

A Critical Analysis on The Increasing Trend on Custodial Violence in India

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Abstract

This paper investigates the effects of India's growing tendency of incarceration violence. In today's culture, there has been a sharp rise in the prevalence of custodial violence. According to some, the purpose of custodial violence is to demonstrate or reinforce a person's sense of dominance or authority when they are in the care of law enforcement. As they say, "Absolute power corrupts absolutely" – "power tends to corrupt" The present study employed the random sample approach with a special focus on the general population. Two hundred samples were drawn from the general population. According to this research, the public believes that there is a rise in custodial violence in society and that the arrested person should have appeared before the magistrate within 24 hours. They also believe that torturing an arrested person while in custody is a flagrant violation of their human rights and that police officers receive the necessary training to handle these situations. The police need to be re-educated by the government to respect human dignity and to abandon their cruel practices.

Keywords: *Custodial violence, Superiority, Police officials, Human Rights, Magistrate.*

Aim of the study

To critically analyse the increasing trend of custodial violence in India, with the aim of identifying root causes, assessing the impact on individuals and society, evaluating existing legal and institutional frameworks, and proposing evidence-based recommendations for systemic reforms.

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of violence against inmates has increased rapidly in recent years. Custodial violence occurs when someone is in the police or court system. There are not many recorded cases of violence against inmates, and many go unreported. Custodial violence is defined as the use of force to arrest someone when they are under police custody with the intention of making an assertion or feeling better than the police. People in positions of authority frequently carry out these violent crimes against helpless innocent people. Annual reports from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reveal that in 2017, there were 1857 charges against state police officers and 56 cases alleging human rights violations. 5459 charges were filed against state police officers in 2018, and 89 instances involved rights violations. Statistics show that 2018 set a record for the most complaints against state police personnel. Thus, it is evident from this research that there is an increase in prisoner violence across the country. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other covenants, like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, contain ideas that the Indian government is putting into practice in a number of ways. The legal framework of Indian laws, which consists of statutory and constitutional law, has rules dealing to safeguards against offences committed while in detention, including torture in custody and arrests. The Indian Penal Code of 1861 says that anybody who kills, tortures, or hurts someone while they are in jail would be punished. In our culture, legal decisions are widespread. Even Nevertheless, violence in custody has gone up recently. A father and son were recently killed in Sathankulam, a Tamil Nadu district of Thoothukudi. They were tortured while being held by an inspector and several police officers. Guards, other convicts, and a dysfunctional and merciless system often treat inmates in the United States badly.

Evolution of the Topic

Custodial violence in India has escalated to an alarming level, showing how authority may be abused in the criminal justice system. This article talks about the enormous implications of the growing tendency, looks at its causes in a critical way, and suggests some possible solutions to the big problem. Systemic Issues: Examining the core reasons shows that law enforcement institutions have systemic problems. Insufficient training, a lack of staff, and outdated enforcement tactics create an atmosphere that is simple to take advantage of. Social Factors: Long-standing social concerns, including as engrained biases, financial inequity, and cultural attitudes of authority, all contribute to the continuous violence against convicts. Lack of Accountability: Custodial violence may flourish in an atmosphere marked by a culture of impunity, where offenders are seldom held accountable for their acts.

Government Initiatives

The issue of custodial violence in India has gained a lot of attention, which shows how much the criminal justice system has to change. The government recognizes how bad the situation is, therefore it has taken a number of steps to stop and resist the rise in violence in jail. This article talks about the most important government efforts that are meant to remedy this problem and make the courts more fair and responsible. **The Major Government initiatives are:**

1. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
2. Police Reforms
3. Legal Framework
4. Technology Integration
5. Community Policing and Awareness Campaigns
6. Capacity Building and Training
7. Fast-Track Courts

The Indian government has done a fantastic job of reducing the surge in violence against prisoners, but there is still a lot of work to be done. To build a criminal justice system that respects human rights and holds everyone accountable, we need to be willing to make changes all the time and strive to put these changes into action and enforce them. India may be able to develop a police force that really serves and protects its people by promoting a culture of honesty, professionalism, and respect for human dignity.

Factors Affecting the Topic

There are several institutional, structural, and social reasons why custodial violence is on the rise in India. There are several things that make this situation worse, and it's necessary to think about them all:

1. Lack of Police Training and Sensitization
2. Overcrowded Prisons and Detention Centers
3. Impunity and Lack of Accountability
4. Flawed Interrogation Practices
5. Societal Perceptions and Stereotypes
6. Inadequate Legal Safeguards
7. Poor Conditions of Detention

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8. Political Interference
9. Underreporting and Fear of Retaliation
10. Lack of Public Awareness
11. Economic Disparities and Social Injustice

Comparison with other countries

1. Look at the laws in India that deal with custodial violence and compare them to those in other nations. Examine the robustness and efficacy of legal protections, encompassing legislation that control arrest, detention, and the application of force by law enforcement. Compare the training programs for police in India to those in other nations, paying special attention to how they deal with human rights, use of force, and treating detainees. Look at how law enforcement agencies hold people accountable and how they punish wrongdoers.
2. Look into the reported incidences of violence against prisoners in India and other countries, making that the information is correct and the reporting rules are followed. Examine the social and cultural elements that could affect how often or how little these instances are reported. Examine how the Indian public views law enforcement authorities and contrast their opinions with those of other nations. Examine the extent
3. of activism and knowledge about custodial violence in various areas. Analyse how people in India and other nations feel about the police and whether or not brutality against detainees is tolerated. Determine the cultural elements that either exacerbate or lessen the likelihood of violence against people in custody.

OBJECTIVES

1. To Estimate the violence has been increasing in society.
2. To Analyse the arrest of the arrested person should be produced before the magistrate within 24 hours.
3. To examine the awareness about the custodial torture of a arrested person is a gross violation of human rights.
4. To identify the training procedure for the police officers to treat the arrested individuals.
5. To Undercode the adequate action is taken on police officers who abuse their powers.
6. To study the main causes of custodial violence.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Vidisha Singh 24 July, 2020) Torture carried out on a hostage is one of the most terrible ways that someone's human rights are violated. It is prohibited by the United Nations, the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court, and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). Nonetheless, law enforcement officers across deal with these groups. Therefore, a realistic strategy that strikes a balance between an individual's rights and the interests of the society must be used to effectively combat crime.

(Sai Vikranth Deshpande, March 2019) The term "custodial violence" describes acts of violence committed against someone who is in the care of law enforcement or is involved in legal processes. "Custodial violence" is not officially defined by law. In addition to murder, two other types of abuse that occur in custody include torture and rape. There has always been violence in jails and prisons. Unexpected and sudden deaths that occur while the subject is in prison are frequently linked to allegations made by law enforcement that they have subjected people to torture.

(Swetalika Das October 16, 2020) People in our society are growing more suspicious of one another

as a result of the rise in fatalities that occur while people are in custody.

Because they were seen as defenders and had the authority to defend the people's basic rights, police officers occasionally chose to break the law rather than enforce it. The author of this research examined several legal perspectives about prison-related fatalities and their causes. One of the worst offenses that frequently goes unpunished in India is the maltreatment of prisoners.

(Karan Singh Chouhan, 2019) This article examines how police reform has changed in India in light of incidents of brutality and abuse against prisoners by the police. This analysis clearly shows that since police reform has been ongoing since the late 1960s and shows no indications of abating, action is needed to address the issue of custodial violence. Numerous studies from the Law Commission, the National Police Commission, and other organizations were quoted in order to comprehend and summarize the background and current state of police reforms.

(Smith Chandra, 2012) We are aware of instances in which law enforcement officials have apprehended individuals without a warrant and neglected to document the arrest; following the arrest, the detained person was tortured to get testimony for the investigation. This type of incident is known as a custodial death since the detainee's bodily wounds have occasionally led to his death. To put it simply, a death that happens while someone is in the police or court's custody is called a custodial death. This extends beyond police torture.

(Ketaki Patani 2017) Deaths that have place while a person is in police custody, whether from an artificial or natural cause, usually lead to unexpected circumstances. As a result, the State has a dual obligation to protect inmates' right to life and to take accountability for its own actions when someone dies while they are in custody. Families of prisoners frequently bemoan the fact that their loved ones are not in a healthy environment and are being mistreated by other convicts and guards, either physically or emotionally.

(Satnam Singh Deol , 2018) The empirical findings of this study suggest that custodial violence in Kashmir is more than just a clear and inevitable side effect of counter-insurgency operations due to its scope, character, and other variables. Actually, the Indian security forces have been frequently maiming, killing, scaring, and humiliating young people in Kashmir as a calculated counterinsurgency policy to prevent them from joining the resistance. This notion is further supported by the fact that the Indian government has let the security forces in Kashmir to operate under harsh rules with impunity.

(Srivastava 2022) There are several reasons why prison violence is a grave concern. It is among the most heinous acts that may happen in a civilized community. The rule of law, which maintains that the executive's powers must originate from and be constrained by the law, is gravely threatened by incarceration violence, of which torture and cell death are just two examples. Expectations on individual rights and the state's shared social duty are set down in the law of arrest.

(Anika Gomez 17 Nov 2020) This story is on a custodial killing involving the murders of a father and son that made headlines in India lately in Sathankulam, a town in the Thoothukudi region of Tamil Nadu. On June 19, 2020, the victims were taken into jail by the police for minor lockdown infractions. Then they claimed that the cops had raped and physically attacked them. Both of them died from their wounds a few days later, and the police maintained that their deaths were caused by medical issues.

(Winy Daigavane July 13, 2020) The necessity of a presumption of custodial violence as a safeguard against the escalating threat of police brutality will be covered in this essay. It will make an effort to show that, even situations in which police violence is legitimate, problems with implementation and enforcement necessitate the use of the recommended remedy. This demonstrates how commonplace police violence is in India.

(Anand and Anurup 2020) Torture in custody is frequently seen as one of the most heinous violations

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of human rights. Numerous organizations, including the United Nations, the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court, and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), are working to address this issue, yet the police consistently resist them. A recent global study on the practice of custody torture reveals a troubling situation in India: In 2019, 1,731 persons died while in detention, the majority of them were Muslims and members of marginalized populations. Police are shown abusing cruel techniques on prisoners throughout the nation, providing insight into the heinous and repugnant deed that is being carried out.

(Sane et al. 2016) When a citizen passes away while being held by the police, there is typically a great deal of public discomfort and extensive media coverage. Even though the Indian National Human Rights Commission has established stringent rules to be adhered to following custodial fatalities, there are concerning national trends in these killings. Materials and procedures: In order to address the problem, a ten-year (1999–2008) retrospective, autopsy-based research on custodial mortality was carried out in Aurangabad. Results: Of the 90 custodial fatalities in the research, 89 were in the male age range, and the age group with the highest percentage of instances (33.3%) was that of 31 to 40 years old. Sixty-two (68.9%) fatalities were due to natural causes. Of the 30 percent of fatalities that were not natural, 59.3% were suicides, 25.9% were murders, and 14.8% were accidental deaths.

(Gouda et al. 2011) After a heart rupture, cardiac tamponade develops quickly, leading to a catastrophic decrease in cardiac output and circulatory collapse. It is rare for spontaneous heart rupture to occur as a result of myocarditis, and much rarer yet for it to occur. The clinical manifestation of myocarditis, an inflammatory illness of the heart, varies greatly. Owing to its extremely diverse clinical presentation, autopsy is usually when the diagnosis is made. This article describes a prisoner who died from cardiac tamponade after suffering a right ventricular rupture brought on by fulminant myocarditis.

(Kuchewar et al. 2020) Deaths resulting from custody are a highly sensitive worldwide human rights problem. In this susceptible group, the causes of mortality and related variables differ by nation and location. The goal of the current study was to determine the areas that needed intervention to avoid fatalities connected to custody by analyzing the many causes of these deaths, along with the factors that are linked to them.

(D'Cruz 2023) The public's perception of custodial death typically associates it with police violence and torture, not with indirect brutality from carelessness and heartless handling while in jail. According to the most current data from the official Prison Statistics India (PSI), 1,879 men and women passed away in Indian jails in 2021 from "natural causes." The study defines "illness" and "aging" as natural causes.

(Dogra et al. 2008) The most awkward situations arise when someone dies while in custody for law enforcement and medicolegal professionals. When doing postmortem examinations in these situations, doctors are required to adhere to the rules set forth by the National Human Rights Commission. Frequently, doctors are held accountable for providing a biased assessment that was influenced by the desire to uphold the rights of law enforcement and jail authorities.

(Lalbee 2023) This essay looks at violations of human rights, the rights of prisoners as stated in a constitutional provision, procedural safeguards, and the legal recourse accessible to those who have been mistreated while in custody. The problem with state governance is the subject of this study. This aims to protect Indian citizens from maltreatment during police custody. An extensive analysis is conducted on the nature, trends, and strategies of police-used detention violence in India. In this study, the researchers will also focus on the role that the media plays in bringing attention to the current state of custodial offenses.

(Mangoli and Anchan 2016) The goal of this study is to critically analyze the idea of "honour," which is used as a justification for violence against those who question the community and customs that serve as a breeding ground for these acts of "honour-based violence." This study aims to draw

attention to the numerous instances of high-profile honor violence that have appeared recently, both internationally and particularly in India. The investigation aims to determine whether media portrayals of "honour," which is seen as the pride of a community or family, serve as a means of inciting fear and providing role models for those who question traditional ideology and norms. Additionally, the researcher aims to identify any gender bias in these forms of violence.

(Patel 2021) In Indian society, custodial violence against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is a serious problem since it goes against the social justice doctrine. The aforementioned circumstances continue to exist notwithstanding national laws, several international human rights agreements, and judicial standards. Given the seriousness of the situation, it is vital to examine the threat from several perspectives in order to come up with a workable solution.

(Chatterjee, n.d.) In essence, custodial violence is a global trend that is inflicted on people regardless of their gender, age, color, or health. In a developing nation like India, spousal abuse is a grave and unsettling issue. The rate at which law enforcement organizations are committing brutal crimes against prosecutions, offenders, and inmates is increasing at an unprecedented rate. The bulk of torture victims are members of socially and economically challenged groups within society, and this means that custodial abuse does not target any particular group of people. The universal ban on custodial abuse and the constitutional and legal safeguards that follow have not succeeded in stopping or increasing the incidence of torture and fatalities in custody.

METHODOLOGY

The Study used primary data which has been collected from 200 respondents with convenient sampling. The Samples collected from the respondents are from areas in and around Chennai. Information such as age, gender, occupation, educational qualification and their opinion on the increasing trend on custodial violence was collected. The statistical tools used here are simple graph, cluster graph, Chi-square, ANOVA.

ANALYSIS

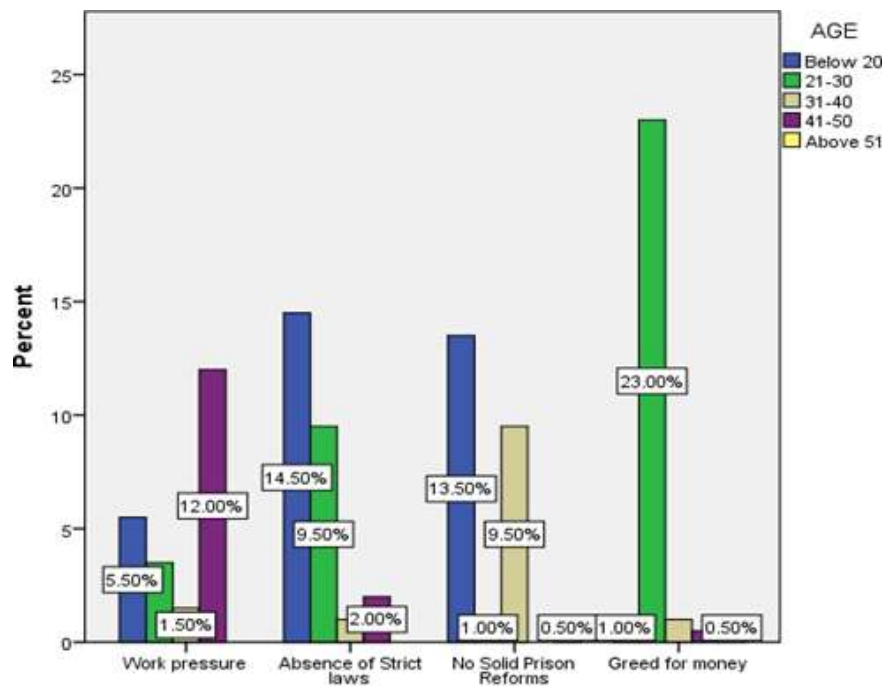


Figure 1. deals with the main causes of custodial violence.

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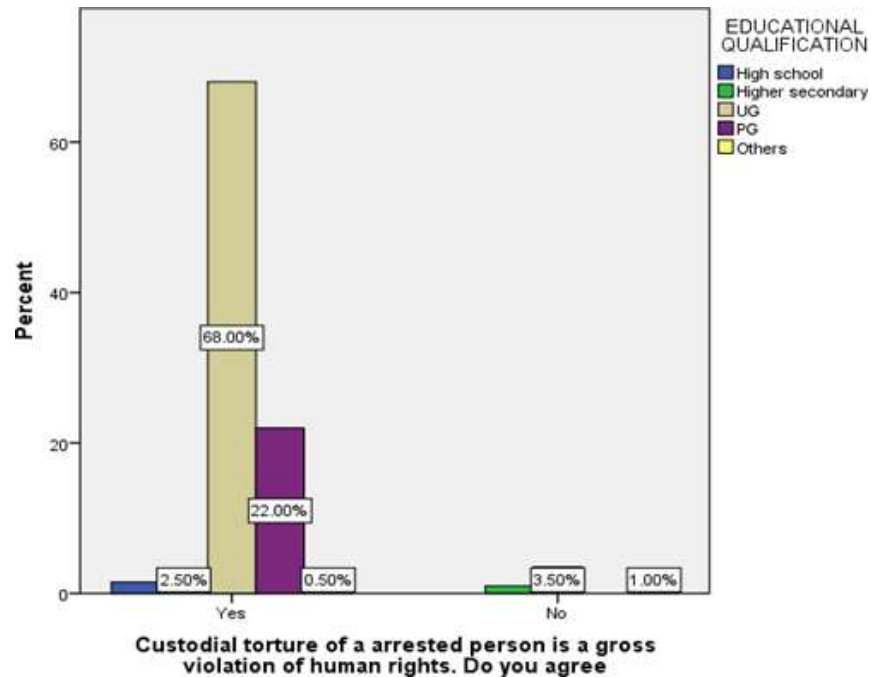


Figure 2. deals with the Agreeability towards custodial torture of a arrested person is a gross violation of human rights.

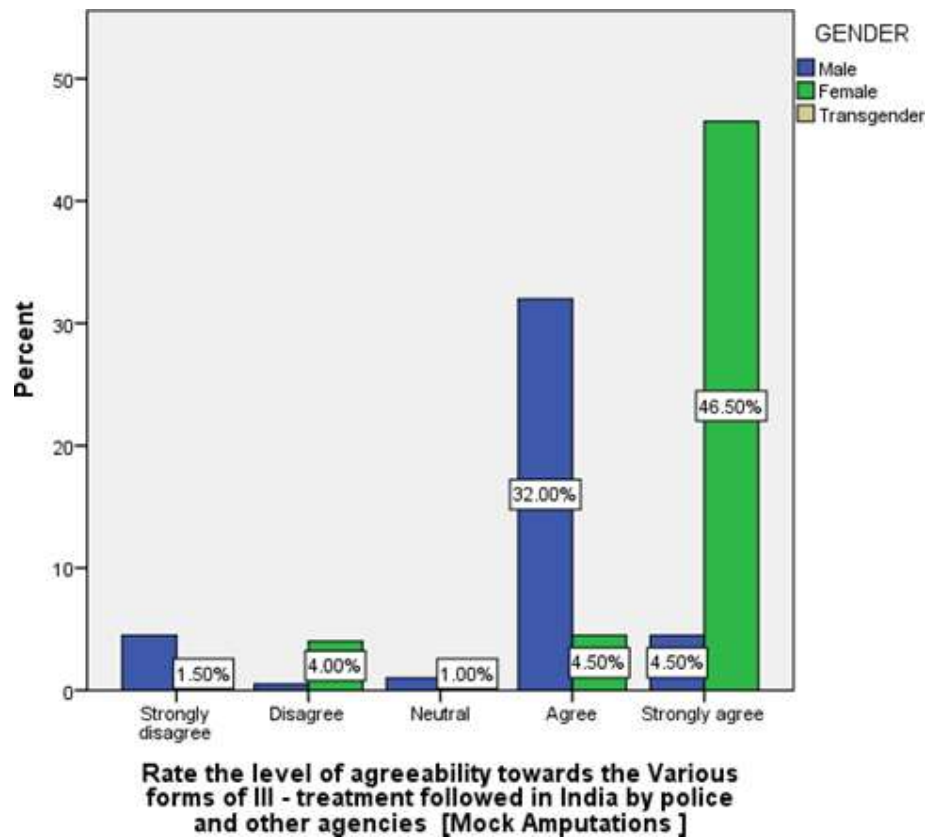


Figure 3. deals with the association between gender of the respondent and their level of agreeability towards the various.

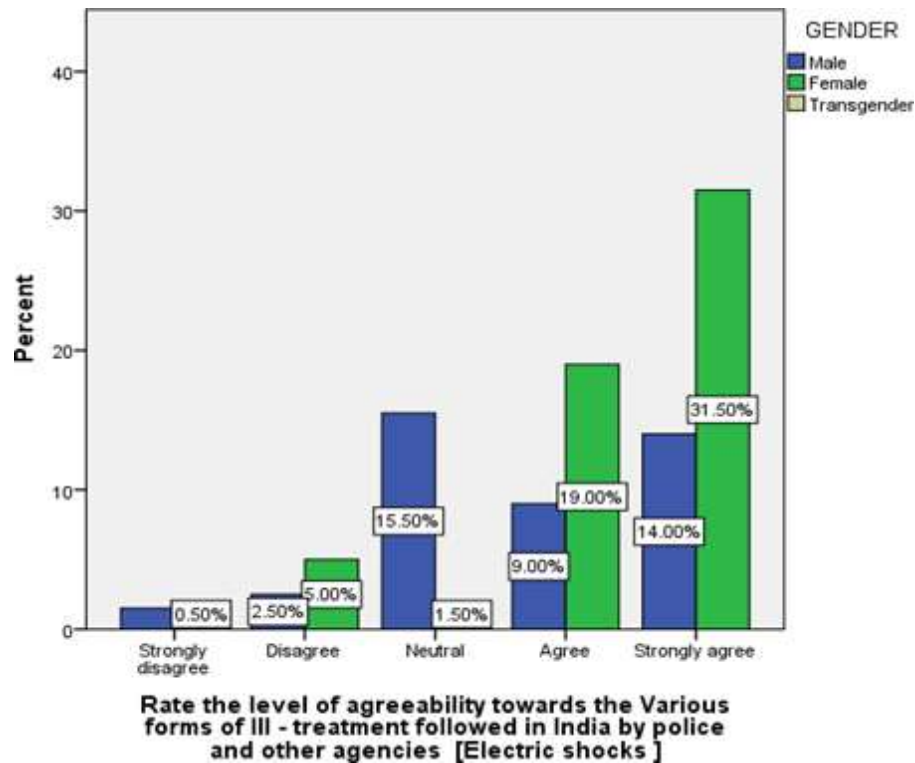


Figure 4. deals with the association between gender of the respondent and their level of agreeability towards the various forms of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies.

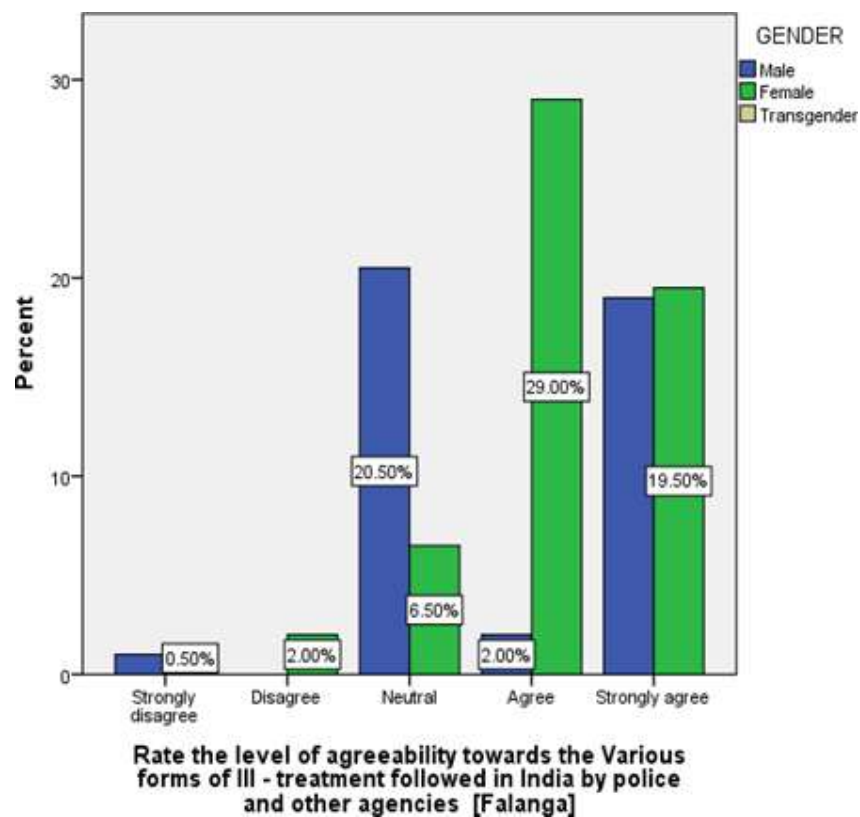


Figure 5. deals with the association between gender of the respondent and their level of agreeability towards the various forms of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies.

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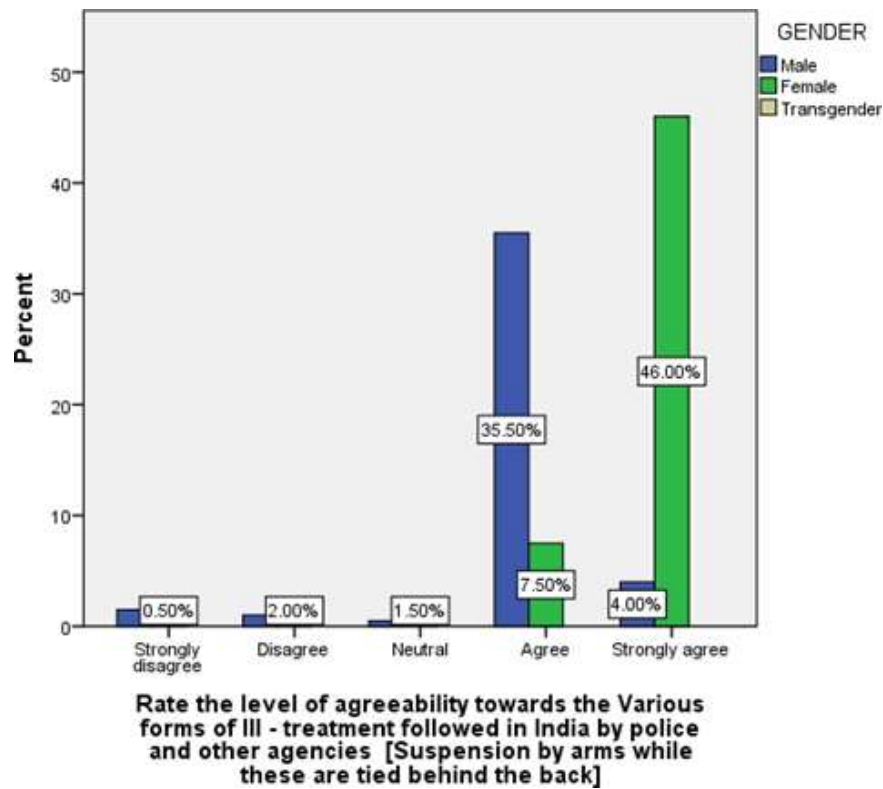


Figure 6. deals with the association between gender of the respondent and their level of agreeability towards the various forms of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies.

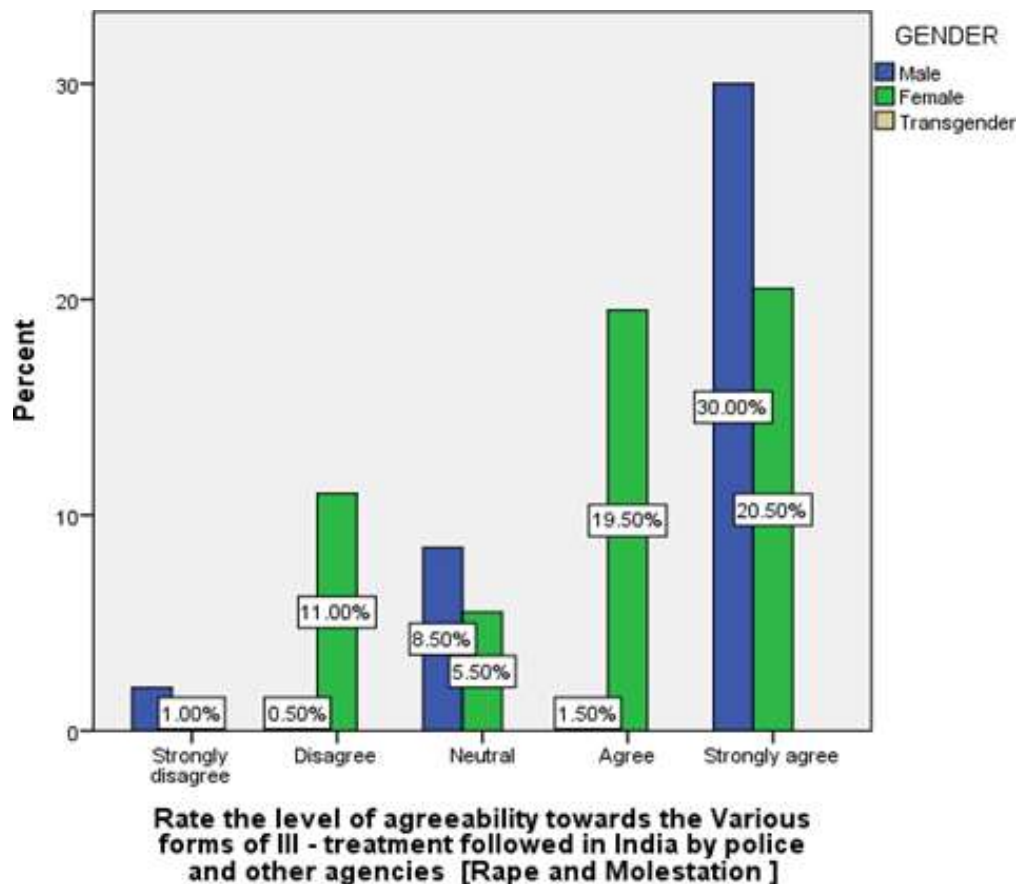
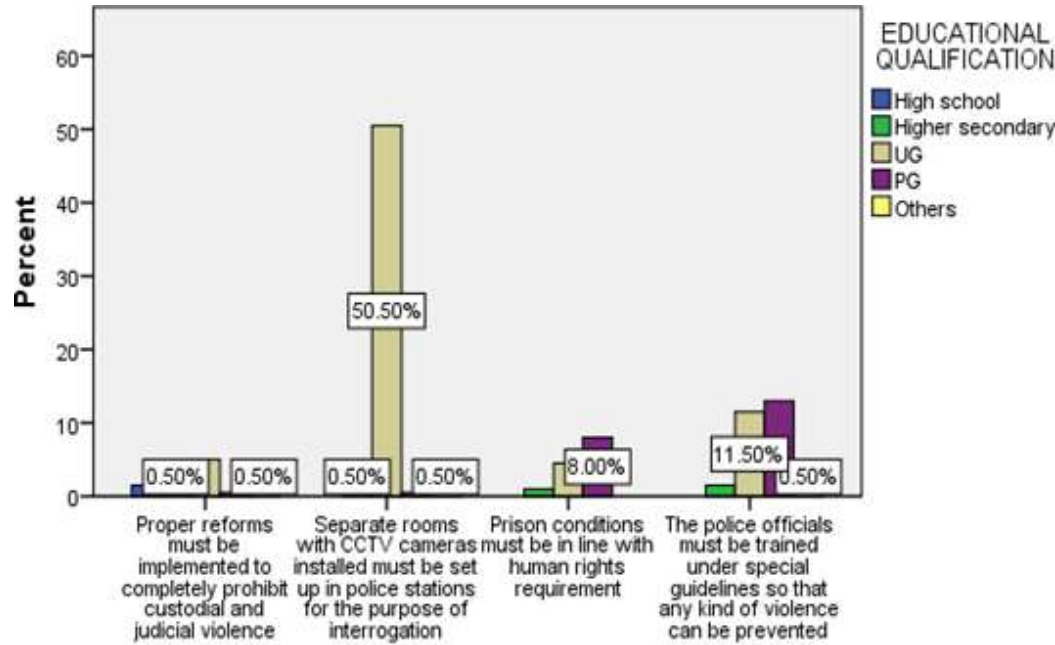


Figure 7. deals with the association between gender of the respondent and their level of agreeability towards the various forms of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies.



Preventive measures for Custodial Violence

Figure 8. deals with the preventive measure for Custodial Violence.

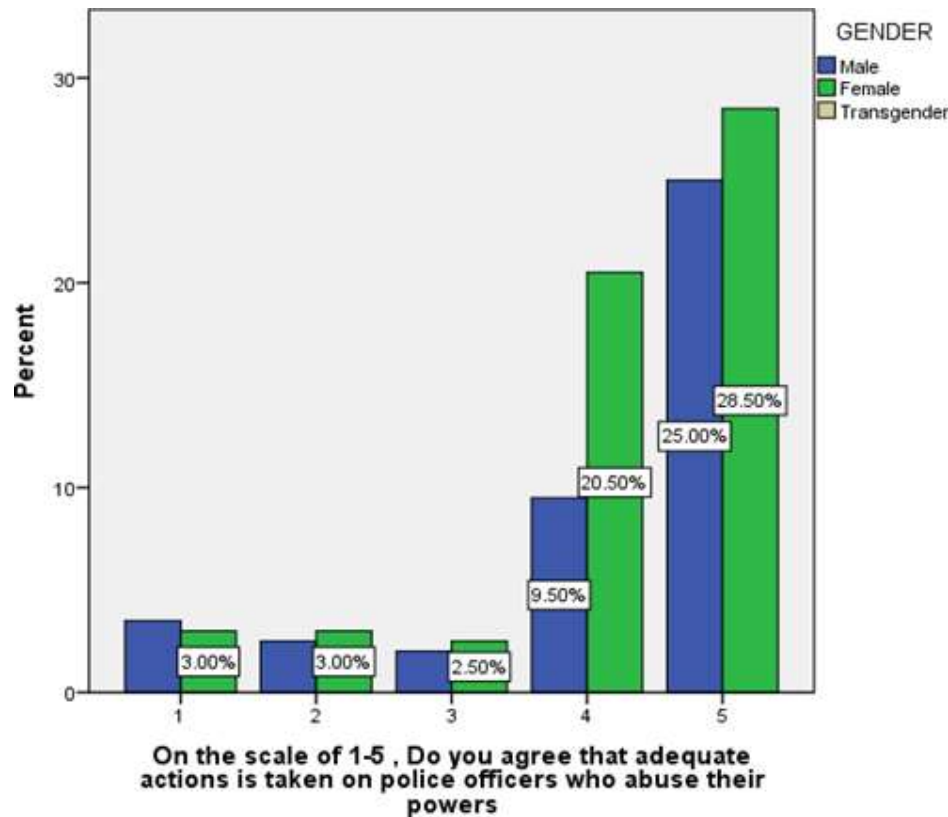
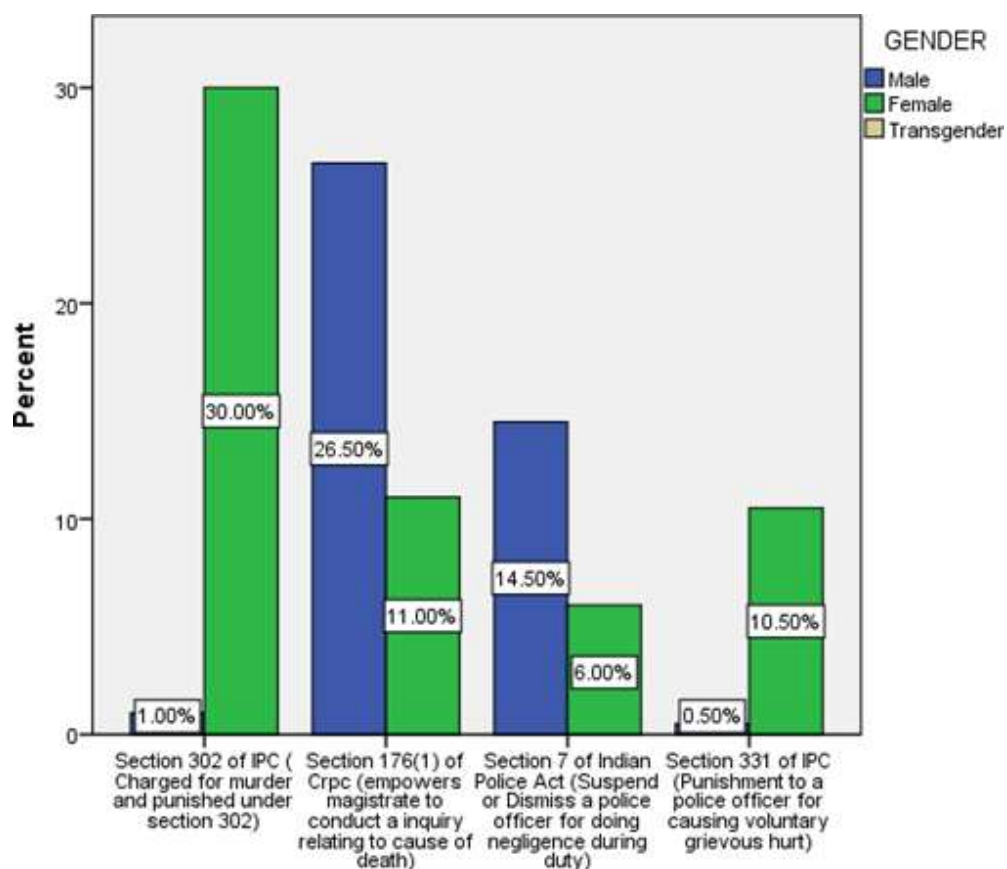
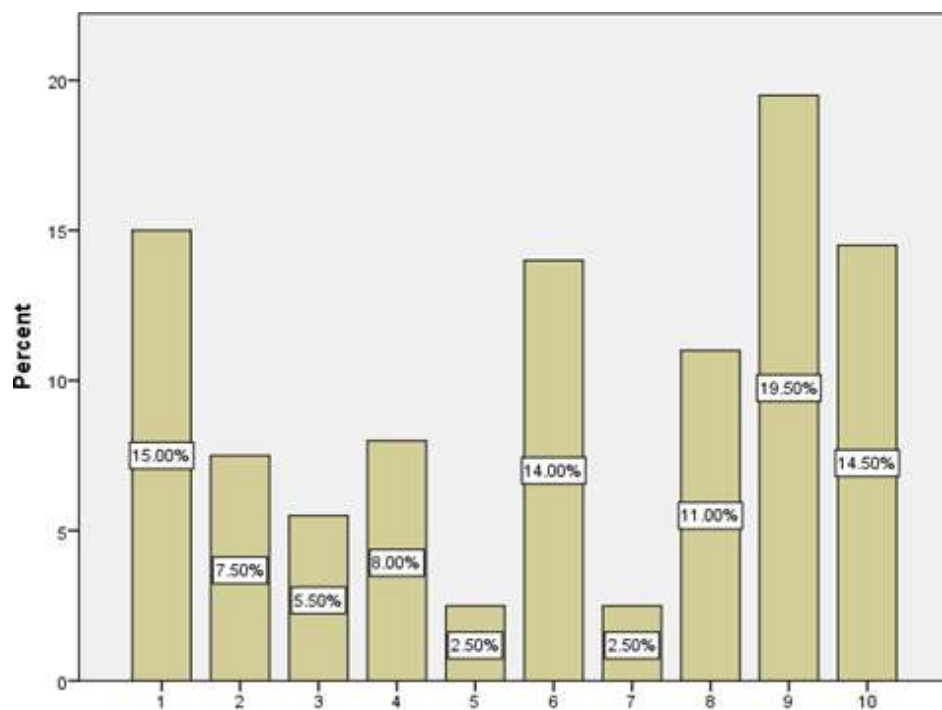


Figure 9. deals with the rating on Adequate actions taken on police officers who abuse their power.

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Provisions against custodial violence
Figure 10. deals with the provisions against custodial violence.



On the Scale of 1-10 , Rate the Effectiveness of Custodial Violence in India
Figure 11. deals with the rating on effectiveness of custodial violence in India.

ANOVA

Table 1. Shows the ANOVA results for the level of agreeability towards the opinion on the five statements with regards to various forms of Ill-Treatment followed by police and other agencies based on the age of the respondent.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various forms of III-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies [Mock Amputations]	Between Groups	50.612	4	12.653	13.006	.000
	Within Groups	189.708	195	.973		
	Total	240.320	199			
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various forms of III-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies [Electric shocks]	Between Groups	25.364	4	6.341	6.357	.000
	Within Groups	194.511	195	.997		
	Total	219.875	199			
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various forms of III-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies [Falanga]	Between Groups	29.143	4	7.286	9.820	.000
	Within Groups	144.677	195	.742		
	Total	173.820	199			
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various forms of III-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies [Suspension by arms while these are tied behind the back]	Between Groups	29.470	4	7.368	13.228	.000
	Within Groups	108.610	195	.557		
	Total	138.080	199			
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various forms of III-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies [Rape and Molestation]	Between Groups	35.595	4	8.899	7.260	.000
	Within Groups	239.000	195	1.226		
	Total	274.595	199			

ANOVA

Table 2. Shows the ANOVA results for the level of agreeability towards the opinion on the five statements with regards to various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person based on the age of the respondent.

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person [Forcible extraction of teeth]	Between Groups	26.425	4	6.606	6.795	0
	Within Groups	189.575	195	0.972		
	Total	216	199			
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person [Forcibly lying the victim nude on Ice]	Between Groups	30.534	4	7.633	12.255	0
	Within Groups	121.461	195	0.623		
	Total	151.995	199			

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slabs]						
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person and other agencies on arrested person [Hauling the victim on 'airplane' position]	Between Groups	68.339	4	17.085	20.496	0
	Within Groups	162.541	195	0.834		
	Total	230.88	199			
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person [Submersion in water]	Between Groups	19.582	4	4.895	8.415	0
	Within Groups	113.438	195	0.582		
	Total	133.02	199			
Rate the level of agreeability towards the Various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person [Denial of medical treatment]	Between Groups	111.039	4	27.76	11.729	0
	Within Groups	461.516	195	2.367		
	Total	572.555	199			

Chi-Square Tests

Table 3. Shows the results for chi-square test for the main causes of custodial violence and age of the respondent.

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	181.281 ^a	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	175.390	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.732	1	.005
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 4 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 45.

RESULTS

It was found that majority of 21-30 Age Grouped people agree that Greed for money would be a major cause of the custodial Violence, People of Below 20 Age Grouped people majorly agreed with absence of strict laws, People of 31-40 Age Grouped people majorly agreed with No solid prison reforms and People of 41-50 Age Grouped people majorly agree with work pressure as the main causes of custodial Violence(Figure 1).

It was found that 68% of UG Pursuing people, 22% of PG Pursuing people, 2.50% of Higher Secondary students and 1.50% of High School Students agree that custodial torture of a arrested person is a gross violation of human rights (Figure 2).

It was found that majorly 46.50% of Female majorly Strongly agreed and 32% of Male Agree with Mock Amputations as a form of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies on arrested person. Majorly 31.50% of Female strongly agree and 15.50% of Male stayed neutral agree with Electric Shock as a form of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies on arrested person. Majorly 29% of Female Agree and 20.50% of Male stayed neutral agree with Falanga as a form of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies on arrested person. Majorly 46% of Female majorly Strongly agreed and 35.50% of Male Agree with Suspension by Arms while these are tied behind the back as a form of ill-treatment followed in india by police and other agencies on arrested person.

Majorly 30% of Female majorly Strongly agreed and 20.50% of Male Strongly agree with Rape and Molestation as a form of ill-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies on arrested person (Figure 3-7).

It was found that majorly 50.50% of the UG Pursuing people agreed with separate CCTV cameras must be installed must be set up in police stations for the purpose of interrogation, and 12% of PG Pursuing people agree that police officials must be trained under special guidelines so that any kind of violence can be prevented (Figure 8).

It was found that majorly 28.50% of Female and 25% of Male have rated 5/5 that they agree adequate actions taken on police officers who abuse their power (Figure 9).

It was found that majorly 30 % of Female agreed Section 302 of IPC (Charged for murder and Punished under sec 302) and 26.50% of Male agreed with Section 176(1) of Crpc (Empowers magistrate to conduct a inquiry relating to cause of death) are the Provisions against custodial violence (Figure 10).

It was found that majorly 19.50% of People have rated 9/10 and 15% of people have rated 1/10 for the effectiveness of custodial violence in India (Figure 11).

ANOVA results shows that most of the statements with regard to the level of agreeability towards various forms of ill-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies do differ based on the Age of the respondents. So there is a significant difference between level of agreeability towards various forms of ill-treatment followed in India by police and other agencies and age group of the respondents (Table 1).

ANOVA results shows that most of the statements with regard to the level of agreeability towards various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person do differ based on the Age of the respondents. So there is a significant difference between level of agreeability towards various methods of torture followed by police and other agencies on arrested person and age group of the respondents (Table 2).

Chi-square Test also reveals that there is a significant association ($p = .008$) between the Custodial torture of a arrested person is a gross violation of human rights and the Age of the respondents (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

The differences in viewpoints among age groups indicate that combating custodial violence necessitates a thorough strategy that takes into account a number of variables. Law enforcement personnel support networks, jail rehabilitation programs, and anti-corruption measures should all be part of the initiatives. Awareness programs focused at different age groups can help people understand the root causes of custodial violence and support the changes that need to be made. The survey's findings underscore the necessity of implementing a comprehensive and nuanced strategy that considers the issues and perspectives of individuals of all ages within the community when addressing custodial abuse.

68% of those who desire to go to college agree that torture while in jail is a clear violation of human rights. This suggests that college students are better aware of these concerns. This could be because of the academic setting, where people are more inclined to talk about human rights abuses and legal ethics. Students may become more knowledgeable and socially conscious since undergraduate education focuses on critical thinking and exposing them to diverse points of view.

The substantial difference in agreeableness among age groups indicates that individuals from various generations may possess differing perspectives on the methods employed by law enforcement. While prior generations may have been shaped by historical circumstances and their contacts with law enforcement, contemporary generations may demonstrate an increased understanding of human

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rights and ethical treatment concerns. The educational backgrounds of respondents across various age groups may influence their perspectives. People with more knowledge may not be as tolerant of coercive methods, which shows how important it is to raise awareness and do educational work to change public opinion and protect human rights.

Suggestions

It makes things plain and emphasizes the need for a complete investigation. Please give a brief overview of the reasons, present trends, and historical context of the surge in violence in Indian jails. Be sure that the literature review looks at both old and new ideas about violence against Indian inmates. Look through the literature and find any gaps or mistakes in our understanding of the causes and effects of violence against people who are in jail. Include recent information regarding violence in jails to support your case. Look at data from different times and places to see patterns and differences. Make it clear that mistreating someone in custody is a violation of their rights. Talk about how the situation in India aligns with the principles of human rights across the world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a thorough examination of the rising trend of violence against prisoners in India uncovers a multifaceted issue with deep-rooted causes that need immediate attention and comprehensive solutions. The results of this study highlight several significant factors that sustain violence against inmates and illustrate the necessity for comprehensive reforms. The study has clarified several elements that contribute to custodial violence, including socioeconomic conditions that promote a culture of impunity and institutional inadequacies within law enforcement. The impact assessment has shown how terrible the effects are on victims, their families, and society as a whole. This shows how important it is to deal with this issue immediately away as a matter of social justice and human rights. The examination of laws and institutions has revealed that the current systems are ineffective, necessitating revisions to enhance their accountability, transparency, and compliance with international human rights norms. The comparative analysis has shown regional discrepancies, which may facilitate the development of focused initiatives tailored to each location. Including the views of victims has helped people comprehend custodial abuse from a human-centered point of view. This shows how important it is to make policies and carry them out with survivors in mind. An investigation of police accountability and training has discovered methods to enhance their performance, preventing excessive use of force while ensuring they fulfill their duty to protect and serve.

The study has highlighted the importance of public advocacy and understanding in promoting a social transition towards accountability, particularly when communities actively seek justice and reform. It is clear that addressing and mitigating the rising prevalence of custodial violence in India requires a comprehensive strategy that encompasses social, institutional, and legal aspects. Because of these results, it is highly crucial that governments, law enforcement, and civil society work together to put evidence-based suggestions for systemic improvements into action. These changes should put protecting human rights, establishing systems of accountability, and making a society that values justice, fairness, and the worth of every person at the top of their list of things to do. India can only hope to create a criminal justice system that doesn't contain harsh prisons and promotes a community where everyone's rights and well-being are respected and safeguarded by working together.

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