

SPEEDY TRIAL WITH RESPECT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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Abstract

A fundamental component of the criminal justice system, the notion of a swift trial seeks to minimize unnecessary delays in court processes and provide prompt justice. This study looks into the efficiency of quick trial procedures and the effects of prolonged trials on the rights of the accused and the administration of justice in general. Data were gathered from 100 people engaged in criminal cases, including accused individuals and legal experts, using a descriptive study methodology that incorporated both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Based on the findings, a sizable percentage of accused people have their cases delayed, which negatively impacts their rights, particularly the right to a timely and fair trial. The right to a quick trial is violated in almost 70% of cases, and delays add to the 80% backlog of cases and the severe demand on court resources (65%). With 55% of respondents expressing displeasure, public faith in the justice system is also noticeably low. The findings highlight how urgently changes to the criminal justice system are required to improve court effectiveness and decrease case backlogs, protect the rights of the accused, and rebuild public trust in the system. The report emphasizes how critical it is to resolve these delays in order to protect the integrity of the judicial system and guarantee that justice is neither withheld nor delayed.

Keywords: Right to a Speedy Trial, Criminal Justice Reform, Due Process, Judicial Efficiency, Case Backlog Reduction.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview of the concept of a speedy trial

One essential component of the criminal justice system that is intended to guarantee that justice is carried out effectively and on time is the idea of a swift trial. A quick trial cuts down on the amount of time a defendant is in legal limbo, which lessens needless detention, public shame, and protracted worry. It guarantees that justice is neither withheld nor delayed by striking a balance between the state's interest in criminal prosecution and the accused's individual rights. The idea, which emphasizes the need for legal proceedings to continue without excessive delay, is based on the idea that justice postponed is justice denied.

1.2. Historical background and evolution of speedy trial rights

The right to a prompt trial has a long history that dates back to the 1215 Magna Carta, which established the principles of due process. This privilege has developed throughout time in a variety of legal frameworks, especially common law traditions. The Habeas Corpus Act of 1679 in England emphasized the need of prompt trials. Later, as its significance in guaranteeing just justice grew, the right was codified in the United States Constitution's Sixth Amendment. This development highlights the continued need of prompt judicial actions in defending the accused's rights across jurisdictions.

1.3. Importance of speedy trials in the criminal justice system

For a number of reasons, quick trials are essential in the criminal justice system. They first defend the rights of the accused by limiting the possibility of erroneous convictions brought on by vanishing memories or misplaced evidence, as well as by prohibiting lengthy incarceration. Second, because delays might give the impression that the legal system is ineffective or unfair, they serve the public interest by preserving faith in it. Fast trials also ensure that cases are determined using the most accurate and trustworthy evidence possible by protecting the integrity of the evidence. This helps to make the legal system more equitable and functional overall.

1.4. Constitutional and legal provisions for speedy trials in different jurisdictions

While the legal and constitutional requirements for expedited trials differ throughout states, they always aim to provide justice in a timely manner. The timely Trial Act of 1974 established precise deadlines for federal criminal trials, and the United States Sixth Amendment provides the right to a timely trial. According to the Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, the right to a prompt trial is implicitly guaranteed as a component of the right to life and personal liberty. Comparably, Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights guarantees the right to a prompt, fair, and public hearing. These clauses show a dedication on a worldwide scale to maintaining the idea of prompt justice in the criminal justice system.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Khan, F. Y. (2019) Mycobacterium tuberculosis spreads hematogenously, resulting in the potentially fatal condition known as disseminated tuberculosis (TB). Due to its delicate nonspecific clinical presentation, which typically reflects the underlying organ implicated, the diagnosis is difficult to make. There are also few instruments available for confirming laboratory diagnosis. For an early diagnosis, a strong index of suspicion is therefore necessary. A typical finding on chest radiography

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that is crucial to the early diagnosis of the illness is the presence of a miliary pattern. However, the chest radiography of 10% to 15% of patients is normal. Basic hematologic and biochemical assays, as well as the tuberculin skin test, are vague for the diagnosis even when abnormalities are evident. When it comes to disseminated tuberculosis, imaging studies are useful supplementary tools since they may identify the affected locations and direct technicians in obtaining the right specimens for diagnosis. The diagnosis of disseminated tuberculosis is often confirmed clinically by the use of histological or bacteriological evidence. Numerous publications have demonstrated the positive response to first-line anti-TB medications. The purpose of this review is to provide a recent update on disseminated tuberculosis (TB), with a focus on the diagnostic workup of this deadly illness.

Asrar-ul-Haq, M., & Anwar, S. (2018) In organizational settings, leadership is one of the most researched issues. It has been linked to a number of employee performance outcomes. It is noted from the literature study that congruence between leaders and followers is a relatively recent idea. While a significant portion of an organization's cash is allocated to various leadership development initiatives, alignment between followers' and leaders' perceptions is essential for improved outcomes. There is a dearth of literature on the idea of congruence between leaders and followers in emerging nations. The goal of this study is to examine and summarize the main theories of leadership and how they relate to various results. Additionally, a future research agenda for leadership studies in a developing nation is presented, grounded in a thorough evaluation of the literature.

Sönmez, H. E., et.al., (2018) examined earlier research on the topic of anakinra treatment in pediatric MAS patients with autoinflammatory diseases (AIDs) or systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (sJIA). The juvenile MAS patients with sJIA or AIDs who were treated with anakinra (anti-IL1) and monitored at Hacettepe University's juvenile Rheumatology Unit between January 2015 and January 2017 made up the research group. We carried out a thorough analysis of the literature on pediatric MAS patients receiving anakinra therapy and linked to sJIA or AIDs. The study comprised two AIDs patients and thirteen sJIA patients. Fifteen patients had nineteen MAS episodes recorded. The administration of anakinra (2 mg/kg/day) began a median of 1 day following admission. After starting anakinra, clinical symptoms disappeared and test results returned to normal in a median of 2 (1-4) and 6 (4-9) days, respectively. A median of 10 (4-13) weeks passed following the start of anakinra medication before the end of steroid treatment. The median duration of patient follow-up was 13 (6-24) months. When the anakinra dosage was decreased, two patients experienced recurring bouts of MAS, but the remaining patients experienced remission. Nine publications that detailed 35 pediatric MAS patients treated with anakinra and connected to sJIA or AIDs were found in the literature review. Every

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patient—minus two—achieved remission. Our research and thorough literature analysis might contribute to a better understanding of the function of anakinra therapy in the treatment of multiple sclerosis.

3. OBJECTIVES

1. To evaluate how well quick trial procedures work to uphold justice and cut down on case backlogs in the criminal justice system.
2. To examine how postponing trials affects the rights of the accused and the criminal justice system as a whole.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Research Design

This study uses a descriptive research methodology to evaluate the effects of postponed trials on the rights of the accused and the general operation of the criminal justice system, as well as the efficacy of quick trial procedures in the system. To give a thorough examination of the topics at hand, the research design combines qualitative and quantitative methods.

4.2. Population and Sample

- **Population:** The intended audience consists of those who are engaged in the criminal justice system, particularly those who have been charged with crimes, as well as legal experts including judges, attorneys, and court clerks.
- **Sample:** A sample of 100 people—70 men and 30 women—from a range of age groups and criminal histories were chosen using a purposive selection approach. The sample includes defendants whose cases are either in the process of being tried, have already been tried, or have resulted in a conviction.

4.3. Data Collection Methods

- **Quantitative Data:** An organized survey was given to the accused people in the sample in order to gather data. Questions on the accused's trial status, demographics, and opinions of how postponed trials have impacted their rights and the criminal justice system as a whole were all included in the questionnaire.
- **Qualitative Data:** Semi-structured interviews with legal experts were used to gather additional qualitative data in order to better understand the operational difficulties and efficacy of quick trial methods.

4.4. Data Analysis

Quantitative Analysis: Statistical techniques were applied to the data collection and analysis. The demographics of the accused and the effects of postponed trials were summarized using descriptive statistics like frequencies and percentages. To show the distribution of replies and the effect variables, data were tallied and shown in tables.

5. RESULTS

A demographic summary of the accused is included in the table, with categories for age, gender, kind of offense, and status of the trial.

Table 1: Demographic Table

Demographic Variable	Category	Frequency	(%)
Age of Accused	18-30 years	30	30.0
	31-45 years	40	40.0
	46-60 years	20	20.0
	60+ years	10	10.0
Gender	Male	70	70.0
	Female	30	30.0
Type of Crime	Property Offenses	25	25.0
	Violent Crimes	35	35.0
	White-Collar Crimes	20	20.0
	Drug-Related Crimes	20	20.0
Trial Status	Awaiting Trial	50	50.0
	Undergoing Trial	30	30.0
	Convicted	20	20.0

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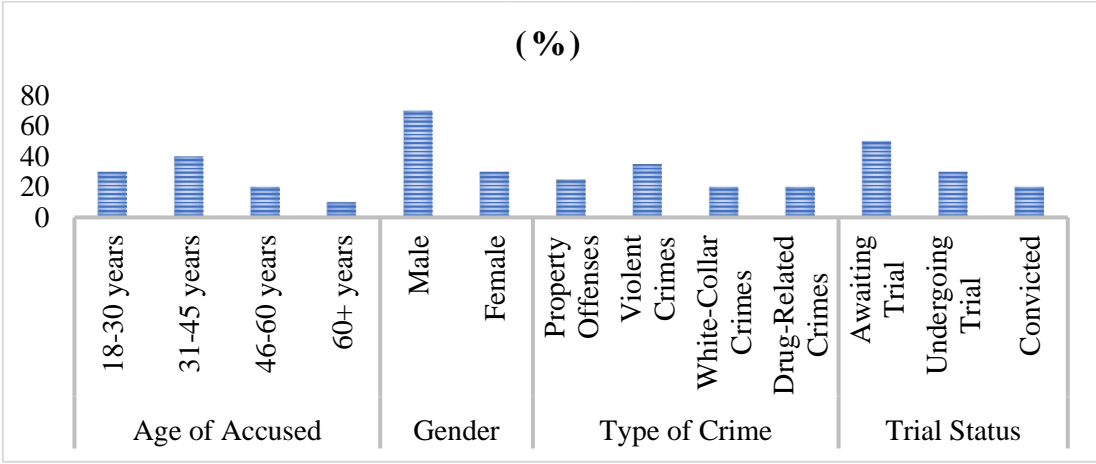


Figure 1: A visual depiction of the demographic table

The accused are mostly male (70%) and between the ages of 31 and 45 (40%) in most cases. Violent crimes account for 35% of all crimes, with property offenses coming in second at 25%. In terms of trial status, 30% of the accused are now undergoing a trial, 20% have already been found guilty. This distribution reveals a gender gap that favors men, a noteworthy concentration of accused people in the middle age range, and a sizable percentage of those who are still awaiting trial.

Table 2: Effects of Postponed Trials on Accused Persons' Rights and System Performance

Impact Factor	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Accused Rights Affected	Right to Fair Trial	60	60.0
	Presumption of Innocence	45	45.0
	Right to Speedy Trial	70	70.0
Overall System Functioning	Case Backlog	High	80.0
	Judicial Resources Strain	Severe	65.0
	Public Trust in Justice	Low	55.0

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Table 2 demonstrates the substantial effects that postponed trials have on the rights of the accused as well as the general operation of the system. The assumption of innocence (45.0%) and the right to a fair trial (60.0%) are negatively impacted in a significant number of instances. Most remarkably, in 70.0% of cases, the right to a prompt trial is violated. The court system faces serious problems on a larger scale, with a large backlog of cases impacting 80.0% of the system and severely taxing judicial resources (65.0%). Furthermore, a notable lack of public trust exists in the legal system, as expressed by the 55.0% of respondents who expressed displeasure. Together, these elements highlight how urgently changes to the legal system are required to reduce delays and improve its effectiveness.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this study highlight how urgently the criminal justice system has to change in order to solve the widespread problem of postponed trials. The demographic study indicates a significant gender gap, with the majority of accused persons being male, and a concentration of accused people between the ages of 31 and 45. The frequency of violent crimes and the sizeable percentage of those who are currently awaiting trial underscore the importance of prompt legal processes. The impact data provides additional insight into the severe effects of postponements, since a significant proportion of cases show a violation of basic rights including the presumption of innocence, the right to a fair trial, and—above all—the right to a timely trial. The structural effects—severe case backlogs, stretched judicial resources, and dwindling public confidence in the legal system—are as concerning. All of these problems indicate that fundamental changes are desperately needed to improve court efficiency, shorten caseloads, and rebuild public trust in the legal system. It is crucial to tackle these obstacles in order to protect the rights of the accused and guarantee fair administration of justice.

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