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OVERVIEW

The Journal of International Criminal Law (*JICL*) is a scientific, online, peer-reviewed journal, first edited in 2020 by Prof. Dr. Heybatollah Najandimanesh, mainly focusing on international criminal law issues.

Since 2023 JICL has been co-managed by Prof. Dr. Anna Oriolo as General Editor and published semiannually in collaboration with the International and European Criminal Law Observatory (IECLO) staff.

JICL Boards are powered by academics, scholars and higher education experts from a variety of colleges, universities, and institutions from all over the world, active in the fields of criminal law and criminal justice at the international, regional, and national level.

The aims of the JICL, *inter alia*, are as follow:

- to promote international peace and justice through scientific research and publication;
- to foster study of international criminal law in a spirit of partnership and cooperation with the researchers from different countries;
- to encourage multi-perspectives of international criminal law; and
- to support young researchers to study and disseminate international criminal law.

Due to the serious interdependence among political sciences, philosophy, criminal law, criminology, ethics and human rights, the scopes of JICL are focused on international criminal law, but not limited to it. In particular, the Journal welcomes high-quality submissions of manuscripts, essays, editorial comments, current developments, and book reviews by scholars and practitioners from around the world addressing both traditional and emerging themes, topics such as

- the substantive and procedural aspects of international criminal law;
- the jurisprudence of international criminal courts/tribunals;
- mutual effects of public international law, international relations, and international criminal law;
- relevant case-law from national criminal jurisdictions;
- criminal law and international human rights;
- European Union or EU criminal law (which includes financial violations and transnational crimes);
- domestic policy that affects international criminal law and international criminal justice;
- new technologies and international criminal justice;
- different country-specific approaches toward international criminal law and international criminal justice;



- historical accounts that address the international, regional, and national levels; and
- holistic research that makes use of political science, sociology, criminology, philosophy of law, ethics, and other disciplines that can inform the knowledge basis for scholarly dialogue.

The dynamic evolution of international criminal law, as an area that intersects various branches and levels of law and other disciplines, requires careful examination and interpretation. The need to scrutinize the origins, nature, and purpose of international criminal law is also evident in the light of its interdisciplinary characteristics. International criminal law norms and practices are shaped by various factors that further challenge any claims about the law's distinctiveness. The crime vocabulary too may reflect interdisciplinary synergies that draw on domains that often have been separated from law, according to legal doctrine. Talk about “ecocide” is just one example of such a trend that necessitates a rigorous analysis of law *per se* as well as open-minded assessment informed by other sources, *e.g.*, political science, philosophy, and ethics. Yet other emerging developments concern international criminal justice, especially through innovative contributions to enforcement strategies and restorative justice.

The tensions that arise from a description of preferences and priorities made it appropriate to create, improve and disseminate the JICL as a platform for research and dialogue across different cultures, in particular, as a consequence of the United Nations push for universal imperatives, *e.g.*, the fight against impunity for crimes of global concern (core international crimes, transboundary crimes, and transnational organized crimes).



Navigating Justice: Assessing the Crucial Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System

by Panchota Mohan & Jayanti Majhi***

ABSTRACT: This Paper assesses the role of police administration in the complex landscape of the criminal justice system. Every civil government has a criminal justice system in place to uphold the moral standards of its community. The criminal justice system enforces the standards of conduct necessary to safeguard people within society. The criminal justice system works by identifying, bringing charges against, finding guilty, and sentencing individuals who break the fundamental societal norms. The study employs a descriptive research methodology to achieve four primary objectives. Firstly, it examines the Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System. Secondly, the effectiveness of police administration in preventing crime, ensuring public safety, and apprehending offenders. Thirdly, investigated the challenges and obstacles faced by police administrators in fulfilling their duties effectively. Fourthly, the impact of police administration on community relations, trust, and cooperation. Utilizing comprehensive analysis techniques involving self-reported data and psychological assessments, the study elucidates the role of police administration in the criminal justice system. Furthermore, the study explores opportunities for improvement, the integration of technology, community engagement strategies, and the imperative for enhancing transparency and accountability within law enforcement agencies. The results of this study offer insightful information for policymakers, law enforcement professionals, and stakeholders seeking to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of police administration within the criminal justice framework.

KEYWORDS: Administration; Criminal Justice; India; Law; Police.

I. Introduction

Every civil government has a criminal justice system in place to uphold the moral standards of its community. The criminal justice system enforces the standards of conduct necessary to safeguard people within society. Knowing the police is a prerequisite to knowing the criminal justice system. The criminal justice system works by identifying, bringing charges against, finding guilty, and sentencing individuals who break the fundamental societal norms. The criminal justice system's actions against lawbreakers serve several purposes, including removing dangerous individuals from society who endanger it, discouraging others from engaging in criminal activity, creating an environment that is favorable to social interaction, and providing society with a chance to rehabilitate lawbreakers and anti-social people into law-abiding citizens.

The Police, the Prosecution, the Judiciary, and the Prison and Correctional Services comprise India's criminal justice system. Because of the nature of their roles in society, the police continue to be the primary institution in the criminal justice system. Since police officers

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are the first to arrive at a crime scene, their role is crucial. The boundaries of a crime scene that is the subject of court cases are created by the police officer's application of the law in each instance. As was already noted, gathering information from the police – facts, evidence, witness interviews, and other pertinent materials – has a significant impact on the investigation. The modern police force was founded on the solidification of British rule in India.¹

A. History of Indian Police

The Latin word *politia*, which refers to a State's status, is where the word *police* originate. The Oxford Dictionary defines the term *police* as the internal government of a State, a system of regulations for maintaining law and order. This phrase refers to the deliberate upholding of the law to promote national and public peace, as well as the protection of property from dangerous activities and the commission of legal acts. In India, the idea of *police* has existed since antiquity. Manu was given an ancient rule that placed a strong emphasis on the necessity of police force to uphold law and order. According to him, only individuals who are committed to defending society against violence and have a good understanding of the local populace should be assigned police duties. The era of Lord Rama and Lord Krishna also saw the existence of the police force. Since India is the second most populous country in the world and a multicultural, multiethnic nation, maintaining law and order is a very challenging challenge. Growing levels of violence, social unrest, and grave risks of terrorist activity have made the role of the police increasingly crucial. Although there are no precise references to criminal justice organizations from the past, significant aspects of the criminal justice system were expressed during the Mauryan period (324-183 BC). The Arthashastra of Kautilya, composed in 310 BC, provided insights into the conditions of society, governance, the administration of justice, and criminal activity.

The colonial era is where the Indian Police's history begins. The Indian Police was founded by the British in 1861 and was based on their own police force. The major responsibilities of the police were to uphold law and order, deter crime, and defend British interests. The Indian Police were reorganized to meet the demands of a democratic and independent India following the country's independence in 1947. These days, each State has its own police force, and the Indian Police are under State authority.²

B. Criminal Justice System

The extent to which governments succeed in the criminal justice system affects the rule of law, democracy, development, and human rights. The goals of the criminal justice system include preventing and controlling crime, upholding public peace and order, defending the rights of victims and those in legal trouble, punishing and rehabilitating those found guilty of crimes, and generally defending people's lives and property from criminal activity. According to the Indian constitution, it is seen as the State's main duty. The police, courts, and prisons are the main official criminal justice agencies. According to India's Constitution, prison management and law enforcement are State matters. However, the federal Supreme Court and State High

¹ C.P. Gupta, Rekha Khandelwal, *Role of Police in Criminal Justice System: An Analytical Study on Indian Perspective*, 3(1) GLS LAW JOURNAL 59 (2021).

² Devasish Bose, *Introduction to Forensic Science*, UGC MOOCs (n.d.), https://ugcmoocs.inflibnet.ac.in/assets/uploads/1/3/34/et/P10_M12200206060602025454.pdf.

Courts oversee managing the nation's judicial system. The organizational structure, management, and operation of all criminal justice agencies are governed by federal legislation such as the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act, Police Act, and Prison Act, even though police and prisons are State-related entities. This essay provides an explanation of the composition and operations of the different Criminal Justice System agencies.

The Police, Judiciary, and Correctional Institutes, which are the fundamental components of the Criminal Justice System, adhere to Federal laws. The adversarial common law system that India has adopted for the administration of criminal justice was given by the British colonial rulers. Within the Indian Criminal Justice Administration, the Judge serves as both an impartial arbiter and a fact finder in addition to imposing the sentence. The Police are responsible for conducting investigations. The Correctional Institutes are tasked with carrying out the punishment.³

C. Evolution of the Criminal Justice System

Since the beginning of time, humanity has developed a variety of strategies and tools to uphold social order, curb criminal activity among its population, and maintain law and order. The methods used by different societies – and occasionally even within the same society – to regulate criminal activity vary. But the system mostly consists of the arrest, prosecution, and sentencing procedures.

Together with the advancement of civilization, the socioeconomic and political circumstances that have prevailed throughout history have had a significant impact on the development and expansion of the arrest, trial, and punishment mechanisms. According to this, there have been three primary stages in the formation of penal law: strict responsibility is the first, and moral depravity or guilt consciousness is the focus of the second stage. The test of consequences foreseen was added to the notion of moral evil.

The history of the Criminal Justice System is extensive. In England during the 12th century, the Crown progressively came to govern the administration of justice, and the Crown was to be compensated rather than the sufferer. But no formal methods were developed. Before the 18th century, the criminal justice system was characterized by uncodified law and informal methods. It is a historical fact that the criminal justice system's operational framework may be traced back to some codified legal codes and State-administered processes from antiquity. The oldest known set of laws was created by King Hammurabi of Babylon in the eighteenth-century B.C. and is known as the Code of Hammurabi. This code was intended to govern many different aspects of human affairs.

The law of dharma, as outlined in the Vedas, dominated the criminal justice system in ancient India because it was regarded as the highest law. The king has the authority to punish the transgressor. The distinction between criminal and civil wrong was not made explicitly in early Hindu law, but as society advanced and developed, the King began enacting laws and regulations that considered regional usages and customs. The system underwent very subtle yet slow adjustments.⁴

³ R. Thilagaraj, *Criminal Justice System in India*, in HANDBOOK OF ASIAN CRIMINOLOGY (Jianhong Liu, Bill Heberton, Susyan Jou eds., 2013).

⁴ Mehraj Uddin, *Concept of Criminal Justice System and Police System*, EGYANKOSH (2024), <https://egyankosh.gkpad.com/page/38802>.

D. Role of Indian Police in Criminal Justice System

An important part of India's criminal justice system is the Indian Police. They fall into four areas for their role: protecting human rights, maintaining law and order, investigating crimes, and preventing crimes.

Prevention of Crime – It is the duty of the Indian Police to deter crime. They accomplish this by seeing possible offenders and taking action to stop them. To discourage criminal activity, the police also monitor their particular jurisdictions on a regular basis. Along with collaborating closely with the community, the police also identify possible dangers and take preventative action.

Investigation of Crime – Crime investigation falls under the purview of the Indian Police. They accomplish this by gathering information, speaking with witnesses, and identifying potential culprits. In addition, the police employ scientific techniques like fingerprinting and DNA analysis to solve crimes. To get evidence, the police also collaborate closely with forensic specialists.

Maintenance of Law and Order – Upholding law and order is the duty of the Indian Police. They accomplish this by making sure that individuals abide by the law and, where required, by enforcing it. In addition, the police oversee controlling traffic and making sure that the law is obeyed. Public order is also protected by the police during protests and demonstrations.

Protection of Human Rights – The Indian Police oversee defending the citizens' human rights. They achieve this by making sure that individuals are not subjected to discrimination based on their gender, caste, or religion. Additionally, the police make sure that no one is tortured or exposed to other types of physical or psychological abuse. In addition, the police guarantee that people's rights are upheld and that they can access the legal system.

Policing through social media – In various parts of India, police are tinkering with social media. The focus is on how to use social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter to inform the public about police department activities and crime prevention efforts. Public information can also be gathered using the *social media* account. In such instances, it seems that the police strategy ignores a significant aspect of the issue.

Despite their efforts to mitigate the harmful impacts of social media, law enforcement agencies often overlook the impact that *social media* has on their security agents. Social media has already given protestors the ability to communicate with each other in an accurate and dependable manner, so police must know when and how to track them to assess community sentiment, spot any potential criminal activity, and stay informed about any large-scale activities.⁵

E. Challenges faced by Indian Police in Criminal Justice System

The Criminal Justice System presents several difficulties for Indian police. Among the noteworthy obstacles are:

⁵ *Role of Police in Criminal Justice System*, THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY (2023), <https://www.tndalu.ac.in/Role%20of%20police%20in%20criminal%20justice%20system.pdf>.

Overburdened and understaffed police force – The Indian Police force lacks sufficient staffing and is overworked. A lack of quality investigation is caused by a manpower shortfall, which further delays the resolution of cases.

Outdated laws – The Criminal Justice System is governed by antiquated rules that do not adapt to the shifting requirements of society. These laws need the police force to operate, which presents several challenges.

Lack of training – India's police force is not well trained to investigate incidents. Their training is frequently insufficient and does not get them ready for the actual world.

Corruption – One of the biggest problems facing the Indian Police is corruption. It is not unusual for law enforcement officials to accept bribes or engage in illegal activity.

Political interference – Another significant issue is political meddling in the way the police operate. This meddling frequently results in the police force being exploited for political purposes, undermining its independence.

Lack of resources – The Indian Police force struggles to conduct efficient investigations because it lacks resources such as trucks, equipment, and contemporary technology.

Low conviction rates – India has a low conviction rate in criminal cases, which contributes to a lack of trust in the legal system. Numerous reasons contribute to the low conviction rate, such as inadequate investigation and ineffective prosecution.⁶

F. Contribution of Police in the Criminal Justice System

Numerous functions are played by police in the criminal justice system. A developed civilization is incapable of understanding how the legal system would operate without a robust police force and its responsibilities.

Lawbreakers and suspected criminals are apprehended by police. They are arrested and brought before the trial court to prevent the corrupt officers' wrongdoings. Through this approach, the police hope to deter illegal activity.

The pursuit of criminal activity is one of the police's most important responsibilities. Sections 154 through 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure grant police the authority to investigate criminal cases. Following the conclusion of the inquiry, the police must file a final report to be released from custody or an indictment to be prosecuted.

Someone who is knowledgeable of the case's facts and circumstances may be subject to a verbal examination by a police officer. The Code of Criminal Procedure allows for interrogations of the police in Sections 61 and 167.

One of the most important things the police do is stop and seize. The Code of Criminal Procedure's Sections 96 through 105 address the manner and process of search and seizure. When conducting searches and seizures, police should adhere to just and reasonable policies. This is a task that the police can carry out with or without a warrant.

A police officer satisfies his duty to report an event to an individual who has taken their own life, passed away without raising a reasonable suspicion, been murdered by another person, or died in an unusual way. A police officer mentions the physical conditions of the body in the article, regardless of the arm or tool that may have been used to commit the crime.⁷

⁶ SAFENA AKTER JIDNI, THE ROLE OF POLICE IN ENSURING JUSTICE UNDER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH: A CRITICAL STUDY (2021).

⁷ Arun Kumar Singh, Yogendra Singh, *A Study on the Role of Police in Criminal Justice System*, 16(6) JOURNAL OF ADVANCES AND SCHOLARLY RESEARCHES IN ALLIED EDUCATION 1980 (2019).

G. Literature Review

Cleghorn⁸ studied that in Trinidad and Tobago, as in other Anglophone Caribbean countries, the criminal justice system was a holdover from the colonial past. Judicial users' problems with access to and participation in the legal system were still little studied, despite several reforms aimed at enhancing the caliber and nature of police and judicial services offered. The study examined the intricacies of victims' experiences and the consequences for the caliber and kind of police and judicial services rendered using interview data from direct and circumstantial victims. In addition to sentiments of inequity and silence, many had to overcome obstacles that were structural, interpersonal, and systemic. The result was institutionalized victimization. According to the research, colonialism's lasting effects on island populations may have had an impact on the victims' experiences. Power disparities, institutional actions that foster networks of solidarity, bargaining, unofficial systems, and procedures, among other things. Based on victim narratives, it was apparent that reforms and a new strategy were required to enhance the standard of justice services while also giving victims more agency within the legal system.

Ram⁹ analyzed the major goals of criminal justice administration was to protect and uphold the rule of law, which includes social control of the law, keeping the peace, ensuring a prompt trial, punishing offenders, rehabilitating them through the legal system, and providing comfort to victims of crimes. Numerous flaws and gaps exist were the existing criminal justice system. The lengthy legal process was sometimes designed with the accused's mindset in mind, *i.e.*, a system that prioritizes the rights and interests of the perpetrator over those of the victims. The criminal justice system that was place today has failed to provide individuals with swift and efficient justice or to ensure that those who commit crimes undoubtedly face consequences. Considering the growing difficulties associated with criminal justice reform, it was imperative to provide a revised perspective on the various facets of the criminal justice system.

Chakraborty¹⁰ viewed that the criminal justice systems rely heavily on the police. The primary goal of the police was to provide immediate assistance to the victim of the crime. The primary duties of the police include providing emergency assistance, apprehending the accused, conducting criminal investigations, and initiating the criminal justice system. It was accurate to State that the police's investigation and narrative serve as the foundation for the entire prosecution. The Criminal Justice System failed if the Police were not impartial and diligent. It works the function and responsibilities of police in India's criminal justice system were be covered in the essay.

Guerette and others¹¹ evaluated that in today's police, conducting accurate crime analyses has become essential. It was brought about by both enhanced technology capabilities and the key role that analysis plays in contemporary police procedures. However, given the dearth of academic research on the subject, many police departments struggle with the development of

⁸ Leah L. Cleghorn, *Victims Navigating Justice in Island Communities: An Exploration of Victims' Experiences of the Criminal Justice System and Quality of Justice Services Provided in Trinidad and Tobago*, 18(1) ISLAND STUDIES JOURNAL 52 (2023).

⁹ Mohan A. Ram, Binoy Shivanna, *A Study on The Challenges of Administration of Criminal Justice System in Modern India*, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION GLOBAL INDEX MEDICUS (2023), <https://search.bvsalud.org/gim/resource/en/sea-218774>.

¹⁰ Abhijay Chakraborty, *Police in Criminal Justice System in India*, 2(2) INDIAN JOURNAL OF LAW AND LEGAL RESEARCH (2021).

¹¹ Rob T. Guerette, Kimberly Przeszlowski *et al.*, *Improving Policing through Better Analysis: An Empirical Assessment of a Crime Analysis Training and Enhancement Project within an Urban Police Department*, 22(4) POLICE PRACTICE AND RESEARCH 1425 (2021).

their own analytical capabilities. The assessment literature that was now available also provides little help in this regard. One of the initial evaluations of the efforts to enhance the crime analytic capabilities of an urban police agency was the study. Pre- and post-training session analyst knowledge tests showed a 25-53% improvement. Additionally, an estimated pre- and post-assessment of police administrator conduct revealed that the typical usage of analytical work products grew dramatically to about 1 to 2 times per week. It represented a discernible advancement in the comprehensive application of data-derived information was the execution of law enforcement activities.

Bhat & Mir¹² examined that the police, the prosecution, the courts, and the administration of corrections make up the criminal justice system. All these system components were meant to function in unison with one another. The criminal justice system's success was only made feasible by these organs working together harmoniously. As the most important branch of the system, the prosecution system needs to function without interference from outside parties. The prosecutor bears the responsibility of maintaining impartiality as the minister of justice. The status, appointments, and function of prosecutors within the criminal justice system be the subject of an analytical focus in the study. It also highlights the criticism of the prosecutor's function and the difficulties they encountered carrying out the responsibilities. The study ends with several insightful recommendations that help the criminal justice system – in general, and the prosecution system in particular – run smoothly.

Islam¹³ determined that in criminology, the role of the police was crucial. Because the primary responsibility of law enforcement was to apprehend offenders and hold them until the end of the trial to deter crime. Police were legally permitted to enforce public and social order using force and other forms of coercion. Since law enforcement personnel need a basic understanding of both crime and criminology, nearly every nation in the world has a police criminology division. Additionally, police receive manual training in criminology. It was true that a happy and peaceful society can be guaranteed by an honest, sincere, and proficient police force. While the police cannot eradicate crime entirely from society, they can manage it and keep it at a manageable level. If not, a cunning, dishonest, uneducated, and deceitful police force can provide facilities to criminals and ruin the lives of ordinary citizens. The study makes a statement and offers some suggestions for improving police officers' criminology understanding and for reforming Bangladesh's police force. The police personnel can refer to the study for strategic strategy guidance.

Goel¹⁴ emphasized that the criminal justice system in India was enforced to uphold law and order. The legal system had been placing since British India's era. All Indian courts and police fall under the legal system. The Indian criminal justice system requires the Court and Police to abide by all regulations pertaining to criminal statutes. There were several extremely old statutes that fall within the judicial system. The Indian Penal Code governs these criminal laws. The laws of the Indian criminal justice system include several measures, such as the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955. Penalties for breaking the statutes were also imposed via the criminal court system.

¹² Mudasir Bhat, Mehraj Ud Din Mir, *The Role of Prosecution in the Criminal Justice System in India: An Analytical Audit*, 1(2) INDRAPRASTHA LAW REV 1 (2020).

¹³ Sundija Islan, *Role of Police in the Criminal Justice System of Bangladesh: Need for Reformation*, 4(1) INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES 46 (2019).

¹⁴ Aman Goel, *Working of Indian Criminal Justice System*, 22(3) THINK INDIA JOURNAL 7609 (2019).

Navigating Justice: Assessing the Crucial Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System

Connelie¹⁵ evaluated that State Police was continuing to play a crucial role in the criminal justice system and was a bright future. Some onlookers concluded that there was no longer a need for a State-level law enforcement organization because local police agencies were adequate. But there's a chance that a State police force may play a complementing role rather than a rival one. Many State police agencies, such as State highway patrols, already collaborate closely with other law enforcement agencies under the purview. It was likely that the criminal justice system would be enhanced by streamlining and/or coordinating its components, which would reduce the need for duplicate processes across different governmental levels. Another way that unification could manifest itself is through the centralization of law enforcement. Centralized police agencies were shown to be effective, affordable, and efficient in numerous urban regions.

II. Research Objective

To examine the Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System.

To identify the effectiveness of police administration in preventing crime, ensuring public safety, and apprehending offenders.

To investigate the challenges and obstacles faced by police administrators in fulfilling their duties effectively.

To evaluate the impact of police administration on community relations, trust, and cooperation.

III. Research Questions

What is the Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System?

What is the effectiveness of police administration in preventing crime, ensuring public safety, and apprehending offenders?

What challenges and obstacles faced by police administrators in fulfilling their duties effectively?

What is the impact of police administration on community relations, trust, and cooperation?

IV. Research Methodology

Research methodology refers to the specific procedures or techniques used to locate, select, handle, and assess data on a topic. The data from a case study and the role of police administration in the criminal justice system were both investigated in this study. Primary and secondary sources serve as the foundation for the data compilation process. Relevant books, papers, and journals are the main sources of secondary data on the function of police in the criminal justice system. Establishing research questions and objectives, planning a project, choosing a sample, gathering, and analyzing data, and presenting the results in a report are all necessary steps in the research process. Research questions and objectives must be established,

¹⁵ William Connelie, *Future Role of the State Police in the Criminal Justice System*, in *CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA* (John T. O'Brien, Marvin Marcus eds., 1979), at 76-89.

a research project must be organized, a sample must be selected, data must be gathered and evaluated, and the findings must be presented in a research report. A research topic must also be identified, and its background must be grasped through a literature review.

V. Result and Discussion

According to the study *Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System*, police administration has a significant influence on the legitimacy and efficacy of the criminal justice system. The findings show a correlation between reduced crime rates, enhanced public safety, better community ties and efficient police administration. But problems like ineffective procedures and problems with prejudice and misbehavior demand focused changes. Furthermore, it becomes clear that integrating technology is essential to improving police operations' responsiveness and transparency. The conversation emphasizes how substantial reforms are required to solve these issues and how police administration is linked to wider criminal justice results. According to the study's findings, funding for the enhancement of police administration is essential to promoting an impartial, effective, and reliable criminal justice system.

A. To examine the Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System

In the criminal justice system, police play a crucial role. As the first responders to crimes, the police are essential in stopping, identifying, and looking into illegal activity. They oversee upholding law and order, safeguarding people's lives, and property, and making sure everyone is safe¹⁶. In addition, the police oversee supporting crime victims and prosecuting those who have committed crimes. The criminal justice system works by finding, accusing, convicting, and punishing members of the public who break the fundamental social norms.¹⁷ The criminal justice system's actions against lawbreakers serve a number of purposes, including removing dangerous individuals from society who endanger it, discouraging others from engaging in criminal activity, creating an environment that is favorable to social interaction, and providing society with a chance to turn lawbreakers and anti-social people into law-abiding citizens.¹⁸

The criminal justice system's use of police administration highlights the multidimensional importance of this institution in upholding justice and social order. As the first line of defense between the community and the law, police administration oversees stopping and looking into illegal activity. In addition to conventional law enforcement, it contributes to public trust-building, community safety, and the preservation of justice. The fair and impartial implementation of the law is contingent upon effective police administration, which in turn enhances the credibility of the criminal justice system. An in-depth analysis of this position clarifies the complex relationships within the criminal justice system and highlights how vitally important an efficient and responsible police administration is to be maintaining the effectiveness of the system and the trust of the public.

¹⁶ GARY W. CORDNER, *POLICE ADMINISTRATION* (2023).

¹⁷ James W. Williams, *Interrogating Justice: A Critical Analysis of the Police Interrogation and Its Role in the Criminal Justice Process*, 42(2) *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY* 209 (2000).

¹⁸ ANTHONY V. BOUZA, *THE POLICE MYSTIQUE: AN INSIDER'S LOOK AT COPS, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM* (2013).

B. To Identify the Effectiveness of Police Administration in Preventing Crime, Ensuring Public Safety, and Apprehending Offenders

The public looks to the police to do a variety of tasks, and one of the most significant things they are frequently expected to do is reduce violent crime. However, in any given neighborhood, public disorder – which is defined by drug sales, prostitution, vagrancy, and public alcohol consumption – may be more prevalent than serious violence. Controlling crime is the police’s primary goal¹⁹. In fact, professional crime fighting is widely supported by the public as a fundamental policing tactic since it reflects a strong dedication to this goal²⁰. On the other hand, it seems that other suggested tactics like community policing or problem-solving will obscure this goal. These would be terrible choices if they increased the community’s susceptibility to criminal victimization. When evaluating the effectiveness of various police tactics in reducing crime).²¹

One of the most important aspects of law enforcement’s function in the criminal justice system is its ability to effectively prevent crime, maintain public safety, and capture offenders. Using proactive tactics to dissuade potential offenders and keep a visible presence in communities, police administration serves as the first line of defense against criminal activity. Public safety settings are what police administrators strive to build through community policing, smart resource allocation, and crime prevention activities. The prompt and effective capture of criminals is thus a crucial indicator of police administration success. In this context, intelligence gathering, effective coordination, and investigative skills are critical elements. To improve the overall efficacy of police administration in carrying out its mandate of public safety, crime prevention, and the arrest of lawbreakers, it is essential to regularly review and modify policing techniques.

C. To Investigate the Challenges and Obstacles Faced by Police Administrators in Fulfilling Their Duties Effectively

One area of criminal justice that encounters many difficulties is law enforcement. In the US, law enforcement duties fall under the purview of the police service²². Due to various circumstances, the police force of today has changed from that of the past. Consequently, the management of police has grown more difficult as the quantity and complexity of circumstances have increased.²³ The public expects the police to offer the highest level of security. When an insecurity situation is made public, there are sometimes a lot of concerns from the public. Police administrators are therefore under intense pressure to make sure they complete their work carefully. This essay explores the difficulties in carrying out the functional duty of police administration as it exists now.²⁴

¹⁹ Cody W. Telep, David L. Weisburd, *What Is Known about the Effectiveness of Police Practices in Reducing Crime and Disorder?*, 15(4) POLICE QUARTERLY 331 (2012).

²⁰ Lawrence W. Sherman *et al.*, *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn’t, What’s Promising*, in NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE RESEARCH IN BRIEF (Jeremy Travis dir., 1998), <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles/171676.pdf>.

²¹ ANTHONY A. BRAGA, PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING AND CRIME PREVENTION (2008).

²² WESLEY SKOGAN, KATHLEEN FRYDL (eds.), FAIRNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN POLICING: THE EVIDENCE (2004).

²³ Jonathan Koppell, *Pathologies of Accountability: ICANN and the Challenge of “Multiple Accountabilities Disorder”*, 65(1) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW 94 (2005).

²⁴ George L. Kelling, Robert Wasserman, Hubert Williams, *Police Accountability and Community Policing*, (7) PERSPECTIVES ON POLICING 1 (1989).

The obstacles that police administrators encounter in carrying out their responsibilities successfully point to a complicated environment shaped by a number of internal and external variables. Internal resource issues, such as budgetary restrictions and a lack of personnel, frequently plague police agencies, making it more difficult for them to effectively combat crime and maintain public safety. Law enforcement agencies' relationship with the communities they serve is further strained by issues about legitimacy and trust in the community, which are made worse by misbehavior or the excessive use of force. Proactive leadership, strategic planning, and stakeholder participation are necessary to address these issues and put reforms that improve police administration's responsiveness, accountability, and transparency into place.

D. To Evaluate the Impact of Police Administration on Community Relations, Trust, and Cooperation

Division of Police agencies and the communities they serve must have solid, mutually trusting relationships to maintain public safety and effective policing. To handle issues related to disorder and crime, police officials rely on community members' cooperation to obtain information about crimes in local neighborhoods and work with law enforcement.²⁵ In a similar vein, whether the public feels that police acts uphold the legitimacy and procedural justice principles as well as community values determines how willing the public is to trust the police.²⁶ Police should never minimize the negative experiences that people have had with the police, nor should they ignore the history of racial minorities and those who have suffered injustice at the hands of the police. Due to their past marginalization and abuse at the hands of the police, African Americans have a distrustful and resentful culture.²⁷

By placing a high priority on resident engagement, communication, and cooperation, effective police administration promotes good community relations. The public's trust in law enforcement authorities is bolstered when officers are seen as impartial, courteous, and attentive to community concerns. This trust fosters community members' cooperation and information sharing, which is essential for efficient crime prevention and investigation. On the other hand, unfavorable interactions, wrongdoing, or accusations of bias can undermine confidence and harm ties between the police and the community, making it more difficult for them to work together and impede law enforcement efforts. Therefore, analyzing the degree of collaboration, trust, and quality of contacts between law enforcement agencies and the varied populations they serve is necessary to determine how police administration affects community relations. Strategies to strengthen trust, foster cooperation, and improve police-community relations are informed by this kind of evaluation.

VI. Conclusion

²⁵ Medareshaw Melkamu, Woldeab Teshome, *Public Trust in the Police: Investigating the Influence of Police Performance, Procedural Fairness, and Police-Community Relations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*, 9(1) COGENT SOCIAL SCIENCES 1 (2023).

²⁶ TOM R. TYLER, YUEN J. HUO, TRUST IN THE LAW: ENCOURAGING PUBLIC COOPERATION WITH THE POLICE AND COURTS (2002).

²⁷ Justin N. Crowl, *The Effect of Community Policing on Fear and Crime Reduction, Police Legitimacy and Job Satisfaction: An Empirical Review of the Evidence*, 18(5) POLICE PRACTICE AND RESEARCH 449 (2017).

Navigating Justice: Assessing the Crucial Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System

The study *Assessing the Crucial Role of Police Administration in the Criminal Justice System*, which examines the vital role that police administration plays within the complex framework of the criminal justice system, highlights the law enforcement agencies' multifarious significance in upholding justice principles, ensuring public safety, and maintaining societal order. A thorough examination makes clear how important good police administration is for preventing crime, apprehending offenders, cultivating positive community relations, establishing trust, and encouraging collaboration between law enforcement and the people they serve. According to the report, despite police administration's best efforts, it faces a number of obstacles, including organizational complexity, resource limitations, and sociocultural issues that affect community dynamics and perceptions.

However, despite these obstacles, there are chances for change and advancement, especially with the help of technological integration, community-focused policing tactics, and programs meant to boost accountability and openness in law enforcement organizations. Police administration may play a crucial role in navigating the intricacies of the criminal justice system and helping to create communities that are safer, more just, and resilient by tackling these issues and seizing possibilities for progress. Therefore, in order to maximize the efficacy and legitimacy of police administration in advancing a just and equitable criminal justice system for everyone, the study highlights the vital significance of ongoing evaluation, adaptation, and reform initiatives.

Furthermore, the report also looks at ways to make improvements, how to incorporate technology, how to engage the community, and how important it is to increase accountability and openness in law enforcement. Effective police administration is positioned as a keystone in the goal of a just, fair, and resilient society. The study emphasizes the necessity for ongoing examination and deliberate improvements in navigating the complexities of the criminal justice system. In the end, the results offer insightful information to stakeholders, law enforcement personnel, and legislators who aim to maximize the contribution of police administration to the development of a strong and fair criminal justice system.