# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor's Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER - 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED

1.2 NEXUS BETWEEN SECTION 24 AND SECTION 27

1.3 RELATION BETWEEN SECTION 27 EVIDENCE ACT AND ARTICLE 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION

1.4 SECTION 27 OF EVIDENCE ACT AND ARTICLE 20(3) OF THE CONSTITUTION

1.5 COMBINED EFFECT OF SS. 24, 25, 26 AND 27 OF EVIDENCE ACT AND S. 162 of Cr. P.C.

1.6 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.7 HYPOTHESIS

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.9 CHAPTERISATION

## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 VEDIC PERIOD

2.2 ANCIENT HINDU LEGAL SYSTEM

2.3 MUSLIM LEGAL SYSTEM

2.4 PRE-INDEPENDENCE ERA OR BRITISH LEGAL SYSTEM

2.5 CONSTITUTION OF INDIA
2.6 DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW

CHAPTER - 3

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE ACCUSED IN INDIA

3 INTRODUCTION

3.1 PROVISIONS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

3.1.1 Protection Against Ex-Post Facto Laws: Article 20[1]:

3.1.2 Doctrine of Guarantee Against Double Jeopardy:

(Article 20 (2)

3.1.3 Privilege against Self-Incrimination: Article 20 (3)

3.1.3.1 Compulsion must be to give evidence “Against Himself”

3.1.3.2 Person Must Be ‘Accused of An Offence’

3.2 PROTECTION AVAILABLE UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

3.2.1 Article 21: Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

3.2.2 Rights of Prisoners

3.2.3 Rights of Inmates of Protective Homes

3.2.4 Right to Legal Aid

3.2.5 Right to Speedy Trials

3.2.6 Right against Cruel and Unusual Punishment

3.2.7 Right of Release and Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

3.3 PROTECTION AGAINST ARREST AND DETENTION IN CERTAIN CASES UNDER ARTICLE 22

3.3.1 Rights of an arrested person (Article 22(1) and 22 (2)

3.3.2 Person arrested to be informed of grounds of Arrest

3.3.3 Right to be defended by a Lawyer

3.4 PREVENTIVE DETENTION OF THE ACCUSED PERSON

3.4.1 Constitutional Safeguards Against Preventive Detention Laws
1. Presumption of Innocence
2. Freedom from Self-Incrimination
3. Right to a Hearing and Effective Remedy
4. Swiftness of Justice
5. Access to Counsel and Other Assistance
6. Equal Fighting Chances
7. Transparency
8. Proportionality of means
9. Impartiality and Non-Discrimination
10. Dignity

3.5 PROVISIONS UNDER CrPC

3.5.1 Person arrested to be taken before the Magistrate
3.5.2 Person Arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours
3.5.3 No Right to Police officer to cause death of the accused
3.5.4 Right to be released on bail in bailable offences
3.5.5 Right to receive the copy of the receipt after search
3.5.6 Right of medical examination of arrested person
3.5.7 Right to free legal aid
3.5.8 Right of accused to know of the accusation
3.5.9 Right to be tried in presence of accused
3.5.10 Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader
3.5.11 Rights of the accused where accused does not understand proceedings
3.5.12 Right to get copies of police report and other documents
3.5.13 Right to cross-examine prosecution witnesses and to produce defence evidence
3.5.14 Accused person as a competent witness
3.5.15 Compensation for wrongful arrest

3.6 ARTICLE 22: SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION

3.6.1 The right to be informed of the grounds of arrest
CHAPTER – 4
RECENT JUDICIAL APPROACH TOWARDS THE
RIGHTS OF ACCUSED IN INDIA
4 INTRODUCTION
4.1 ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY
4.1.1 Right Against Solitary Confinement
4.1.2 Protestation Against Arrest Detentions And Custodial Death
4.2 RATIONALE FOR RIGHTS AND PUNISHMENT
4.3 EXPANSION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY
THROUGH JUDICIAL ACTIVISM
4.4 SOME OTHER PROVISIONS FOR HUMAN
RIGHTS OF ACCUSED
4.4.1 Rules for Bail
4.4.2 Maximum detention of undertrial person such delay is
caused on account of such accused getting stay of crime
4.4.3 Right Against Solitary Confinement
4.4.4 Right Against Inhuman Treatment
4.4.5 Fair Trial
4.4.6 Curative Petitions
4.4.7 Right to Information under Right to Information Act, 2005

CHAPTER - 5
RIGHTS OF ACCUSED IN INDIA: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS
5 INTRODUCTION
5.1 VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF ACCUSED: A STUDY
5.2 FACTORS FOR PENDENCY OF THE CASES
5.2.1 Delay in cases can be of two types
5.2.2 Legislative Efforts
5.2.3 Delay Leads To Mental Anguish
5.3 PURPOSE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
5.4 RIGHT TO SPEEDY TRIAL AND EXPEDITIOUS
CRIMINAL TRIAL

5.5 REFORMATIVE MEASURES

5.5.1 Speedy Trial
5.5.2 Proper Management of Court
5.5.3 Recommendations of Malimath Committee
5.5.4 Proper Training
5.5.5 Proper Appointment of Judges
5.5.6 Arbitration and Panchyat System should be Encouraged

5.6 JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED:

5.7 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

CHAPTER – 6

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 SUGGESTIONS

6.1.1 Minimization of Arrest
6.1.2 Strict Compliance of Post Arrest Procedure
6.1.3 Implementation of Police Reforms
6.1.4 State Security Commission
6.1.5 Expansion of Right to Legal Aid
6.1.6 Reforms in Prison Administration
6.1.7 Ban on Media Trials
6.1.8 Increase in the Strength of judges
6.1.9 Improvement in Court Management and Infrastructure
6.1.10 Case Management Techniques
6.1.11 Implementation of Video Conferencing
6.1.12 Ban on Strike by Lawyers
6.1.13 Introduction of Pre-trial Hearing
6.1.14 Implementation of Plea Bargaining
6.1.15 Procedural improvements in trial of criminal cases

6.2 IMPORTANCE TO THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS

6.3 PROTECTION TO THE RIGHT OF THE WITNESSES
6.4 KEY SUGGESTIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY 241-251