, the moment it is established by the state that there is a law which provides a procedure which has been followed by the impugned actions. No one has the right to take any other person's life or personal liberty, not even the state. Arbitrary deprivation of life and liberty would not be accepted. No person not even the prisoner, can be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The meaning and content of personal liberty in Art.21 was discussed in detail in *Maneka Gandhi v Union of India* Article 21 occurs in Part III of the constitution which confers certain fundamental rights.

Article 22 of the constitution of India provides those procedural requirements which must be adopted and included in any procedure enacted by the legislature. If these procedural requirements are not complied with it. It would then be deprivation of personal liberty which is not in accordance with the procedure established by law. Article 22 deals with two separate procedural matters: one is when a person is arrested under the ordinary law of crimes and the other when a person is detained under preventive detention. Those rights are under Art. 22(1) and Art 22(2) are as follows:

- (i) The right to be informed as soon as may be of grounds of arrest
- (ii) The right to consult and to be represented by a lawyer of his choice.
- (iii) The right to be produced before a Magistrate within twenty four hours.
- (iv) The freedom from detention beyond twenty four hours except by order of the Magistrate.

In state of U.P v Abdul Samad it was held that it was not necessary to produce such a person before the magistrate if he was produced before High Court and High Court remitted the person back to the same custody. The previous illegal detention becomes lawful when subsequently the accused is arrested and produced before the court within twenty four hours. The above mentioned rights are available to the citizens as well as non-citizens and not available to persons arrested and detained under preventive detention law. Article 22(2) is violated when a person is arrested by remand order of a Magistrate and not produced before the court within 24 hours.

Remedies available under ICCPR:

ARTICLE 10 (1):- All people deprived of their liberty will be handled with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

ARTICLE 10.2(1):- Accused humans shall, save in first-rate instances, be segregated from convicted folks and will be situation to separate remedy appropriate to their status as unconvicted men and women.

ARTICLE 14:- "Right to rapid trial" all folks shall be same before the courts and tribunals. In the determination of any criminal fee towards him, or of his rights and responsibilities in a fit at regulation, all people shall be entitled to a honest and public listening to by means of a able unbiased and impartial tribunal installed by means of law.

ARTICLE 14.3(4):- It provides loose criminal resource to the prisoners.

ARTICLE 9(5):- "RIGHT TO COMPENSATION" For Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable proper to reimbursement.

IX. REMEDIES UNDER LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

After the amendment of 2005 Sec.46(4) of CrPC provides that no woman can be arrested after sunset and before sunrise, except in exceptional circumstances where the woman police officer may do so after obtaining written permission of the judicial Magistrate concerned. The Law Commission of India in its 135th report on 'Women in Custody'(1989) had recommended the insertion of a separate chapter in the code, containing various detailed provisions to avoid harassment to women during arrest and in custody but the amendment fails to take into account this recommendation.

Sec.49 of CrPC is another important safeguard on power of arrest. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape; in other words he must not be subjected to torture or violence in the name of effecting arrest.

Indian Evidence Act 1872

As the law stands today, if a complaint is made against torture, death or injury in police custody no evidence is available to substantiate the charge in court of law. The

prosecution is unable to produce evidence to prove the charge. It is difficult to secure evidence against policeman responsible for applying third degree methods, since they are in charge of records of police station, which they do not find difficult to manipulate. Consequently, prosecution against the officers generally results in acquittal.

A confession to police is inadmissible before the court of law. Under Sec. 25 and Sec.26 of the Indian Evidence Act 1872 provide that no confession or admission made by an accused while in police custody is admissible in evidence against him.

Protection of Human Rights Act 1993

The preamble of Human rights Act 1993 was passed by the parliament to meet the national and international demand to have a law to protect human rights and punish violations of the same. Meaning of human rights is provided in Sec.2(1)(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act. Changing social conditions and emerging trends in the nature of crime and violence called for providing efficient and effective methods for dealing with the situation bringing in transparency and greater accountability. That is perhaps the reason why the Supreme Court has termed the National Commission as a unique expert body.

Need for proper implementation of existing laws

As mentioned above there are sufficient laws in India for the protection of Human Rights and to control the Custodial crimes but there is no proper implementation in those laws that's the reason for the occurrence of custodial violence in India. The laws which are enacted should be strictly implemented. One who violates the law should be punished severely. There is a need for the effective implementation of laws which are enacted by the legislature. Only enactment of laws does not help to prevent the custodial crimes happening in India. Researcher says that only people who are literate are only aware of the rights which are given by the state to them but people who are illiterate are unaware of their rights. There is a need for spreading awareness to the people who are not aware of their rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

X. NEED FOR SPREADING AWARENESS ABOUT THE RIGHTS AGAINST CUSTODIAL VIOLENCE

Researcher says that there is need for spreading awareness about the rights that the citizens of India are having which are guaranteed by the Constitution of India and the rights provided under legislative statutes. In reality in rural or tribal areas people are not even aware what to do once the police arrest them, there are people who even don't know that they should consent an advocate for the advice, this is one of the instance for many custodial deaths. Researcher discuss about the role of media, students, politicians and NGOs in spreading awareness about the rights against the custodial violence.

Role of Media

Researcher says that the media's role is very important in

spreading awareness. The impact of media is more on the people as it's attractive and it is the easy way for communicating information to the people. Media should give information in a very frequent basis for the citizens. After the custodial death is taken place the media for a couple of days shows only about the custodial crime on the later basis it will never discuss about the custodial crimes instead of this the media can focus upon the incident when it is in the initial stage. Researcher says that media should also concentrate in spreading awareness about the laws which are enacted by the legislature for the protection of citizens of India. The reason why researcher is saying that the media should focus on the spreading awareness because people who are illiterate watch news in their vernacular language. So, that it will be easy for them to know about the rights they are having. Recent days we are seeing many advertisements about the government policies for people likewise, it can also advertise about the rights they are having. Researcher finds it as one of the best way to communicate to people.

Role of Students

Researcher says that students should take an active participation in spreading awareness about the rights against custodial violence. Students who are aware about the custodial death taking place in certain areas is more than they should take an initiative and conduct awareness campaigns in their vernacular language. As the students are very creative they can make the postures and by using them they can spread awareness. Students can perform a skit and can make them understand about the situation and how should they react when such incidents take place in their locality.

Role of Legislatures

Researcher says that legislatures can also contribute in spreading awareness about the rights of the citizens. Legislatures conduct campaigns for their political agenda. During the campaign they can include this as a part to make people aware of their rights. Legislatures work for the better society and they are the representatives of large number of people. Legislatures as they represent government so that they can educate the people about the enactments passed by the legislature. By this it will reach to maximum people. It will be one of the best way to bring awareness about the rights of citizens of India.

Role of NGO's

NGO's are the non-profitable organisations. Government should allot some funds for them to conduct awareness campaigns at different places about the rights of citizens and the legislatures enacted by the government for the protection of the citizens of India. In this way also it can reach to maximum people.

XI. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Custodial violence requires to be tackled from two ends, that is, by taking measures that are remedial and preventive. Award of compensation is one of the remedial measures after the event. There is no law to compensate the victims of custodial violence or the relatives of the victims of the custodial death. Remedy is available under public law under Arts. 32 and 226 of the constitution where compensation can be granted by Supreme Court and High Court. Initiatives taken by judiciary to accrue appropriate compensation are commendable. Effort should be made to remove the very causes, which lead to custodial violence, so as to prevent such occurrences, following steps, if taken, may prove to be effective preventive measures:

a) Police training should be conducted regularly. Protection of human rights should be emphasized. To bring change in the mindset and approach of the police personnel in regard to investigations, so that they will recognize and respect human rights.

b) Higher officials should continuously monitor and supervise the subordinate officers to prevent custodial violence.

c) Strict compliance with the eleven requirements enumerated in D.K. Basu guidelines should be ensured in all cases of arrest and detention.

d) Simple and fool-proof procedures should be introduced for prompt registration of first information reports relating to all crimes. Filing of e-FIR should be introduced.

e) Computerization, video-recording, and modern methods of records maintenance should be introduced to avoid manipulations, insertions, substitutions and anti-dating in regard to FIRs, statement of witnesses etc. and to bring in transparency in action.

f) Separation of investigation from maintenance of law and order should be done immediately. Investigation should be done immediately by investing agency and this agency must be entrusted with ample power, to investigate criminal cases. Complaints of custodial violence against police personnel should be investigated by CBI or human Rights Commission and take speedy action followed by prosecution, wherever necessary.

XII. CONCLUSION

Custodial savagery and custodial death is anything but another wonder. It is winning in our general public from the ages. In spite of a few activities lately, torment and abuse keeps on being endemic all through India and keeps on denying human poise to a large number of people. Custodial torment has turned out to be so basic nowadays that the police and administration as well as even individuals underestimate it as a normal police routine with regards to cross examination. The outcome is that the news of such over the top direct causes simply a fleeting stun in the general public. At the point when a custodial demise happens, there is an open commotion, which either fades away with time or and no more died down by constituting an enquiring advisory group. The law in all nations

approves the police to utilize compel in specific situations. This specialist is indeed, essential to its part and can't be addressed. It is a section of policeman's legitimate order.

Regardless of enactments, which anchors the life and freedom of an individual, in spite of such a large number of reports given by so unique boards time to time, why there is as yet custodial brutality, torment and custodial passing are going on.

We do acknowledge that police works under such an extensive amount weight and different aggravations, than work is likewise there, however the police unquestionably has no privilege to dispense ruthlessness on a defenseless individual under its guardianship overlooking the canons of law'. In a popularity based nation like India, it's the general population what's more, not the police who are the genuine experts as the sovereign power is refreshed with them. The police are basically the specialist of the administration which is eventually responsible to the general population. The police need to shield the general public from the demonstrations of killers, furnished burglars, routine offenders, and psychological oppressors and make it a sheltered place to live in. In this way, anxiety of the pack of dacoits, captures of charged who viciously challenges captures and so forth. Is the circumstances which require a proportion of counter-savagery by police.

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