



The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
தமிழ்நாடு டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர் சட்டப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
State University Established by Act No.43 of 1997
NAAC Accredited



**DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW & CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ADMINISTRATION**

**ORGANISES ONE DAY WORKSHOP
ON**

**“ROLE OF POLICE IN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM”**

Chief Patron



COL. PROF. (DR.) N.S. SANTHOSHKUMAR

Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University

Expert Speaker



PROF. BALRAJ CHAUHAN

Former Vice-Chancellor
DNLU-Jabalpur, NLIU-Bhopal,
RMNLU-Lucknow

CONVENORS

DR. S. RAJALAKSHMI

Head of the Department
Department of Criminal Law & Criminal
Justice Administration

DR. A. VIJAYALAKSHMI

Director - B.Com.LL.B. (Hons.)

**23RD, THURSDAY
FEBRUARY, 2023**

**2:00 P.M. TO 3:30 P.M.
AUDITORIUM, ADMN. BLOCK**

**REGISTER
HERE**



ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

Government of Tamil Nadu by an Act of State Legislature [Act No.43 of 1997] established the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge in learning, teaching and research in the field of law. His Excellency Shri. K.R. Narayanan, former President of India inaugurated it on September 20, 1997, and the University started from October 3, 1997 onwards. The University was named after the architect of the Indian Constitution Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. The University is recognized by the Bar Council of India (BCI) and University Grants Commission (UGC) (Sec. 2f and 12b of the UGC Act.). The University is also a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), Association of Common Wealth Universities, U.K. and Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. This University is functioning as nodal agency to uplift the legal education in the State of Tamil Nadu. The University is the first full-fledged sui generis Law University in the country; it is unique among all the Law Universities in the Country. The University is the first full-fledged Law University that offers Legal Education only through this University and its affiliated colleges in the State and the University is the first of its kind not only in the country but also in South Asia. The University offers legal education at its campus as well as through eight affiliated colleges in the state of Tamil Nadu located at Chennai, Madurai, Trichy, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Chengalpattu, Vellore and Salem. The School of Excellence in Law established by the University at its campus since 2002 has been modelled on the lines of other National Law Schools in the country and offers three year as well as five year integrated undergraduate courses in Law. The University has a Postgraduate and Research Centre, which offers Master of Law Degree Courses in eight different specializations, doctoral programme as well as organizing research in diverse areas of law. Apart from these, there is also a Distance Education Unit as well as a few evening college programmes for various postgraduate diploma courses.

VISION

The University's vision is to reach the zenith of Legal Education, the University as an intense community strives hard to invent and promote research, focus on professionalization of teaching and learning outcomes with a trans-disciplinary approach of social responsibility to achieve the preambular perspective of Social Justice of the Constitution.

MISSION

The University's Mission is to

- Provide students with a blend of critical Legal Outlook and Professional Legal Skills with advanced Research Orientation to make them suitable for chosen vocations both in Professional and Non-professional Settings in varied avocations.
- Introduce periodical changes to curricula with suitable E-learning Modules to match with international standards.
- Enrich the University as a self-reliant with transparent governance, eco-friendly outreach approach.
- Promote Stress Free Environment with an emphasis to respect dignity amongst all of its stakeholders.
- Expand links with Foreign and Indian Academic Institutions, Judicial Organs, Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations, Industry and Philanthropists.

ONE DAY WORKSHOP ON “ROLE OF POLICE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM”– PROGRAMME REPORT

Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration, Tamil Nadu Dr Ambedkar Law University – School of Excellence in Law organised one day workshop on the topic **“ROLE OF POLICE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM”**.

Presidential Address: The presidential Address was delivered by Hon’ble Vice Chancellor Col. Prof Dr. N. S. Santhosh Kumar sir.

Welcome Address: Welcome address was delivered by Dr. S. Rajalakshmi, Head i/c, Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration, School of Excellence in Law, The Tamil Nadu Dr Ambedkar Law University.

Session by the Expert Speaker

Insightful explanation about the role of police in criminal justice system was delivered by Prof. Balraj Chauhan, Former Vice Chancellor, DNLU- Jabalpur, NLIU-Bhopal, RMNLU-Lucknow. Sir highlighted and explained about the topic in a very interesting and clear manner. The Indian Police play a crucial role in the criminal justice system of India. They are responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing crime, and ensuring public safety. The police are the first point of contact for the victims of crime, and it is their responsibility to investigate and solve criminal cases. In this essay, we will discuss the role of Indian police in the criminal justice system.

History of Indian Police:

The history of the Indian Police can be traced back to the colonial era. The British established the Indian Police in 1861, and it was modelled on the British police system. The police were primarily responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing crime, and protecting British interests. After India gained independence in 1947, the Indian Police were restructured to suit the needs of a democratic and independent India. Today, the Indian Police are a state subject, and each state has its own police force.

Structure of Indian Police:

The Indian Police are divided into two categories: the Indian Police Service (IPS) and the state police. The IPS officers are recruited through the Civil Services Examination and are responsible for maintaining law and order in the country. The state police are responsible for

maintaining law and order within their respective states. The state police are further divided into three categories: the state armed police, the district police, and the city police.

Role of Indian Police in Criminal Justice System:

The Indian Police play a crucial role in the criminal justice system of India. Their role can be divided into four categories: prevention of crime, investigation of crime, maintenance of law and order, and protection of human rights.

Prevention of Crime:

The Indian Police are responsible for preventing crime. They do this by identifying potential criminals and taking preventive measures. The police also conduct regular patrolling in their respective jurisdictions to deter criminals from committing crimes. The police also work closely with the community to identify potential threats and take preventive measures.

Investigation of Crime:

The Indian Police are responsible for investigating crimes. They do this by collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, and identifying suspects. The police also use scientific methods to solve crimes, such as DNA analysis and fingerprinting. The police also work closely with forensic experts to gather evidence.

Maintenance of Law and Order:

The Indian Police are responsible for maintaining law and order. They do this by ensuring that people follow the law and enforcing the law when necessary. The police are also responsible for regulating traffic and ensuring that people follow traffic rules. The police also maintain public order during protests and demonstrations.

Protection of Human Rights:

The Indian Police are responsible for protecting the human rights of the citizens. They do this by ensuring that people are not discriminated against based on their caste, religion, or gender. The police also ensure that people are not subjected to torture or other forms of physical or mental abuse. The police also ensure that people have access to justice and that their rights are protected.

Challenges faced by Indian Police in Criminal Justice System:

The Indian Police face several challenges in the Criminal Justice System. Some of the significant challenges are:

Overburdened and understaffed police force: The Indian Police force is overburdened, and its staff strength is inadequate. The shortage of manpower leads to a lack of quality investigation, which, in turn, causes a delay in the disposal of cases.

Outdated laws: The laws governing the Criminal Justice System are outdated and do not cater to the changing needs of society. The police force has to work with these laws, leading to several issues.

Lack of training: The police force in India lacks proper training in the investigation of cases. The training provided is often inadequate and does not prepare them for the real world.

Corruption: Corruption is a significant challenge faced by the Indian Police. It is not uncommon for the police to take bribes or be involved in criminal activities themselves.

Political interference: Political interference in the functioning of the police force is another major challenge. This interference often leads to the police force being used for political gains and undermines its autonomy.

Lack of resources: The Indian Police force lacks resources like modern technology, vehicles, and equipment, which makes it difficult for them to investigate cases effectively.

Low conviction rates: The conviction rate in criminal cases in India is low, which leads to a lack of confidence in the justice system. The low conviction rate is due to various factors, including poor investigation and weak prosecution.

The Indian Police force faces several challenges in the Criminal Justice System. These challenges need to be addressed to ensure that justice is served to the victims of crime and to restore public confidence in the justice system.

future of indian police

The future of the Indian Police force is crucial to ensure a fair and efficient Criminal Justice System in India. Here are some of the potential ways in which the Indian Police force can evolve in the coming years:

Use of technology: The Indian Police force can leverage technology to enhance its capabilities. The use of body cameras, facial recognition, drones, and other technological advancements can help in investigation and improve the delivery of justice.

Modernization and better infrastructure: The Indian Police force needs to upgrade its infrastructure, including modernizing police stations, providing better equipment and vehicles to the police, and improving the forensic and scientific capabilities.

Increased funding: The government needs to allocate more funds to the police force to enable it to hire more personnel, provide better training, and upgrade its infrastructure.

Collaboration with the private sector: The Indian Police force can collaborate with the private sector to leverage their expertise in areas such as technology, forensic science, and management.

Better training: The Indian Police force needs to invest in better training programs to improve the skills and capabilities of its personnel. The training needs to focus on advanced investigative techniques, use of technology, and soft skills.

Transparency and accountability: The Indian Police force needs to ensure transparency and accountability in its functioning to gain the trust of the public. It can achieve this by adopting better standards of integrity, creating an independent oversight mechanism, and promoting a culture of accountability.

The future of the Indian Police force depends on its ability to adapt to the changing times and evolve into a modern, professional, and efficient organization. The government, civil society, and the private sector need to collaborate to support the police force in achieving this transformation.

Conclusion .

In conclusion, the role of police in the criminal justice system is critical. The police are the first responders to crime and play a crucial role in preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities. They are responsible for maintaining law and order, protecting life and property, and ensuring the safety of the citizens. The police are also responsible for bringing the accused to justice and providing support to the victims of crime.

However, the police face several challenges in their role, including inadequate resources, outdated laws, lack of training, political interference, and corruption. These challenges undermine the efficiency and effectiveness of the police and lead to a lack of trust and confidence in the criminal justice system.

To address these challenges, there is a need to invest in modernizing and strengthening the police force, providing better training and resources, improving the legal framework, and promoting transparency and accountability in the functioning of the police. Such measures can help restore public trust and confidence in the police and the criminal justice system as a whole.

In summary, the police play a critical role in the criminal justice system and are essential to ensure the safety and security of society. However, they face significant challenges, which need to be addressed to enable them to perform their duties effectively and efficiently.

Vote of Thanks

Vote of thanks was given by Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi, Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration, School of Excellence in Law, The Tamil Nadu Dr Ambedkar Law University. Director B.com, LL. B, (Hons)

Pictures of the workshop













