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**Research Studies
on Police and Prison Issues
[1970 - 2016]**

Bureau of Police Research & Development

Promoting Good Practices and Standards



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FOREWORD

The Bureau of Police Research & Development since its inception on 28.08.1970 has the mandate to identify the needs and problems of law enforcement in the country and initiate, stimulate and guide research in coordination with various Institutions, Ministries, Universities, Research Institutes, States and other agencies.

To fulfill this mandate, the BPR&D has sponsored 336 research studies so far on subjects law enforcement, criminal justice system and correctional administration. These topics have been identified in consultation with States/UTs/CPOs/ CAPFs and other stakeholders. Much of this research is "Action-oriented" and its reports and recommendations are disseminated to all stakeholders for appropriate use.


These research reports have been uploaded and published as the National Police Research Repository. This contains a summary of the research studies including objectives, methodology and recommendations. The repository is also available on BPR&D's website (www.bprd.nic.in).

BPR&D is increasing its interface with leading academia. We have called for data on research from different Organizations/Universities/Institutes. The response has been very encouraging. The Bureau received information of more than 200 research studies.

Once these research reports are received, the National Police Research Repository would strive to document them as the national data base for all police and prison related research.

I hope that all stakeholders will continue to support BPR&D in its endeavors and help foster a culture of research and inquiry in the Criminal Justice System in India.




24/2/21
(Dr. M. C. Borwankar)
Director General

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RESEARCH STUDIES

**ON POLICE AND PRISON ISSUES
(1970 –2016)**

C O M P E N D I U M

[PART - I]

Research Projects



1. Analysis of the Police Arrangements in India (1970)

A Gupta*

Objectives

To make an assessment of the required increase in human and material resources of the police forces of States and Union Territories with reference to increase in violence, crime and population during the period 1963 to 1969.

Prognosis

A review of violence in Indian society was made by the 'Research & Policy Division' of the MHA, which indicated that during the period 1961 to 1963, there was a rise in violent crime like murder, dacoity, robbery and rioting which was disproportionate to the increase in population.

The review also indicated that while the 8 big cities accounted for only 3.7 per cent of the population of the country, their share of total crime was 10.7 per cent.

This survey also made projections of likely occurrence of violent crime during the next seven years. Hence, this study to review the existing status of policing in the states and union territories.

Methodology

Analysis of crime data published in *Crime in India* and examination of statistical data relating to manpower and material resources with the Police in the States.

Important Findings

1. There was no gradual rise in crime in the states, figures of crime rose and dipped from year to year.
2. The statistics of total cognizable crime do not necessarily indicate the exact state of crime situation.
3. The average geographical area of police stations in the States was very high.
4. Average expenditure on Police in the State was 5.42% of the total revenue.
5. The availability of vehicles and communication equipment was poor.
6. Services of forensic scientists were not available in all States.

Recommendations

1. Increase in manpower for Civil Police in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry.
2. Increase in Armed Police in Rajasthan.
3. Increase in motor transport holdings for Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.
4. Expansion of wireless and telephone communication in all States.
5. Setting up of Forensic Science Laboratories in States where they did not exist.

* Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



2. Adequacy of Police Arrangements during Communal Disturbances (1971)

(Report on Thane and Aurangabad District)

DN Kaveshwar*

Objective

To study the adequacy or otherwise of police arrangements in Thane and Aurangabad District of Maharashtra.

Prognosis

An analysis of communal disturbances in the country between 1965-1970 revealed that Thane was one among the six most affected districts in the country.

Methodology

A study of demographic composition of urban and rural areas and detailed examination and analysis of all communal incidents that took place in the district during this period, analysis of police response to those incidents, and follow-up action (including prosecution of cases) taken up by the Police.

Important Findings

1. There was concentration of minority population in small urban pockets namely Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Thane.

2. Villages adjoining these towns were susceptible to communal trouble.
3. Major communal outbreaks were due to socio-political causes.
4. No preparation, in anticipation of trouble, by majority community.
5. Rabid communalists act as 'agent provocateur'.
6. Minority community responds by preparing itself against an anticipated attack.

Recommendations

1. Formation and activation of Peace Committees.
2. Preparation of an elaborate Communal Riot Scheme at Distt. & P.S. level.
3. Deployment of Armed Reserves at the first sign of trouble-equipped with riot gear.
4. An increase in the strength of Civil Police.
5. Good communication network.
6. Improving Intelligence collection.
7. Prosecution of cases in Courts to be taken up seriously.
8. Proper documentation and analysis of previous incidents.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



3. Adequacy of Police Arrangements during Communal Disturbances (1971) (Report on Meerut District)

PC Kakkar*

Objective

To study the adequacy or otherwise of police arrangements in Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh.

Prognosis

An analysis of communal disturbances in the country between 1965-1970 revealed that Meerut was one among the six most affected districts in the country. Hence this in-house study by BPR&D upon direction from MHA.

Methodology

A study of demographic composition of urban and rural areas and detailed examination and analysis of all communal incidents that took place in the district during this period, analysis of police response to those incidents, and follow-up action (including prosecution of cases) taken up by the Police.

Important Findings

1. There was concentration of minority population in small urban pockets of Meerut.
2. Villages adjoining this town were susceptible to communal trouble.

3. Major communal outbreaks were due to socio-political causes.
4. No preparation, in anticipation of trouble, by majority community.
5. Rabid communalists act as 'agent provocateur'.
6. Minority community responds by preparing itself against an anticipated attack.
7. Visits by dignitaries, who had nothing to do with the administration of law and order, are a set back and are misused by vested interests.

Recommendations

1. Formation and activation of Peace Committees.
2. Preparation of an elaborate Communal Riot Scheme at Distt. & P.S. level.
3. Deployment of Armed Reserves at the first sign of trouble-equipped with riot gear.
4. An increase in the strength of Civil Police.
5. Good communication network.
6. Improving Intelligence collection.
7. Prosecution of cases in Courts to be taken up seriously.
8. Proper documentation and analysis of previous incidents.
9. Special training to be given to subordinate staff in handling of communal disturbances.

* Deputy Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



4. Enforcement of Arms Act/ Explosives Act (1971-73)*

Part I	:	Leakage of Potassium Chlorate to Unlawful Elements
Part II	:	Leakage of Arsenic Di-Sulphide to Unlawful Elements
Part III	:	Leakage of Picric Acid to Unlawful Elements
Part IV	:	Leakage of High Explosives to Unlawful Elements
Part V	:	Illicit Manufacture of Fire-arms
Part VI	:	Forcible Seizure of Fire-arms

These studies were conducted by this Bureau at the instance of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. The Reports of these Studies were presented to the Government with appropriate

recommendations to tackle the specific problems. The reports were categorised as secret hence these reports are not being summarised for this Compendium.

5. Juvenile Aid Police Units (1972)

KS Shukla and PD Malviya**

Objective

This Study was taken up with a view to clarifying the role of the police in relation to young deviants and to determine what specialist services need to be introduced in the police forces to deal with potential and actual juvenile delinquents and what would be the most effective organisation for such services.

Prognosis

Though at the time this study was taken up, juvenile delinquency had not assumed serious

proportions, the trend towards an increase was visible in the last few years. In 1965, a Seminar on “Juvenile Delinquency : Role of the Police” was held in New Delhi and a Committee was set up to examine the question of improvement in collection and analysis of statistics on juvenile delinquents.

Methodology

1. Collection of information on the following with the help of a questionnaire :
 - Nature of Juvenile registration.
 - Organisational structure of Juvenile Aid Police Units.
 - The manner of liaison between Juvenile Aid Police Units and other agencies.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).

** BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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- The work done by Juvenile Aid Police Units.
- 2. Studying the functioning of similar units in Australia, Japan, West Germany, France, UK and USA.
- 3. Interviewing the supervisory staff working in Juvenile Aid Police Units.
- 4. Interface with social scientists.
- 5. Analysis of data on crimes involving juveniles.

Important Findings

1. Juveniles were responsible for 2.7% of the total IPC Crime during the period 1960-70.
2. During this decade, incidents of juvenile crime went up by 35%.
3. The largest number of juveniles of all age groups, were apprehended for miscellaneous offences.
4. Delinquents of the age group of 12-16 years were mainly involved in ordinary thefts.
5. A major chunk of juveniles of age group 16-21 years were involved in offences under the Gambling Act and Excise Act offences. Their involvement in violent crime and sex offences was also marked out.

Recommendations

1. The Police comes in contact with juveniles more often. The manner in which the police handles at the point of first contact, determines their subsequent behaviour and attitude towards law and authority.
2. The prime function of the Police should be detection of pre-delinquency and criminogenic situations and bringing these to the notice of parents etc. The location of destitute and neglected children and their referral to institutional care, organisation of recreational

activities for children living in high delinquency areas should also be undertaken by police. Trained workers should also be associated in these activities by the police.

3. Police officers of all levels should understand the crucial significance of the first contact between them and juveniles and adopt a practice of handling them with kindness and understanding.
4. Once the juvenile gets involved with formal criminal justice system, subsequent rehabilitation efforts will have little success.
5. No rehabilitation effort can succeed unless the police shows an understanding of the rehabilitation process.
6. Police can render useful service through educative publicity about the dangers of exploitation or victimisation by adults.
7. It is essential that Police re-orient its outlook towards this problem.
8. There must be network of Observation Homes, Remand Homes, Juvenile Courts and After Care Homes in major towns.
9. It is necessary to establish specialised units in all large cities with a population of one lakh or more.
10. Officers posted to such units should be vested with legal powers of investigation and with discretion in law to let the juvenile off with warning instead of prosecuting him.
11. Staff of such Unit should be adequately trained and intellectually equipped to deal with rebellious children.
12. Police should organise coordination with other agencies working in this field and should secure the involvement of local people also.
13. Survey of patterns of juvenile delinquency should be carried out by the Police Research Units.



6. Job Analysis Study at Police Stations and Traffic Departments of Delhi and Bombay* (1972)

Objective

This study was commissioned by the BPR&D, with the object of having a quantitative analysis of the work done by Police personnel in the ranks of SI, ASI, Head constable and Constable in urban and rural Police Stations of Delhi and Mumbai and the Traffic Departments of two cities. The researchers were required to carry out classification and analysis of work of personnel of the ranks mentioned above and analysis of the time spent by them on the various components of their work. On the basis of such analysis, the researchers were expected to pinpoint the areas, which needed to be strengthened by proper training and development.

Sample Police Stations

The selection of Police Stations for the purpose of the study was done by Director, BPR&D in consultation with the respective Inspectors General of Police in such a way that taken together the three Police Stations became representative of the functioning of the Police Stations in the two Metropolitan cities.

The following Police Stations, in addition to traffic stations, were selected for the study :

At Delhi : Defence Colony, Lahori Gate and Mehrauli

At Mumbai : Azad Maidan, Bhoiwada and Padgha

Methodology

For the purpose of this study, the team of National Productivity Council, the consultants, adopted the following approach :

1. Preliminary discussions with the officers of the concerned Police Stations.
2. Collection of data from past records.
3. Collection of data through questionnaire.
4. Interview with police personnel of the ranks under study.
5. Survey of available literature including Reports of Tamil Nadu Police Commission, Khosla Commission Report on Delhi Police and the Report of the Working Group to the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Police Administration.

Important Findings

1. While the jobs vary widely, all the personnel are given the same training in police training schools or police training colleges. The result is that for some jobs the training falls very much short of the requirement.
2. It is necessary that each job is treated separately and requirements are worked out for it. Specialised training is needed for jobs like traffic, wireless, M.T. etc.
3. In Bombay, the deployment was almost fixed. The number of persons deployed for a job depended on volume of work.

* National Productivity Council, New Delhi.

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4. A fixed pattern of deployment is always better from the point of view of development of skill, efficiency, smooth working and job satisfaction.
5. Beat patrolling is done in addition to normal duty at many places. This renders it ineffective.
6. Every Police Station and traffic branch has to deploy a considerable manpower on bandobast arrangements. For these jobs, there is no additional staff provided.
7. A reserve force may be created in a city to take care of such occasions which are routine rather than exception. Police stations may have only a skeleton staff specially deputed for this work to do liaison with reserve force. Such an arrangement will make police more efficient.
8. The calibre of the persons recruited is not up to the mark to discharge the functions of police effectively and efficiently e.g. courteous behaviour, offering help to needy ones, sympathy towards aggrieved party, proper expression (written, oral) etc.
9. Majority of the senior constabulary staff possesses very low education, which creates difficulties in carrying out day to day job and dealing with public.
10. From the deployment analysis it is observed that both Sub Inspectors and Constables in police station spend upto 40% of time on special arrangements and emergency duties and beat patrolling.
11. The clerical work in Police Stations done by Head Constables and Constables on an average for 40% and 15% respectively while in traffic office 40% of the total manpower is employed for clerical work.
12. Analysis of time spent on various elements of work :

Observations and Recommendations

1. The deployment of crime analysis indicated the number of personnel of different categories deployed on various elements of work and the time spent by them on each. But the analysis did not indicate whether the persons on these jobs were deployed effectively.
2. Since the analysis of effective utilisation is not feasible given the nature of police work, more emphasis should be left for creating such conditions in the organisation as would help achieve better utilisation of manpower.
3. The following were identified as the areas for strengthening and improvement:
 - Training.
 - Developing standard procedures and methods of work.
 - Determining the optimum strength of personnel required for carrying out different jobs for prevention and detection of crime, maintenance of law & order, clerical functions and technical functions.
 - Development of proper attitudes among personnel for carrying out the jobs assigned to them with a greater degree of involvement.
 - Establishing sound public relations for educating the people about complexities of police work and the importance of public co-operation to police work.



7. Toxicological Effects of the C.S. Gas (1973)

Report of the Committee on the Use of CS in TSM for
Riot Control Purposes under Indian Conditions

A Gupta*, SH Zaidi**, SK Sinha***, LP Agarwal†, Lt. Col. VK Rao‡
I Bhooshana Rao£, RG Deolalikar§, PP Mahurkar§§

Objectives

1. To study the use of CS gas in tear smoke material under Indian conditions for riot control purposes.
2. To study the effects of CS gas on the affected persons.

Methodology

Data was collected from experiments under Indian conditions done at various places.

Areas of Study

The field studies were conducted at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad.

Recommendations

The recommendations made by the group to MHA has been graded as “Secret” and this report is available for reference in the BPR&D Library.

* Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi, Chairman.

* Director, Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow, Member.

*** Director, Explosive Research & Development Lab., Pashan, Pune, Member.

† Chief Organiser & Professor of Ophthalmology, Dr Rajinder Prasad Institute of Ophthalmic Sciences, A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi, Member.

‡ Asstt. Director, ARDE, Min. of Defence, Pune, Member.

£ Laxmi Niwas, 77-A, East Maredpalli, Secunderabad, Member.

§ General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Chanda, Member.

§§ Assistant Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi, Member Secretary.



8. Theft of Copper Wire* (1973)

Objectives

To find out the extent of thefts of copper wire of P&T Department on the following routes :

1. Delhi – Agra railway alignment
2. Lakhisarai – Jamalpur railway alignment
3. Surat – Baroda C-8 route
4. Allahabad – Rewa C-8 route

To examine the causes and suggest remedial measures.

Methodology

The Survey conducted on the above routes, had provided representative samples of various types of problems encountered by the police and the P&T Department.

Findings and Recommendations

1. Prompt in reporting.
2. Better communication with Police Stations.
3. Liberalising the import of copper and replacement of copper wire by aluminium wire and copper weld (steel coated with copper).

4. Amendment of Telegraph Wire (unlawful possession) Act to make the first offence punishable with imprisonment and confiscation of vehicles used for the commission of copper thefts.
5. Need for a separate security force for the P&T Department to combat menace of copper wire thefts.
6. Creation of special squads and cells in the Districts and in the State CID.
7. Introducing patrolling in sensitive areas by police and to arrange surprise and burking patrols in the worst affected areas co-ordinately by police and the P&T Department.
8. Testing of lines at regular intervals by Trunk Exchanges to detect faults in the Trunk lines.
9. Mounting of surveillance.
10. Preservation of cut-ends of wire and the same to be made available by the repairing party to the investigating officer.
11. Visit by Circle Inspector/Police Officer in the affected places should be made compulsory.
12. Maintenance of records pertaining to such crimes and criminals.
13. The stolen copper wire exhibited during the trials should not be disposed of by the Courts and should be given to P&T Department after trial.

* The Survey was conducted jointly by the Staff of P&T Department and the State Police.



9. Reluctance of the Public to Aid the Police in the Detection of Crime and Crime Reporting at Police Stations (1973)

FTR Colaso and KS Shukla

Assessment of the Problem

The primary functions of police are prevention and detection of crime. In the performance of it, co-operation of the public is essential. Such support is at present lacking. Some of the known reasons for this lack of support are :

1. Reluctance of the police to register complaints.
2. Improper behaviour with and treatment of public by police.
3. Corrupt and irregular practices.
4. Harassment of complainants and witnesses during proceedings.

This study proposed to ascertain, by empirical means of public opinion survey in some States, the extent to which the above factors are actually responsible for reluctance of the public to aid the Police.

Scope and Methodology

1. With a view to identifying the areas of conflict between public and police, the study covered the following aspects:
 - Identify areas that have a role in interface between police and public.
 - Views and opinions of the public regarding

police practices when they come into contact with them.

- Whether the views and opinions expressed by different people are uniformly distributed or there are inter-regional differences.
2. For eliciting views of the public, a questionnaire/interview schedule was prepared to cover :
 - complainants in crime reporting.
 - witnesses in legal process.
 - general public (those who have not come into close contact with the Police).
 - Police Officers.
 3. The study being mainly exploratory, the area was limited to Bihar, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and UT of Delhi.
 4. To enable adequate light being thrown on differences between urban and rural areas, samples were chosen from towns/cities and villages as under :
 - City with a population of 5 lacs or more.
 - District Hqrs. in semi-rural areas.
 - Small Tehsil Hqrs. with Judicial Magistrate's Court.
 - Villages in which police stations were located.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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- Villages with a Panchayat and situated 15 miles or more from nearest police station.
 - Similarly situated villages without the Panchayat.
5. The subject population was divided in the above manner to ascertain whether :
 - Those living in rural and urban areas were equally responsive to police request for assistance.
 - There is any rural/urban differentiation in response of the public.
 2. 59.1% were appreciative of police behaviour, 34.3% felt that police were indifferent and 6.1% were found to be hostile to the police. In the case of Bihar, Delhi, rural areas, uneducated classes, lower income group people, SC/ST people and Municipal Councillors, the percentage of people who found the police inefficient and hostile, were higher.
 3. 87% of the respondents said that their report were recorded in the first instance while the rest said that this was done after two or three visits. The complaints of delayed registration were higher in the case of Tamil Nadu, Delhi, in case of people in the income group of Rs. 500/- and below, and members of SC/ST.
 4. 35.7% of the respondents had to wait for half an hour to two hours for recording of complaints. This was higher in the case of complainants from Bihar and Rajasthan, other rural areas, uneducated classes, Muslims and members of SC/ST.

Limitations of the Study

The chief limitations of the study are:

1. considering the size of the population of the States covered, the sample is small;
2. scientific methods of sample selection could not be strictly adhered to because of the mobility of the sample, availability of field personnel and willingness of the respondents to reply to the questionnaire; and
3. the findings have validity only in respect of States to which they relate.

Important Findings

Complainants

1. Majority of complainants were in the age-group of 25 years or more, they came from urban areas and from the higher educated groups. The majority also belonged to lower and middle income groups (Rs. 150 to Rs. 750 per month). Leaders in public life were fewer, as complainants.
2. 20% of the respondents felt that attitude of the Police was governed by their respondents status whereas 7.8% felt that it was governed by the status of accused/suspect.
3. Majority of respondents felt that there was no delay on the part of the police in commencing action.
4. 20% of the respondents stated that police did not call them to the Police Station for investigation. 16.3% were called to the Police Station twice, 7.0% were called thrice and



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- 5.9% were called more than three times.
9. About 40% of the respondents went to the Police Station accompanied by another person. The percentage of politicians, public officials and friends of police officers, accompanying complainants to police stations, was 1.9, 4.3 and 1.3% respectively.
 10. Only 8.8% of the respondents stated that police demanded irregular gratification for recording their reports. This percentage was higher in respect of people from Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Rajasthan rural areas, low income groups, uneducated classes, SC/ST and members of Panchayat and Municipal Councillors.
 11. Of all the respondents required to go to Courts for further proceedings, 34% had to go once, 29.2% twice, 3.8% thrice and 36.8% on more than three occasions. Only 12.4% of them were paid allowances for attending Court.
 12. 76.4% respondents felt that their social status has not been impaired due to their involvement in police and court proceedings.
 13. 38.9% respondents were satisfied with the outcome of the reporting of the case.

Witnesses

1. Majority of witnesses belonged to the monthly-income group of Rs. 150/- to Rs. 750/-.
 2. 48% of witnesses offered to assist the Police in detecting crime. This percentage was higher from Rajasthan, urban areas, educated class people having monthly income of Rs. 500/- and members of Panchayat and Municipal Councils.
14.1% of respondents helped the Police as informers. This percentage was large in the case of Andhra Pradesh, urban areas and educated class.
- 6.2% of respondents helped the Police by giving suggestions. The percentage in this category was higher in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
 3. 60% of the respondents stated that Police showed appreciation of their help. Only 6% intimated that the Police were hostile.
 4. Majority of the witnesses stated that Police took prompt action.
 5. 7.9% of respondents found the Police abusive and arrogant, 31.6% said that the policemen were so sometimes only, and 13.1% said that the police were not abusive or arrogant. 23.4% of respondents felt that corruption was rampant in Constables and Head Constables, 29.7% said it was limited to Sub Inspectors and 17.9% said that it was rampant in all ranks.
 6. Almost 50% of the witnesses who went to the Police Station were kept waiting for a long time.
 7. 53.4% of respondents stated that they have been treated courteously while 27.8% said that they were treated indifferently.
 8. 20% of the respondents said that they were threatened by the police. Only a small percentage of respondents said that witnesses have to pay host to the investigating party.
 9. Only 13% of the witnesses complained of harassment/intimidation by the accused person. 51.3% of the witnesses felt that no useful purpose was served in helping the police in investigation.
 10. Only 20% of the respondents were willing to be a witness again.



General Public

1. 67.2% of the respondents stated that they will go to the Police if they or their friends were affected by crime.
2. The main reasons for respondents not willing to go to the Police Stations are :
 - The persons who go to Police Station to lodge report have to wait for an unreasonably long period of time.
 - The criminals would take vengeance against respondents if they reported the crime and acted as witnesses.
 - The Police would not entertain a report if it is against a person of high status or against a person with whom they have good relationship.
 - The Police records reports only from influential persons and not from ordinary persons.
 - The Police does not act promptly on any information/evidence furnished to them with the result that its usefulness is lost.
 - The Police are corrupt and would shield the true criminals, even if the respondents try to aid in the detection of crime.
 - Persons who go to the Police are frequently called to the Police Station.
 - The Police would not entertain a report concerning a minor crime.
 - The Police demands gratification for recording the report.
 - The respondents might be obliged to accompany the Police from place to place, or be called to the Police Station repeatedly.
 - The Police manhandles suspects and the respondents would not like to be a party to it.
3. Majority of the respondents were aware that the criminal gets encouraged, if crimes are not reported.
 - Persons who go to the Police, are repeatedly summoned by the Court.
 - The Police machinery is so ineffective that there would be no point in going to them.

Police Officers

1. 80.8% felt that public co-operates only some times in detection of crime.
2. In their opinion, the public does not co-operate because of :
 - Disinclination to get involved with the Police and Court proceedings.
 - Lack of civic sense in the public.
 - Fear of reprisals from the criminals or goondas.
 - Factional and partisan sympathies.
 - General distrust of the Police.
3. Majority of the respondents were of the view that the control of the police over criminals elements is attenuated due to :
 - Political interference.
 - Lack of transport, communications and other facilities for the police.
 - The inadequate strength of the police force
 - Corruption within the police.
4. Vast majority of the respondents (83.4%) felt that Police powers for arrest are inadequate.

Recommendations

1. Police officers should distinguish between service and servility and between courtesy and softness. They must be firm but also



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- courteous avoiding as far as possible giving an appearance of rudeness. The police should try their utmost not to give an impression of indifference or hostility when a person goes to the police station. The gestures of the officer should be pleasing and not officious, haughty, aloof or condescending.
2. A person who goes to the police station with a complaint or for giving information should be attended to as promptly as possible.
 3. It is necessary that a copy of the FIR should be given to the complainant as soon as the case is registered.
 4. Test complaints should be made by superior officers to ensure the registration of all cases.
 5. It is very necessary that all cognizable offences reported, are duly registered. It should be made clear that SHOs will not be penalised for the increased number of cases or low percentage of detection. In short, less emphasis should be placed on statistics to judge the efficiency or otherwise of the SHOs.
 6. Making complaints/witnesses come repeatedly to the police station should be avoided as far as possible. If any additional information is required, the Police Officer should go to the residence of complainant/witness.
 7. When any complaint is made at a Police Station, they should register the same, even if they genuinely believe that the offence was committed outside their jurisdiction. They may transfer the case to the concerned police station, later.
 8. Additional staff should be posted for attending to the complaints if the number of complaints received is very high to ensure prompt handling thereof.
 9. A complainant or witness who enquires about the progress of an investigation should be informed to the extent possible.
 10. Members of the public, under no circumstances should be made to feel that when a complaint is made against a police officer, no serious action will be taken against him. It would also be desirable to inform a person about the action taken on his complaint.
 11. Complainants or witnesses who are in fear of reprisals by criminals should be given adequate protection.
 12. While dealing with the members of the public, the police should avoid arrogant behaviour and an over-bearing attitude.
 13. Efforts should be made to eliminate delays in court by evolving systematic procedures by the Judicial Department.
 14. Witnesses appearing in the court should be adequately compensated for their time as soon as the witness finishes tendering his evidence.
 15. The police should positively demonstrate that they do not discriminate between persons on the basis of their social, economic, educational and political status.
 16. Dissatisfaction of complainants regarding the ultimate outcome of the case reported by them, could to a large extent be reduced by educating the members of the public about correct functions and procedures.
 17. There should also be a greater contact with the students by participation in their activities such as instructing and helping in youth or sporting clubs or other such organisations.
 18. It would be desirable to establish a local Public Relations Advisory Committee in each



District where representatives of the public could express their problems vis-à-vis the police and the police officers in turn could try to solve the problems or explain the difficulties and limitations which they have in solving the problems.

19. Efforts should be made to contact the general public through various mass media about the necessity for crime reporting and the harmful consequences of non-reporting of crime.
20. The status and quality of the police officers, particularly, the lower ranks of Constables to Sub Inspectors, who come into contact most with the public, should be improved by the authorities, to create a better image of the police.
21. Regular efforts should be made by the superior officers to impress on the subordinate ranks in the police the importance of good police public relations which can be achieved mainly by greater tact, courtesy, integrity and a spirit of service.
22. It is desirable that all the police officers, particularly of the rank of Sub Inspector and above, should maintain close contact with the respectable citizens in their respective jurisdictions so that they could enlist their cooperation at all times and obtain the confidence of the public to enable them to function more effectively.

10. Organisation and System of Policing of Medium-Size Cities (1973)

Mohit Bhattacharya*

Object

To examine and explain the urban challenge to Police Administration and suggest reorganisation of City Police Administration to render it as a fit agency for urban policing.

Methodology

1. Field Studies and first hand collection of field data.
2. Answers to Questionnaire
3. Public documents

4. Interviews
5. Secondary hand sources like books/journals

Cities Studied

Bhopal, Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Trivendram, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Greater Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur and Pune.

Recommendations

1. If the police has to win public confidence, the

* IIPA, MHA, New Delhi.



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Important Findings

Growth of Crime in the Sample Cities and their States

State/City	Total Cognizable Crime		Percentage Variation
	1965	1969	
A. Rajasthan State	30,177	34,996	+15.97
1. Jaipur City	1,729	2,019	+16.77
B. Punjab State	79,424	48,016	-39.5
1. Ludhiana City	1,617	1,329	-17.8
C. Kerala State	33,325	33,405	+0.2
1. Trivandrum City	1,731	2,078	+20.0
2. Ernakulam City	1,328	1,579	+18.9

Growth of Crime in the Sample Cities and their States — (Contd)

State/City	Total Cognizable Crime		Percentage Variation
	1965	1969	
D. Uttar Pradesh	217,768	223,587	+2.7
1. Lucknow City	4,064	4,811	+18.4
2. Kanpur City	8,326	9,248	+11.1
E. Tamil Nadu State	54,597	6,263	+14.7
1. Coimbatore City	1,369	8,824	-39.8
F. Madhya Pradesh State	30,177	34,995	+16.0
1. Bhopal City	1,717	2,018	+17.5

Percentage Variation of Cognizable Crimes in the Commissionerate Cities (1965 and 1969)

S.No.	Cities	1965	1969	Percentage Variation
1.	Ahmedabad	3,363	3,578	8.39
2.	Bangalore	4,176	8,051	92.79
3.	Bombay	26,791	25,289	-5.61
4.	Calcutta	2,030	10,801	-48.64
5.	Delhi	16,216	16,254	0.23
6.	Hyderabad	2,805	3,593	28.09
7.	Madras	7,010	11,707	67.00

(Contd.)

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Sample Cities: Clearance & Conviction Rates : 1969

<i>S.No</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>True Cases</i>	<i>Cases in which chargesheet was laid</i>	<i>Clearance rate*</i>	<i>Cases convicted</i>	<i>Conviction rate**</i>
		<i>(a)</i>	<i>(b)</i>	<i>(c)</i>	<i>(d)</i>	<i>(e)</i>
1.	Ludhiana	4,040	3,492	86.4	1,951	48.29
2.	Jaipur	1,834	977	53.2	386	21.04
3.	Trivendram	2,078	1,591	76.5	576	27.71
4.	Ernakulam	1,289	698	54.1	379	29.40
5.	Bhopal	886	886	100.0	373	42.1
6.	Kanpur	4,873	1,251	25.6	861	17.7
7.	Coimbatore	1,040	675	64.9	599	57.6

* Percentage of (b) to (a) and ** Percentage of (d) to (a)

Sample Cities : Strength of Police Forces : 1969

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Total Force</i>	<i>Estimated Population (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Proportion of People to Policemen</i>
1.	Ludhiana	380	4.5	1,184 : 1
2.	Jaipur	3,468	6.1	176 : 1
3.	Lucknow	1,490	8.0	537 : 1
4.	Kanpur	1,407	12.7	903 : 1
5.	Bhopal	1,557	4.4	283 : 1
6.	Coimbatore	356	3.4	955 : 1
7.	Trivandrum	2,023	4.0	198 : 1
8.	Ernakulam	1,781	5.9	331 : 1

Average Population Served, Area Covered, Number of Officers and Men per Station : 1969

<i>City</i>	<i>No. of Police Stations</i>	<i>Average population served per P.S.</i>	<i>Average area per P.S. (in Sq.Km.)</i>	<i>Average no. of officers per Police Station</i>	<i>Average no. of men per Police Station</i>
Trivandrum	8	45,966	33.40	1.9	66.0
Ludhiana	5	80,000	5.00	2.6	90.4
Bhopal	9	49,158	57.00	11.3	161.6
Coimbatore	7	51,025	16.80	2.6	35.3
Ernakulam	10	45,777	23.14	2.0	64.9
Kanpur	9	100,000	14.84	13.3	135.5
Lucknow	14	55,745	10.51	10.9	91.6
Jaipur	8	76,643	14.60	13.0	108.1



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legal distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences, which stands in the way of prompt action on complaints, needs to be re-examined.

2. The jurisdiction of a city police district should be delineated so as to consist of the core city area and its neighbouring urban rural tract which is closely connected with the urban core, economically and physically.
3. The district system has a built-in tendency toward indecision, delay and vacillation. Police powers per se which are presently vested in the District Magistrate, should be given to the Police Chief of the cities.
4. The mechanism for ensuring popular accountability of the city police force, as distinct from bureaucratic accountability, can be through a permanent statutory City Police Authority consisting of the Mayors and Presidents of Municipal Authorities falling within the jurisdiction of a city police district, the Chairman of the involved Zila Parishad, the Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis included in the police district, the District Magistrate or his nominee, the President of the local Bar Council and a few important local public men to be nominated by the Government.
5. The City Police Chief must have a Planning Cell, consisting of a few hand picked superior staff, to study the city Police problems continuously, try out new methods of policing, evaluate the existing techniques and keep a constant watch on operations with a view to achieving newer and better policing systems.
6. The manpower requirements of City Police Forces have to be more rigorously and scientifically estimated keeping in view the manifold demands on the Police in the urban situation.
7. A Field Operations Directorate of the headquarters just below the City Police Chief which, will direct and keep in constant touch with all ground level operations in relation to criminal investigation, order maintenance including patrol duties and traffic regulations.
8. It is of utmost importance that the Police Station is placed under the charge of an officer with rich experience, considerable leadership qualities and sound managerial ability. No officer below the rank of an Inspector should be posted as Station House Officer of a City Police Station.
9. The present practice of withdrawing men and officers from normal police work should stop forthwith. For all non-Police Station operations, a separate contingent of specialised force should be raised. The present Armed Police in every State which is generally kept separate from the ordinary civil police could be trained to deal with the emergent situations tactfully.
10. Mere separation of the two types of staff – law & order, and investigation – cannot solve the problem. The criminal investigation staff has to be separated in the police force all along the line. Because of the flexibility of the organisation in England, the English system may well be tried out in our country.
11. In cities like Lucknow, Kanpur and Jaipur, organisation of a specialised Central Traffic Planning and Control Room should be seriously considered. Motorised traffic police would have to be introduced in at least more populous cities to keep watch on the road hogs.
12. A specialised Burglary and Theft Squad can



be constituted in each city and its performance watched carefully. Kanpur might need a Homicide Squad and all the northern cities in the sample, including Bhopal, could think of forming specialised squads to deal with kidnapping and abduction.

13. The city patrol organisation is very poorly manned and managed. It is possible to evolve a system of beat policing like the Unit Beat System in England, which will yield satisfactory results in police community relations, reduction in crime rate and increase in detection rates.
14. A team of work study specialists should be invited to undertake a thorough examination of the organisation and internal management of Police Station work in order to rationalise the work procedure and evolve standardised forms/designs for easy and expeditious reporting.
15. Imaginative thought should be given to the lay out of police stations to provide amenities for the Station Staff and comfort of the incoming public.
16. If it is accepted that federal recruitment of superior police officers is sound in principle, the desirable course would be to stop direct recruitment of the Deputy Superintendents of Police at the State level.
17. It is possible to evolve a standardised personnel structure as follows :

18. Instead of having numerous direct entry points in the police service, it is suggested that ~~only two such points of entry — one at the~~

<i>Level</i>	<i>Ranks</i>
Operational	1. Constable 2. Chief Constable 3. Sub Inspector
Middle Management	1. Inspector 2. Chief Inspector
Senior Management	1. Deputy Superintendent 2. Superintendent 3. Chief Superintendent

level of the IPS and another at the level of constable should be kept.

19. With the formation of a separate detective branch on the English model, training for detective staff has to be thought of. It may be advisable to set up regional detective training institutions financed jointly by the Government of India and the participating States.
20. Owing to rising traffic management problems in bigger cities, specialised courses in traffic planning and management should be organised.
21. Training to be effective and meaningful, should be made an integral part of the policy on career development of police personnel.



11. Adequacy of Police Arrangements in Tribal Districts (1973)

Mahmood Bin Muhammad*

Object

To assess the adequacy of the existing police arrangements in certain tribal areas in the country and to suggest measures needed to streamline and strengthen these.

Methodology

The study is based on data furnished by the concerned States in reply to a Questionnaire. Additional information was gathered by personal visits and discussions with senior police & tribal officers and from certain documents on tribal problem published by Government agencies and police officers.

Study of general features of the district, its police set up including manpower, transport and communication, and the various problems faced by them.

Sample Districts

1. Vishakhapatnam North (Srikakulam) (A.P.)
2. Khammam (A.P.)
3. Bastar (M.P.)
4. Sundergarh (Orissa)
5. Dhulia (Maharashtra)

Recommendations

1. Strengthening of the Civil Police Force in the rural Police Stations.
2. Rationalisation of the jurisdictions of the Police Stations.
3. Recommendations of the Conference of IsGP held in 1958 :
 - Area of a Police Station should be 75 sq. miles.
 - Population should be between 50,000 and 60,000.
 - There should be one S.I. and one A.S.I. or H.C. for every 60 registered cognizable cases.
 - For every 60 cases or a fraction thereof, one additional S.I. should be provided.
 - Where the area exceeds the limit laid down, one additional Sub Inspector should be provided.
 - One constable for each Investigating Officer, 3 for Station watch duty and one ASI/HC and one constable for writer duty.
 - For village visits there should be 10 constables.
 - Where the Police Station has more than 16 constables, there should be an additional ASI/HC.

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4. Police Stations be categorised as Heavy, Medium and Light with following staff :

	<i>SI</i>	<i>ASI</i>	<i>HCS</i>	<i>PCs</i>
Heavy	1	1	4	24
Medium	1	1	3	18
Light	1	—	2	12

5. It is essential to lay down a minimum “emergency strength” for each district Armed Reserve.
6. For anti-extremist operations like those carried out in Srikakulam district, Special Armed Forces are required.
7. The strength of the Tear Gas Squad attached to the district Armed Reserve should normally be 1 S.I., 2 H.Cs. and 12 Constables.
8. Provide every Police Station and important Outpost in tribal areas with telephone and wireless connections.
9. Only an officer who has a genuine liking and sympathy for the tribals and their way of life, and is capable of enlisting their voluntary cooperation in the enforcement of law, and who has a missionary zeal and is physically fit and well-trained, can be successful in tribal districts.
10. Provide minimum incentives for the police personnel serving in these areas. Housing, medical and educational facilities should be given top priority.
11. Special medical facilities by way of free medicines, separate wards etc. should be provided for the policemen and their families in Government hospitals in the district. Policemen should also be compensated by grant of a suitable medical allowance.
12. Officers and men posted to tribal areas should learn the concerned tribal language.
13. Recruiting local tribals to the police force in important tribal districts deserves immediate consideration.
14. Smuggling of foodgrains appears to have assumed serious proportions in some of the tribal districts. The formation of a Special Vigilance Cell at the State level (preferably in the Civil Supplies Department of the Government) headed by a Superintendent of Police and creation of a greater number of barriers and checkpoints can be adopted to check such smuggling.
15. The depredations committed by members of the denotified tribes can be tackled by a programme of “intensive checking”.
16. Border meetings of senior Police Officers working in tribal regions may be held frequently.
17. There is need for a well-organised and efficient intelligence set up in tribal districts. In important tribal districts, full time Gazetted police officers be appointed to head the intelligence units.



12. Democratic Decentralisation and its Impact on Rural Crime* (1973)

Object

To study the effect of democratic decentralisation under the Zila Parishad Act in Maharashtra on Rural Crime.

Methodology

1. Study of crime data for the last 16 years – 8 years prior to coming into force of Zila Parishad Act and 8 years subsequent to it (1955 to 1962 and 1963 to 1970).
2. Carry out the study in respect of representative areas in three main regions of the State i.e. Vidarbha, Marathwada and Western Maharashtra (i.e. Akola, Aurangabad and Nasik).
3. Study incidence of crime like misappropriation, cheating, criminal breach of trust.

Important Findings

1. It is seen that the incidence of offences of misappropriation and criminal breach of trust has increased considerably in all the three talukas after the implementation of the Zila Parishad Act in 1962.
2. The most popular *modus operandi* adopted in the commission of the offences was

through forgery of documents. This took the form of preparing false records, false accounts, production of bogus receipts, bogus vouchers, bogus bills, false entries in registers by erasing or over-writing the entries etc.

3. Incomplete handing over of charge gave rise to some offences.
4. Misappropriation of cash in hand or under control was another source of crime. This took the form of withdrawal of money from post office saving's bank, cooperative banks and commercial banks and using the same illegally.
5. Another way of misusing the cash is when the amount due is collected but not credited fully and partly misappropriated.
6. In the overall picture, members of the managing committees of co-operative societies were found to be highest in number among offenders.

Conclusions

1. In all the areas under study the incidence of crime during the period before decentralisation was far too small compared to crime registered in the period after 1962.
2. Persons holding charge of these institutions seem to have misused power for their own personal gains.
3. Grampanchayats and Cooperative Societies figure more or less equal in the crime reported to the police.

* An in-house study conducted by BPR&D with the help of TISS and IGP, Maharashtra.



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4. 227 persons were in all involved in crime. More than half happened to be office bearers such as Chairman, Sarpanch or Secretary.
5. Straight misappropriation of funds appears to be a favourite method. The second favourite method was forging of documents.
6. In half of the cases, the crime has been discovered during audit of the accounts.
7. Crime by persons associated with elected bodies under the scheme is not in any way alarming. The same unfortunately cannot be said of crime by persons holding offices in cooperative societies.

13. Causes of Increase in Crime in Delhi (1974)

A Gupta*, Mahmood Bin Muhammad**, RK Ohri & FTR Colaso***

Objectives

1. To study increase in crime with special reference to cases of theft, burglary, robbery and dacoity, and examine whether these are being committed by habitual criminals or casual delinquents.
2. To assess the effectiveness of preventive role of the police by way of street presence, patrolling and surveillance of bad characters.

Methodology

1. Study of crime data for the years from 1968 to 1973.
2. Study of crime data for other Metropolitan Cities.
3. Collection of data on under-trials and convicts through a questionnaire.

Important Findings

The reasons for increase in crime in Delhi were:

1. Urbanization
2. Correct registration of cases
3. Inadequate and ineffective patrolling
4. Insufficient surveillance over bad characters
5. Absence of social defence and crime prevention units
6. Defunctory Investigation

Recommendations

1. The system of maintaining a record of previous convictions needs improvement.
2. In-depth studies be made into the relationship between sociological, economic, cultural and psychological factors responsible for the increase of crime.
3. Existing staff should pay intensive attention to the crime prone areas.

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** Deputy Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.

*** Assistant Directors, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



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4. The system of Dog Patrols should be introduced in most sensitive areas.
5. A sustained drive should be launched for tracing missing history-sheeters, proclaimed offenders and other bad characters.
6. Coordinated efforts may be made in consultation with the District Magistrate and the District & Sessions Judge to ensure that bail bonds are accepted only after getting the sureties verified through the police.
7. Intelligence cells may be created in each district with a staff of 1 Inspector, 4 SIs, 5 HCs and 5 Constables. This staff may be sanctioned for the five districts in Delhi.
8. A separate Crime Prevention Unit should be set up in the Delhi Police.
9. The system of functional distribution of work between the law and order wing and the investigation wing is needed.
10. The power to investigate cases should be given to Head Constables.
11. The set up of the Crime Branch be re-organised by the creation of Homicide Squad, Fraud Squad etc.
12. The existing practice of obtaining orders of the SDPO or the S.P. before finalising an investigation with a charge sheet or a final report leads to unnecessary delays and detracts from the responsibility of the investigating officer. Orders of the SDPO/SP be obtained only in specified categories of cases.
13. Outposts should be sanctioned in areas like Shahdara and Wazirpur in North District, Karol Bagh, Tilak Nagar and Rajouri Garden in Central District and Connaught Place in New Delhi District.
14. It would be desirable if the entire set up of Police Stations in Delhi is re-examined in detail after decisions have been taken with regard to basic changes in the systems of beat patrolling and crime investigation.
15. Future expansion of the police force should be aimed at strengthening the Police Stations.
16. It is imperative that a district reserve is provided to every S.P.
17. It may be advisable to raise a voluntary force of Special Police Officers for Delhi.
18. In order to ensure effective supervision proportion of officers to lower ranks may be raised.
19. The Commissioner of Police system should be introduced in Delhi as early as possible.
20. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi, should be placed directly under the control of the Home Ministry.
21. One Chief Prosecutor should be provided for every Police District and one Prosecutor should be sanctioned for every Court.
22. The number of Courts in Delhi needs to be increased consistently with the requirements of the prevailing crime situation.
23. Every possible step should be taken to reduce the inconvenience to the witnesses on appearance in Courts for providing evidence for the prosecution.
24. A sustained campaign for establishing better public relations should be launched, albeit in a low key.
25. It should be possible for the senior officers of the Delhi Police to devise a suitable system for improving their relations with the Press.



14. Need, Structure and Functions of Crime-Prevention Units in the Police (1974)

A Gupta and GP Joshi*

Objective

To replace traditional concept of crime prevention in police by the modern concept, which is more dynamic and broad based.

Important Findings

1. Despite successfully harnessing development in the field of science and technology as aid to law enforcement, crime has continued to rise.
2. In addition to volume, the pattern of crime has also changed due to changes in the economic scenario and growth of intricate financial transactions. Such crime cannot be controlled by traditional crime prevention strategy.
3. The image of the police in the minds of the public is not good. As a result, the police fails to secure the cooperation of public in its fight against crime and disorder.

Recommendations

1. Planning of Crime prevention strategy must be undertaken at the level of the Central Government in the BPR&D. The strategy should include:
 - Preparing crime prevention strategy for the country as a whole within the overall socio-economic framework of planning.

- Harnessing the efforts, resources and cooperation of various national organisations and institutions in the fight against crime and disorder.
 - Preparing guidelines for action to be followed by crime prevention units in the States.
 - Increasing publicity about crime prevention by utilising national channels or mass media, like the All India Radio, the television, the audio visual publicity department, and newspapers having countrywide circulation.
 - Suggest guidelines on which crime prevention training should be organised.
 - Prepare specific national crime prevention programmes.
 - Building up and maintaining a crime prevention index as a repository of information about preventive and security methods, services and hardware.
2. Separate Crime Prevention Bureau should be set in every State in the office of DIG – Police (Crime & Railways). The Bureau should have two divisions namely (I) Publicity and Community Relations Division; and (II) Youth Services Division.

The Charter of Publicity and Community Relations Division should be:

- Enlisting the support and cooperation of the community in the fight against crime.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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- Designing practical preventive and community relations programmes to be followed by the whole force.
- Improving the understanding of the community about the role, policies and programmes of the police.
- Organising a sustained programme of publicity about crime prevention using all mass media agencies, so as to break public apathy and indifference.
- Organising crime prevention exhibitions, preparing films, slides, posters, leaflets, warning notices etc.
- Organising crime prevention talks.
- Collecting and maintaining information about crime prevention methods and services, and advising the State Police force accordingly.
- Preparing periodical reports about the work done in the field of crime prevention and pointing out specific areas in which the efforts of the Police force should be channelised.
- Evaluating periodically the results of specific crime prevention and community relations programmes and policies and suggesting suitable amendments in the light of experience.
- Keeping in close touch with the leading members of the student community through the local senior police officers and field crime prevention officers.
- Spreading awareness in the force about the need to have better relations with the students and suggesting ways and means in which these can be built up or promoted.
- Organising talks and lectures in schools and colleges on subjects pertaining to law enforcement.
- Guiding the work of the Police Juvenile Aid Units existing in the State within the framework of the functions enumerated.

Training in Crime Prevention

There should be Crime Prevention Centre in every district to carry out the following functions :

The Task of the Youth Services Division should be :

- Implementing the directives of the Crime Prevention Bureau.
- Harnessing local efforts and resources by organising Crime Prevention Panels or Associations of citizens.
- Advising the Bureau about the needs of the local areas and the measures which would be appropriate to meet the requirements.
- Studying crime and liaising with the local police in the application of crime prevention methods.
- Keeping track of vulnerable persons, property, groups and areas and ensuring action by the police and the public to remove or reduce crime risk.
- Listening to the genuine grievances of the public and initiating action for their redressal.
- Planning and promoting youth activities in sports, athletics and other field which promote, responsible youth behaviour.
- Organising youth clubs and welfare services for needy students in collaboration with philanthropic and other suitable voluntary organisations.



15. Women Police in India (1974)

Mahmood Bin Muhammad and KS Shukla*

Objectives

1. To review the growth and development of women police in this country.
2. To examine the functions and role of women police in various fields of work.

Methodology

The team for the purpose of study adopted the following approach:

1. Collection of data from past record.
2. Collection of data through interviews and questionnaire.
3. Survey of available literature including reports and State Manuals.

Functions of the Women Police

In principle, women police officers have the same task as their male counterparts. Legally, there is no distinction between the duties of a police woman and a policeman. In practice, however, the police women are frequently used for certain 'specialised' or select tasks for which they are considered to be more suited by nature than men.

The main duties performed by the women police in India are :

1. Helping in investigation of offences involving women and children.
2. Assistance to local police in tracing missing women and children, keeping watch over places of ill fame, recovering minor girls from brothels and escorting them to rescue homes.
3. Arrest, search and escort of women offenders.
4. Work relating to women passengers at airports and search of their persons and belongings.
5. Collection of intelligence.
6. Interrogation of juveniles, women offenders, under trials and witnesses; interrogation of juvenile victims of sexual offences.
7. Dealing with women agitators, satyagrahis and labour trouble in which women are involved.
8. Guiding women passengers at big railway stations and important bus stands.
9. VIP and other security duties.

Recommendations

1. The foregoing analysis of the functions of women police brings out clearly that women police have to play a positive role in several areas of law enforcement.
2. Women police units, as necessary adjuncts to the police system in general, should be designed to meet challenges of tomorrow.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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3. The recruitment of women at the level of constables in large number with inadequate educational and cultural qualification, does not conform to the expectations and goals of the organisation. The educational requirement would have to be correspondingly raised and suitable training programmes designed with adequate emphasis on sociological role of women police.
4. Women police should be physically and psychologically trained to cope with mob upsurges and agitations in a humane yet effective manner in every police force. Besides, they should also be trained to carryout sensitive tasks relating to interrogation and investigation of offences involving women and children.
5. Another important feature which calls for careful examination, is the mode of deployment of women police units. The location and form of supervisory control will have to be firmly delineated instead of dispersing them in ones or twos in individual police stations, it would be desirable to post them in sizeable groups and achieve a fair degree of centralisation in command, control and operation.
6. An exclusive Woman Police Station may not be the ideal answer, as these small units are required to work in close collaboration with the regular police and will almost at all times be needing their support.
7. Establishment of police lines for women.
8. A woman police officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police or Assistant/Deputy Supdt. of Police should be posted at State Police Hqrs. who could be entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing the work of women police, without in any way interfering with the functional and operational control of the local officers.



16. Traffic Enforcement by Police Authorities in Kanpur* (1974)

Objectives

1. To observe violations of traffic laws and regulations committed by motorists, trucks and other motor vehicles, cyclists, cycle-rickshaws and other slow moving vehicles during different hours of day;
2. To scrutinize from the police records as to how many of the violations were actually detected by the police and the manner those were dealt with;
3. To derive relationships between traffic violations and various factors such as traffic volume, accidents and classification of roads/road intersections, and also to establish an “enforcement index” for Kanpur city; and
4. To make suitable recommendations for improving the efficiency of traffic enforcement by the police authorities in Kanpur.

Methodology

1. Stratified Random Sampling of Traffic.
2. Traffic Counts.
3. Study of Data on Traffic Violations.
4. Study of Road Accidents’ Data.

Important Findings

1. Trucks and buses were highest offenders for traffic laws among motor vehicles.
2. Cyclists were highest offenders among slow-moving vehicles.
3. The percentage of cycles not fitted with bells, back-reflectors, white painted mudguards and headlights was very high.
4. The yearly average, of accidents was 533 out of which 67 were fatal.
5. Of the above, 411 accidents were on carriage ways and 122 at intersections.
6. HTVs were involved in 45 out of 67 fatal accidents.
7. Pedestrians and cyclists accounted for 70.5% of victims.
8. Roads in Kanpur city are very poorly maintained and road signs, lane markings, pedestrian crossings etc. are not given importance.
9. Intersections are uncontrolled. There are very few signalised intersections.
10. No suitable parking arrangements.
11. The movement of traffic in the city is haphazard.

* Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi.



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12. The Enforcement Index for Kanpur City is 0.6609 = (No. of Policemen × Conviction Rate)/(Total No. of fatal and injury accidents).

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Segregation of slow moving traffic from motor vehicles on all arterial roads.
2. Pedestrian crossings should be properly demarcated.
3. Side-walks should be provided on both sides of the road.
4. Road intersection improvements should be taken up with the help of traffic engineering experts.
5. Parking facilities both off-street and on-street, should be provided in busy areas.
6. Traffic regulatory measures such as road signs, road markings, entry control and one way street should be introduced.
7. Traffic education squad should be set up.
8. Traffic Training Parks for children be provided. School safety patrols should be started.
9. The Traffic Police Department in Kanpur should be headed by an officer of the rank of Dy. S.P.
10. The strength of traffic police be increased.
11. The traffic police should be equipped with patrol cars, wireless sets, salvage vehicles and radar speedometers.
12. A system of selective enforcement has to be chalked out.
13. There should be an accident investigation squad in the traffic police.
14. To deal with traffic violations, mobile courts should be established; and
15. A Traffic Advisory committee should be constituted.



17. Law & Order (1974)

(A Trend Report)

S Venugopal Rao*

Objective

To indicate the trend of growing violence, highlight areas of conflict and confrontation and pinpoint the inadequacies of law & order machinery.

Area of Study

All States and Union Territories.

Recommendations

1. The Police should take steps and adopt proper strategy to face the situation created by unemployment, shortage of food and essential commodities and related political developments.
2. Well equipped Control Rooms with necessary modern facilities should be established in selected areas and towns for increasing the mobility of the striking forces and improving the intelligence set up.
3. A determined effort should be made to re-orient the attitudes of the Police particularly at the constabulary level and at the Police Station level.
4. A new policy should be adopted at least to divert a share of modernisation funds to improve the existing institutions and the quality of training in Police Training Schools.
5. The infiltration of subversion and leftist elements into security forces calls for extra vigilance. The police and intelligence units at the Central and State level should be geared up to meet this challenge.
6. The tendency to increase only the armed police strength in some states is resulting in distortions and development of civil police is neglected.
7. The long spells of duty and the psychological tensions, to which the policemen are subjected by the protracted agitations, tell heavily on the morale of the police forces.
8. There is need for proper assessment of the requirements of women police at different places in the country and for a reappraisal of their recruitment and training programme.

* Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



18. Security and Law & Order Problems in the Collieries of Bihar (1974)

Mahmood bin Mohammad, FTR Colaso and KS Shukla*

Objectives

1. To bring into focus the developing law & order situation in the coal fields.
2. To examine the adequacy of the police arrangements to cope with it and, as part of forward planning, to consider measures that can be taken to strengthen such arrangements during crises.

Methodology

The scope of the present study is confined to the Dhanbad District which is typical of the situation prevailing in almost all the coal fields in Bihar. The findings of this study are applicable to the other coal fields with suitable modifications to suit local conditions.

For the purpose of study, the team adopted the following approach:

1. Collection of data from past records.
2. Preliminary discussions with the officers of the concerned police stations.
3. Collection of data through questionnaire.

Important Findings

1. The trade union activities in the coal mine

areas have increased after the nationalisation of coal mines in 1972.

2. Many of the labour leaders are reported to have collected large sum of money from labourers by coercion. It is alleged that substantial part of the collection is used for purchase of illegal arms and ammunition as well as to hire goondas with the ulterior motive of controlling the labour.
3. Due to criminalisation of labour politics significant rise in cases of manhandling, assault and rioting was noticed during 1974. Upto September 1974, 83 cases of rioting, 11 cases of assault on the officials and workers, and 7 cases of gherao were reported.
4. There is large scale theft and pilferage of coal from the mines by workers of coal dealers.
5. Six cases of theft of detonators and explosives had occurred by night in various collieries (upto September 1974).
6. No specific instances of unauthorised mining was cited. However, it appears that petty colliery owners in collusion with security staff indulge into illegal mining in some selected areas.
7. General complaint of Bharat Coking Coal Limited has been that the District Administration in general, and local police in particular, have not been very helpful in maintaining law and order.
8. For the last one year 1600 cases were pending in respect of vacation of un-

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authorised occupation by the people who are not employees of BCCL.

Adequacy of Police Arrangements

1. A Chief Security Officer of the rank of DIG on deputation from Bihar is in over all charge of the security arrangements in coal field area. The District has 16 police stations and 28 outposts of which 12 police stations and 15 outposts are located in Dhanbad field areas.
2. For dealing with law and order problem, Central Industrial Security Force, Bihar Military Police, Home Guards and Watch & Ward Staff are posted in the area.
3. The important handicaps of the police in Dhanbad District, apart from the meagre strength are:
 - There is no Control Room in the district.
 - Only one of the two Circle Hqrs. have been provided with a jeep for transport. There is no transport at any police station.
 - Disposal of court cases is very slow. Altogether, 6941 IPC cases are pending for trial some of which are pending for more than 15 years.
 - Out of 113 cases of rioting and other cases of agitation reported in 1973 and 83 cases reported upto August in 1974, involving labour, as many as 37 cases of 1973 and 68 cases of 1974 are pending investigation. Many cases are pending for want of reports from the experts, particularly in the cases involving explosives and firearms.

Recommendations

1. There is an immediate need for the establishment of a Police Control Room at the

District Police Hqrs. The Control Room has to be backed by a telecommunication network. Existing telecommunication system between the collieries and law and order agencies is poor and it should be improved by BCCL for instant communication with law and order and security agencies.

2. The number of police stations and outposts, their staff strength and mobility need augmentation.
3. An officer in the rank of Additional Supdt. Of Police should be appointed to deal exclusively with the law and order problems in the coal fields.
4. The present watch & ward staff has to be properly trained and equipped.
5. The intelligence system in the coal mines needs to be further strengthened and streamlined.
6. There is a need for setting up of Special Courts to dispose of long pending cases.
7. There are large number of licensed and unlicensed fire arms which are some time freely used in confrontation. Periodical combing operation, when properly planned will go in a long way in recovery of unauthorised arms. The issue of new licence needs to be tightened.
8. The replacement of the Home Guards by the CISF, must be done immediately in proper manner.
9. The District Administration should start systematic and concerted action to prevent unauthorised mining, illegal construction and other forms of encroachments.
10. A detailed and comprehensive scheme should be drawn up for addressing security and law & order problems in the area.



19. Automobile Thefts and Deficiencies in the Existing Law & Procedure (1975)

TGL Iyer, FTR Colaso and SC Mazumdar*

Objective

To suggest improvements and changes in the system of registration and transfer of motor vehicles, to prevent automobile thieves and middlemen from disposing off stolen cars under cover of new registration numbers.

Methodology

Case Study

Area of Study

Eight Metropolitan cities which have higher proportion of vehicle thefts in the country i.e. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, Ahmedabad, Kanpur and Hyderabad.

Recommendations

1. A National Central Office should be set up for checking the sale and purchase of second hand cars and verifying the transactions.
2. A State Motor Vehicles Bureau to exercise control over Registering Authorities whose stamps & seals should be approved by this Bureau and their specimen preserved along with the specimen signatures of all the Registering Authorities, as is done in Banks.
3. Suitable amendment in the Motor Vehicles Act

(Clause (1) of Section 24 and Form G of the First Schedule under Section 24(2) for establishing the identity of the owner of a vehicle. His signature or thumb impression must be obtained at the time of applying for Registration.

4. In the case of new vehicles, the dealer should certify to the Registering Authority on each sale letter that the particulars mentioned in Form E are correct.
5. The rules relating to the issue of a duplicate certificate of Registration should be uniform in all States.
6. If a Certificate of Registration is lost or destroyed, the owner or such person as may be in temporary charge of the vehicle shall fill in Form CRLD in duplicate and send it to the nearest Registering Authority.
7. On receipt of this application in the Form CRLD, the signature of the owner should be verified with a signature on the E Form and then only the duplicate certificate should be issued.
8. In case the vehicle is registered with another, the authority receiving the CRLD Form shall send, within seven days, one copy of the form to the original Registering Authority.
9. The original Registering Authority after making enquiries and checking up with the police or other authorities and after comparing the signature with signature on the

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



- E Form. Issue a duplicate certificate of Registration stamped duplicate in red and send it to the registered owner's address under registered post under intimation to the authority marking the reference.
10. The existing CRLD Form relating to the loss or destruction of a Certificate of Registration should be replaced and the new form should be adopted uniformly in all the States.
 11. The transferee shall, within 30 days of the transfer, report the transfer to the Registering Authority in whose jurisdiction he resides, and shall forward the Certificate of Registration to that Registering Authority together with the prescribed fee and a copy of the prescribed form received by him from the transferor, in order that the particulars of the transfer of ownership may be entered in the Certificate of Registration.
 12. The paper used in the Certificate of Registration should be standardised in all the States and should be of such sensitivity so as to show up the slightest alteration or modification in the writing by chemical, mechanical or any other means. The use of special types of ink would also be preferably done.
 13. A Card Indexing System from which it will be possible to collect the ownership particulars from the registration number as well as the engine and chassis number should be developed and introduced in place of the unsatisfactory file indexing system used in the Registration Offices at present.

20. The Bihar Police (1975)

S Venugopal Rao*

Objectives

To deal with police as a distinctive system, identify the qualitative and quantitative deficiencies and suggest suitable organisational changes, which can help to improve the system.

The study is merely a reappraisal of the system with reference to the existing needs so that necessary changes could be effected in a smooth manner.

* Director, Bureau of Police Research & Development, MHA, New Delhi.

Methodology

The Study was conducted on the basis of up-to-date information relating to the various facets of Bihar Police.

Organisational Profile

Bihar Police comprises 52,177 officers and men. It is headed by a Director General of Police & IGP in whom the police administration of the state vests.

The Director General has under him one



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additional IGP, 16 DIsG, 53 SsP (in the Districts and in the Police Headquarters) and 15 Commandants in the Bihar Military Police. He is assisted by one DIG-in-Charge of Administration and 3 AIsG to look after the Administration (provisioning, housing, budget, financial matters, transport and communications).

Bihar State consists of 7 Police Ranges which are Co-terminus with Revenue Commissioners' jurisdiction. There are 39 Police Districts of which 32 are co-terminus with the Revenue Districts, 3 are individual Police Districts and remaining 4 are Railway Police Districts.

There are 69 Sub Divisions, 149 Circles including 10 Circles of the Railway Police. There are 669 Police Stations and 421 Police Outposts. An important feature of Bihar Police is that civil policemen are not provided with arms.

Recommendations

1. Greater attention should be paid to the development of Civil Police so that they are able to carry out primary functions of the police with requisite degree of understanding, technical skills and professional competence.
2. There is need for improving the level of policing. The constabulary should consist of men educated at least upto Matriculation. The illiterate and semi-literate constables below a particular age should be transferred to Bihar Military Police (BMP) and the District Armed Police.
3. Recruitment procedure at various levels should be streamlined. Consideration of caste, creed, colour, community, political pressure, and corrupt practices should not bedevil this process.
4. The entire procedure for promotions at various levels should also be brought up-to-date. Promotion examination should be held regularly and the approved lists maintained on a uniform basis so that there is no element of discrimination.
5. The training facilities in Bihar are totally inadequate. There is an immediate need for establishment of at least one more Training School in addition to the existing one at Nath Nagar.
6. Members of the force should be sent to basic training immediately on recruitment.
7. The living conditions in the training institutions should be vastly improved to enable new recruits to feel a sense of pride in the career chosen by them and develop self-esteem.
8. A Training School for Armed Constabulary should be established.
9. A series of in-service training courses should be introduced both at the Police Training College and the Police Training Schools for different levels for constant exposure to new ideas and developments.
10. The choice of the staff at the Police Training be made by systematic planning.
11. A comprehensive Social Security Plan including a Group Insurance Scheme should be introduced.
12. The acute lack of housing for the constabulary has to be made good by systematic planning and comprehensive monetary outlay.
13. The administrative set up dealing with all personnel matters should be strengthened in the Police Hqrs. to avoid delays and protracted correspondence.



14. The information system is primitive and has to be modernised. Preliminary steps for computerisation of crime records should be initiated.
15. There should be a Director of Prosecutions to provide legal assistance to the Director General. There should be Law Officers to handle all law related matters and to supervise the quality of prosecution at the district level.
16. A Research Cell should be established at the Police Hqrs. for scientific planning and growth.
17. There should be a rational distribution of the Police Station jurisdiction. The number of Police Stations can be increased and police stations' jurisdiction redefined and notified.
18. Important Police Stations should be headed by Inspectors.
19. The introduction of Police Commissioner System may be considered for the cities of Patna and Jamshedpur.
20. While existing system of district administration need not be disturbed, the Supdt. of Police should be given the assistance of an Additional Supdt. of Police in heavy or difficult districts.
21. The District Armed Police should be merged and brought under the control of the Supdt. of Police.
22. The system of inspections, which have been neglected for some years, should be strengthened.

21. Prosecution at the Sessions Level (1975)

DC Pandey* and Subodh Markandya**

Objective

To focus attention on the present state of the prosecuting agencies at the Sessions level, with a view to delineating and identifying the areas of shortcomings and inadequacies in order to restructure the system.

Methodology

1. Information was collected through a

questionnaire sent to some selected states (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi).

2. Analysis of statistics and directional study of fifty judicial records of the Sessions cases in Delhi.
3. Study of the Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission.
4. Interviews with prosecutors and opinion analysis.
5. Study the recommendations contained in the Reports of the Working Group (A.R.C.) on Police Administration and various Police commissions).

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** Advocate, Supreme Court.



Important Findings

1. Generally, there is lack of clear understanding as to the factors germane to the job requirements of the public prosecutors.
2. The present pattern of selection of the public prosecutors at the District level is unsatisfactory.
3. Engagement of the public prosecutors on tenure basis and on payment of fee on daily basis has led to neglect and indifference on the part of the public prosecutors. It has been aggravated by (I) the lure of private practice, (II) absence of review and supervision of public prosecutors work, and (III) lack of accountability.
4. The efficiency of the public prosecutors is retarded by lack of basic necessities like library and supporting staff.
5. The lack of contact, coordination and liaison between the public prosecutors and the police has an adverse impact on the entire system.
6. The level of examination-in-chief and cross-examination by the Public Prosecutor is poor and the defence benefits from it.
7. Preparation of cases by the Public Prosecutor needs improvement.
8. While the Defence Counsel, almost invariably, visits the scene of occurrence to acquaint himself with the situation, the Public Prosecutor never does so except when the Court makes a local inspection.
9. The Public Prosecutors advice to file an appeal at times is not acted upon.
10. The present procedure of the Public Prosecutor submitting his opinion to the District Magistrate, who in turn forwards it along with his report, to the State Government, is cumbersome and time consuming.

Recommendations

1. The factors germane to the job requirement of the Public Prosecutors need clearer understanding.
2. The present system of selection of Public Prosecutor calls for improvement and change.
3. The Public Prosecutors should be provided basic amenities like library and staff.
4. The lack of coordination, contact and liaison between the Public Prosecutor and Police needs improvement as it has adverse effect on the system.
5. The grounding of the Public Prosecutors in the principles of criminal jurisprudence and the level of examination-in-chief and cross-examination require improvement.
6. The Public Prosecutor must be a full time government servant without any right to private practice, either civil or criminal.
7. The selection should be made by the State Public Service Commission with Law Secretary/Legal Remembrancer as a co-opted member.
8. After recruitment, the Public Prosecutors should be put through a short term orientation course in the Police Training College to acquaint them with the police procedures, investigation techniques and forensic science.
9. Close liaison between investigation and Public Prosecutor should be established.
10. At the state level there should be a Director of Prosecution under the Home Department, responsible for conducting prosecution in all the Sessions cases.



22. Use of Fire Arms in Riot Control (1975)

GP Joshi*

Objective

To study the use of fire arms in riot control.

Methodology

The following three types of reports have been studied for analysis :

1. Judicial Enquiry Commission Reports – 9 incidents.
2. Magisterial Enquiry Reports – 15 incidents.
3. Departmental Enquiry Reports – 28 incidents.

Recommendations

1. Instead of imposing a blanket ban on firing in the air, it should be left to the discretion of the officer on the spot.
2. Importance should be given to devise, development and introduction of new non-lethal but effective weapons in the armoury of the police.
3. There is urgent need to experiment with CS gas in actual situations. Massive use of CN Tear Gas has not proved effective.
4. Tear gas in adequate quantities should be kept at all sensitive points and training in the use of tear gas should be imparted to the men.

5. Adequate deployment of trained manpower at the right place and at the right time, is important in controlling riots. Riot Police should not be deployed in small groups and exposed to mob fury thereby reducing their effectiveness to handle the situations without the use of fire arms.
6. This study has revealed a few incidents in which delay in responding to the emerging trouble was one of the factors responsible for the failure of the police to control it.
7. Every police party deployed to control a riot should be headed by a responsible officer.
8. The officer on the spot is the best judge of the situation. He must be entrusted with the responsibility and power to take effective action.
9. Good intelligence is vital for the success of riot control operations. Collection of intelligence and its correct appreciation thereof must be accorded priority in the planning of riot-control operations.
10. A thorough understanding on the part of the police of various forces, which underlie a riotous situation and the ability to invent and employ new ideas and methods is a must.
11. Training in this field must be a continuous process. Personnel should be regularly deputed to various training courses and exposed to new ideas, methods, tactics and equipment of riot control.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



23. Cost Effectiveness of Home Guards in Relation to that of Armed Police (1975)

KK Dave* and PP Mahurkar**

Objective

To examine cost benefit of the Home Guards in comparison to the Armed Police and to identify those functions of the Armed Police which can be entrusted to the Home Guards.

Methodology

Study of available records and information supplied by the police and the Home guards organisations of the two sample States viz. Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

Important Findings

During the course of the study, following points emerged :

1. The annual budget for the Madhya Pradesh Special Armed Force for their 23 battalions is Rs. 8,04,30,000 and that of the Home Guards for their 106 sanctioned companies is Rs. 2,29,52,000. The annual budget of the Bihar Military Police for their 13 battalions is Rs. 5,87,39,400 and that of the Home Guards in Bihar for their 702 companies is Rs. 2,00,87,000.

The marked variation in budget of the

Home Guards of the two states would appear to be mainly due to number and duration of call outs.

2. In Madhya Pradesh, the per capita cost per day comes to Rs. 7.51 for Home Guards and Rs. 11.03 for the Armed Police and in Bihar per capita cost per day comes to Rs. 3.58 for the Home Guards and Rs. 36.61 for the Armed Police.
3. In the Home Guards there is practically no expenditure on Transport. Whenever necessary, the requirement is made good either by the police or by the District Magistrate who can requisition vehicles. The armed police, however, has to be self sufficient in transport and considerable expenditure is incurred on maintenance.
4. The requirement of residential accommodation for the Home Guards is nil and the requirement of administrative buildings is very small and is met by the police at many places.
5. The Home Guards being a voluntary force, its degree of accountability cannot be same as that of Armed Police. In situations involving conflict with public the greater use of Home Guards may be tactically advantageous, but it would not be advisable to give the firearms for mob dispersal and guard duties to them.
6. Since the Home Guards generally lack local knowledge and are not used to regular public

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functions, it is necessary that they should not be left completely on their own, particularly when deployed on mobile duty related to law & order.

7. The duration of training of Home Guards is much shorter than that of Armed Police and the functions entrusted to them are simpler.
8. One major limitation in the use of Home Guards is that during harvesting season the response to call out is not good.
9. Generally the response to call out in urban areas is poor as there are better employment opportunities.

Recommendations

1. Use of Home Guards for assisting the civil police on special occasions like festivals,

exhibitions, elections, law & order and on mobile duties should be increased.

2. They should not be used as static guards. However, they can be used for selective guard and escort duties to relieve police in an emergency.
3. The Home Guards called out should not be kept on duty indefinitely and for very long periods.
4. The number of Home Guards called out should not exceed 50% of the target fixed for a district or else it would not prove effective.
5. The scheme of Home Guards calls for a review in urban areas, where response is generally poor.
6. Home Guards can provide a useful base for recruitment to the police. They also have the potential for filling the gap in rural policing to a certain extent.

24. Crime Involving Use of Firearms and Explosives (1975)

S Venugopal Rao and TR Kalra*

Objectives

The study analyses the incidence of violence in which firearms and explosives were used in the year 1972-74 and to what extent investigative procedures have been streamlined to trace the sources of supply and effectively restrict the availability of such weapons.

Methodology

Collection of data on a questionnaire.

Area of Study

Whole country.

Recommendations

1. The study has categorically indicated that there is a trend of increasing use of firearms and explosives in criminal offences.
2. The incidence of crime involving the use of firearms is the highest in U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan. The position in regard to Uttar

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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- Pradesh and Bihar is serious and calls for urgent efforts to prevent anti-social elements from having access to firearms.
3. The use of firearms has considerably increased in Orissa, Union Territory of Delhi, Gujarat, Nagaland, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Haryana.
 4. The two States which have shown remarkable reduction in the use of firearms are Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, although in the latter, the incidence of crime involving use of firearms continue to be heavy.
 5. The use of firearms in offences of robbery has registered a steep increase (46.7%) and as far as explosives are concerned, their increasing use has come to notice both in regard to robbery (42.6%) and rioting.
 6. There has been disturbing increase in the number of persons killed and injured as a result of firearms and explosives.
 7. The maximum number of firearms used in violent offences were found to be unlicensed and majority of which were country made firearms.
 8. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal are the States where the use of unlicensed fire arms is predominant.
 9. It is noticed that the investigating officers have not been able to trace the sources of supply of unlicensed arms.
 10. The situation calls for sustained investigations in reported offences and a more vigorous enforcement of the Arms Act and Explosive Substances Act.

25. Police Fatalities (1975)

S Venugopal Rao*

Objectives

The study is intended to highlight the circumstances in which policemen lose their lives in the course of their duty including accidents so that the operational risks and hazards can be identified and reduced through precautionary strategies and training.

Methodology

* Director, Bureau of Police Research & Development, MHA, New Delhi.

The study is based on data pertaining to police fatalities during the period 1964-1973 and detailed analysis of data for the year 1973. Data was drawn from 12 states and 2 Central Police Organisations.

Observations and Recommendations

1. There is pressing need to devise Safety Education and initiate accident prevention programmes in the Police.
2. There is a need for developing among all policemen the requisite skills of self defence



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- through intensive training in techniques of unarmed combat.
3. The majority of the policemen were killed due to extremist violence and violent crime like dacoity etc. Remaining facilities occurred in the course of routine duties of investigation and riot control etc.
 4. The number of policemen killed by their colleagues due to some provocation/altercation, reflects poorly on discipline and morale. Frequent rotation of duty, change of environment and recreational facilities can help reduce such incidences.
 5. Another feature is the large number of deaths of policemen in accidents involving police vehicles and careless handling of weapons and explosives. It reflects on the standards of driving, maintenance and state of vehicles, and shows negligence, and lack of elementary precautions.
 6. Policemen, as compared to members of other professions, face a high degree of professional hazards and separate rules should be framed in for providing extra-ordinary pensionary benefits to the families of policemen killed in line of duty.

26. A Scheme for the Motor Transport Workshop (Delhi Police)* (1975)

Recommendations

1. The Report recommends the setting up of a full-fledged Motor Workshop for Delhi Police headed by a Manager who should be a Mechanical Engineer in the pay scale of a Superintendent of Police to be assisted by 173 other personnel in different ranks.
2. The Report also recommends four Mobile Workshops and two break-down vehicles to be manned by 20 personnel. The Workshop is supposed to maintain/repair a fleet of 611 vehicles including 196 motor cycles.

*An in-house study of BPR&D



27. Institutional Building of the Delhi Police (1975)

GPJoshi*

Objectives

To study the importance of good, adequate, well designed and suitability located police buildings in influencing the quality and efficiency of police work and operations as well as the morale of the force.

Recommendations

- (i) The existing ban on expenditure should be lifted in respect of land and buildings required for Delhi Police.
- (ii) Land earmarked for the Police should be acquired without any further delay, since this is a basic pre-requisite to any construction programme. The funds required for this purpose should be sanctioned and provided.
- (iii) A crash programme of construction for the Delhi Police Buildings should be undertaken. The entire construction programme should be covered in phase after drawing up a list of priority projects. The projects which stand sanctioned or in respect of which preliminaries have been completed may be accorded a higher priority in the construction programme. The funds required for the purpose annually should be sanctioned and provided.
- (iv) A separate Division should be created in the PWD to deal exclusively with the works relating to the construction and maintenance of police buildings. This Division should work in close collaboration with the IGP, Delhi.
- (v) Plans of police buildings should be standardized.
 - While designing a police station building, provision must be made for the following:
 - (a) Reception-cum-Enquiry Room.
 - (b) Station Writer's Room.
 - (c) Station House Officer's Room.
 - (d) Rooms for Investigating Officers at the rate of one room for two Investigating Officers.
 - (e) Interrogation Room.
 - (f) Record and Officer.
 - (g) Property Room/*Malkhana*.
 - (h) Armoury/Strong Room.
 - (i) Male Lock-up.
 - (j) Wireless Room.
 - (k) Off-duty Room.
 - (l) Garrages, as per requirements.
 - (m) Visiting Investigating Officers Room.

*An in-house study of BPR&D



A godown for *Malkhana* should be mandatory for all police stations. Police Buildings should not only be functionally useful but also aesthetically pleasing. Design of Police Buildings should cater to the future needs (volume and variety) as well.

- (vi) At present, the IGP Delhi, is not empowered to sanction any expenditure even on minor repairs.
- (vii) A Committee should be constituted under the Ministry of Home Affairs, with the IGP, Delhi, the Dy. Commissioner, Delhi, the Senior Architect and the representatives of PWD, DDA and Delhi Administration and the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development as members. This Committee should have the following objectives:

- (a) To streamline the procedures and formalities with a view to eliminating delays in acquiring land and constructing buildings for Delhi Police.
- (b) To co-ordinate the activities of various departments concerned with the acquisition of land and construction of police buildings.
- (c) To plan in advance the requirements of land and buildings for Delhi Police in the future and to suggest suitable measures to meet the requirements.
- (d) To suggest standardized plans of police buildings.
- (e) To ensure that the crash programme of construction is undertaken and executed without any hindrance.



28. Survey of Research in Forensic Science (1975)

M Jauhari*

A complete picture of the research work done and published in Indian and foreign journals in the field of forensic science by Indian forensic scientists have been compiled in this study report.

Compiled work is divided in two parts i.e. Survey of Research Work in Forensic Science; and Salient Features of the Research Work completed.

Work of different branches of forensic science i.e. Biology, Physics, Chemistry, Ballistics, Finger Print, Documents and Photography have been compiled in this report.

Overview of the Researches

Biology

The spectrum of researches in the field of Biology in the forensic sciences include, blood, semen, hair, textile, fibers, skeletal remains, wood, starches, pollens, poisonous plants, vegetable debris, etc. Some notable observations in different fields are given below.

- Hairs of different anatomical sites of human body have been studied for histomorphological variations and quantitative microscopical and statistical analysis.
- Research work on hairs of animals, both wild and domesticated, has also been found notable. The pattern of study has been similar to that of the human hair.

- Research work on blood and bloodstains contributed the most convenient confirmatory spectroscopical tests for detection of blood and provides facilities of detection at the crime scene. Commendable progress has been made in the identification of blood from stains mixed with interfering substances. Actual problems faced in the detection of blood from partially washed clothings have also been brought out very well.
- Contributions in the field of forensic serology are found to be of laudable interest. Focus has been centered around the methods of determination of species origin of blood as well as on phytoagglutinin studies.
- The techniques of identification of skull by photographic superimposition has also been enriched by notable contributions. The work of soft tissue depths over various regions of face in cadavers of Indian origin has been found to be of great significance in this context.
- Research work on semen and seminal stains are also very exhaustive in coverage.
- The bulk of research work done in the field of forensic botany is also found to be original and significant.
- With a view to identifying soil on the basis of biological materials, nematode population in soil has also been taken into consideration.

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Physics

A forensic analyst is very often required to give an opinion regarding the commonness of origin of two or more samples. One of the methods to arrive at such a conclusion is to study the trace element composition of samples by spectrochemical analysis. The results of some studies have also shown the usefulness of semi-quantitative analysis in establishing commonness of origin of two samples:

- examination and comparison of paper is involved in many forensic investigations. Authentic paper samples collected from 13 leading paper manufacturers of India have been examined for their fluorescence, elemental composition, percentage transmission of light and specks and spots.
- The use of radiology in the identification of forged currency notes has also been demonstrated.
- The problem of determining the commonness of origin of two pieces of telegraphic wires has been tackled by having recourse to qualitative spectrographic analysis and neutron activation analysis.

Chemistry

Research in the field of forensic chemistry has been carried out mostly keeping in view the problems encountered during the course of examination of case exhibits:

- detection and quantification of alcohol in body fluids such as blood and urine, and adulteration of alcohol have been carried out to a great extent.
- Use of insecticides, both for homicidal and suicidal purposes, has been studied by

various methods of isolation both by preferential solvent extraction and absorbent column chromatography.

- The mineral oils have been studied from two angles – adulteration and the use in arson including homicidal and suicidal burning.
- Extensive TLC studies and TLC combined with spectrophotometric studies have been made with almost all the brands of inks including the ballpoint refills with a view to identifying the brand used.
- Methods have been developed to detect death due to snake-bites by the study of the tissue extracts at the site of snake-bites.

Ballistics

In India the work of a firearm expert is not only confined to identification problems alone but also to the various other aspects relating to the reconstruction of shooting incident. Research in the field of ballistics is, therefore, found to cover not only the identification aspect but also that relating to internal, external and terminal and wound ballistics. Both the basic and applied sides of the subjects have been developed.

Documents, Fingerprints and Photography

During the past years, new ideas in the field of the document examination have been put forward by research workers in India. Methods have been suggested for the analysis of forged signatures and suggestions have been made to protect signatures against forgery. In order to decipher hidden writings, new solvents have been proposed in addition to photo masking.

- In the field of footprint examination,



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research work has also not lagged behind. In so far as the comparison of sunken foot impressions are concerned, the importance of ridges has been clearly demonstrated. A significant correlation has been found between the length of foot and the height of a person.

- Certain new concepts have been found to get admittance in the field of fingerprints.
- There is more and more use of identity kit by the police force specially in the Western countries for identifying criminals. An effort has been made to develop an indigenous identity kit for use in India.

In the last part of the book 'Potential Areas of Research – A Projection for Future' is given which is very useful for new researchers in this field.

Ballistics

- Wound ballistics with special reference to casualty criteria and development of inanimate experimental models.
- Determination of time of firing.
- Application of neutron activation analysis and atomic absorption technique to firearm problems such as estimation of range of firing, identification of shooter etc.
- Study of improvised firearms.

Biology

- Grouping of blood-stains under the MN and Rh systems.
- Analysis of bloodstains on the basis of serum protein groups and polymorphic enzyme types by modern biochemical methods.

- Collection of data on changes due to age and sex in bones and teeth among Indian population for applications in criminal investigation.
- Use of plant lectins in determining intra-species specificity.
- Fluorescent antibody technique for the determination of blood groups in hard tissues like nail, tooth, hair, etc.
- Study of histological and Histochemical changes in various tissues after death with a view to fixing the time of death.
- Pharmacognostic study of some indigenous vegetable poisons.
- Studies on hair of Indian animals.

Chemistry

- Determination of country of origin of opium and cannabis.
- Standardization of methods for detecting adulteration in mobil oil, petrol, diesel etc.
- Standardization of methods for the toxicological analysis of viscera for poisons commonly encountered in homicide, suicide and cattle poisoning in India.
- Standardization of methods for qualitative and quantitative estimation of ethanol and methanol in cases involving illicit liquor, drunken driving, liquor poisoning, etc.

Physics

- Physical analysis of glass, fibres, paint and metals by various instrumental techniques to obtain in basic data for statistical evaluation of results obtained with case exhibits.



- Application of X-Ray defraction analysis and differential thermal analysis for study of soils, fibres, paints, plastics etc.

Document Examination

- Physico chemical studies on paper and ink with a view to determining their age.
- Classification of typewriter makes of Indian origin/available in India.
- Compilation of the dictionary depicting

the actual characteristic features found in writing (letters and their combination etc. of various Indian languages and english as found from the actual examination) and their evaluation and analysis etc.

Conclusion

This survey would not only serve as a useful reference work but also help internationalizing and coordinating research effort in the years to come.

29. Top Management in the Police – (1976) Case Study of a State Police Organisation

Kuldeep Mathur and Mohit Bhattacharya*

Objective

To study structure and functioning of 'Top Management' in the police organisation and suggest measures on its possible re-organisation.

Methodology

1. Collection of data on a questionnaire.
2. Survey of available records.
3. Discussion with senior officers.

Recommendations

1. Top Management should evolve scientific indicators of police output, which could justify

objectively the scale of organisation and amount of financial investment.

2. To start with planning for the entire organisation has to be done by the top management keeping in view the overall objectives of the organisation.
3. The Inspector General's office should be considered as a Directorate essentially to engage in policy implementation.
4. There is need to consider delegation of some of the powers of the IGP to Range DIsG so that he is not loaded with direct responsibilities that can as well as be taken over by the DIsG.
5. The layout of top level tasks should be changed and IG should dissect the total tasks package into the following four sub systems including their constituent element:

*Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and sponsored by the BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



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- Law & Order Maintenance Sub System (LOMS).
 - Crime Investigation Sub System (CIS).
 - Personnel Administration Sub System (PAS).
 - Support Services Sub System (SSS).
6. That the different support services for crime work such as Forensic Science Laboratory, the Finger Print Bureau, the Computer Centre should be treated as a sub system with its own management structure.
 7. I.G. has an important managerial responsibility, which can be successfully discharged by a combination of autonomous functioning of sub units and their integrated working under single leadership.
 8. Any tendency to push up decision making from one unit to another has to be carefully watched and undesirable buck passing warned and prevented.
 9. The inter-relation between different activities like crime work, law & order management, special branch etc. have to be examined and allocations of men, material and funds planned to get maximum results out of the resources utilised.
 10. In the matter of redressal of citizens grievances and to institutionalise the police public relationship, a Committee with Minister in-charge of Police as Chairman and the IGP as Secretary should be constituted. Its membership can be drawn from a cross-section of the public for making it broad based and it can meet at regular intervals.

30. Police Personnel: Recourse to Courts in Administrative and Disciplinary Matters (1976)

S Venugopal Rao, GP Joshi and Prem Chand*

Objective

To find out the unhealthy impact of recourse to Courts by police personnel in administrative and disciplinary matters.

Methodology

The Study is based on data collected from three States and one Union Territory i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).

Sample Size

The sample consists of 945 cases of police personnel of different ranks during 1970-74.

Important Findings

1. Most of the policemen who went to the Courts belonged to lower ranks and their grievances pertained to administrative and disciplinary matters.
2. The number of senior officers going to courts was a significant portion of their total



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strength. Their grievances were confined to administrative matters.

3. The percentage of success achieved by non-gazetted ranks was higher than that of gazetted ranks.
4. About 43% decisions of the Courts went in favour of police personnel.
5. The correct procedure as laid down in Police Manuals is not always followed by the enquiry officers in departmental proceedings, which are ultimately quashed by Courts.
6. In case existing rules and regulations are not adequate/suitable to meet the requirements of the organisation, action should be initiated to get them amended.
7. Excessive zeal is shown by the department in some cases to proceed against its personnel without any effort to find out if there is a *prima facie* case.

Recommendations

1. To instill confidence in the mind of the

employees that their grievances are not being treated in a casual or indifferent manner.

2. Leadership can play a vital role. Some of the traditional and formal procedures, which block upward communication of grievances of lower ranks, need be revised.
3. Lower ranks should be encouraged to ventilate their grievance personally before the officers who should examine the case and decide it impartially.
4. Police department should consider establishing a suitable machinery in the form of a “Grievance Committee”, which may be authorised to enquire into all the grievances relating to administrative and disciplinary matters.
5. If the committee comes to a conclusion that the grievances of the petitioner is genuine, or that there is enough *prima facie* evidence in support of his claim, it should have the authority to direct the department to reconsider its decision within a specific time.

31. Fleet Management for the Police (1976)

SS Yechury* and M Mison Mathew**

Objective

To identify the problems in the operation of Police Transport fleet in India and suggest measures for introducing modern management techniques.

Methodology

1. Collection of data through questionnaire.
2. Collection of data through past records.

Sample Size and Area

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and

* Controller of Transport, Ministry of Health & Family Planning, Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi.

** Senior Scientific Officer (T), BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



Madhya Pradesh, the Central Reserve Police Force, and Delhi.

Recommendations

1. For proper maintenance of police vehicles there should be a well-equipped Central Workshop in each State/UT. Basic Maintenance Units should also be opened in the Districts and in respective Ranges, depending on their location and span of control.
2. Proper attention should be paid to periodic servicing of vehicles and proper tuning of engines.
3. The existing government owned repair

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facilities could be fully utilised for repair of the police vehicles.

4. A proper Fleet Management Policy should be adopted for :
 - Standardisation of the type of vehicle.
 - Rationalisation of deployment of vehicles in different areas.
 - Operative training at all levels.
 - Material Management Policy to supply spares needed.
 - Proper and well defined scrapping, disposal and replacement policy.
5. Integrated repair facilities for all Government vehicles at District levels.

32. Enforcement of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 – A Survey (1976)

TGL Iyer* and Surat Misra**

Objectives

1. To make a critical analysis of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.
2. To identify the vulnerable areas and suggest remedies to strengthen them.
3. To study police attitudes in the implementation of the Act, identify areas presenting difficulties in investigation and suggest remedies to remove them either through

improved methods or amendments of procedures.

Methodology

The study was conducted through interviews of officials/non-officials individually and in groups, and by examination of sample cases.

Sample Size and Area

A sample survey was undertaken in the districts of Kanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh covering the following police stations and villages :

* Deputy Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.

** Junior Analyst, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



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Babupurva (Distt. Kanpur)
Maharajpur (Distt. Kanpur)
Alambagh (Distt. Lucknow)

Villages : 1. Rooma, 2. Prempur, 3. Lalpurva, 4. Maharajpur, 5. Sarasul, 6. Villages in Distt. Kanpur.

Important Findings

1. Investigation of cases is superficial.
2. Evidence was not evaluated before the case was sent to Court.
3. Relevant documents were not produced in Court.
4. Investigating Officers did not appear in the Court on the date of evidence.
5. Versions given by witnesses were often contradictory.
6. There is lack of interest and involvement by the prosecuting agency in presenting the cases in Court.

Recommendations

1. Special Courts should be set up to cut down delay in trial of cases.
2. These cases should be Special Report cases and Gazetted Officers incharge of the area should visit the scene of crime.
3. A time limit of 15 days should be laid down for completing investigation.
4. To bring about social awareness and attitudinal transformation and for eradicating untouchability, the Social Welfare

Department should design special social programmes. Enforcement machinery could add strength to the programme by active collaboration.

5. Adequate supervision of cases to ensure that the police personnel dealing with the problem feel responsible for the enforcement of the Act.
6. In Police Stations, where the problem is predominant, the strength of the staff should be raised and they be provided with a vehicle.
7. In States where social tension of this nature is high, there should be a Cell under a DIG at the State level, and a Dy.S.P. and staff at the range level.
8. The staff of this cell should be carefully selected and should have motivation for rendering selfless service to the weaker sections.
9. The Committee on Police Training, while designing the syllabi of various training courses for different ranks, should lay considerable stress on the development of appropriate attitudes towards the weaker sections and under-privileged classes of society.
10. The Government should issue an appeal to the elected representatives of the people including those of State and local bodies, to provide assistance to the police in handling these cases and problems.
11. Police should strengthen its intelligence network so that prompt action could be taken on information of rising tension between communities.



33. Economisation of Manpower through Modernisation (1976)

A Case Study of Delhi Police

ML Bhanot*

Objective

To find out the extent to which manpower can be economised through modernisation of police, particularly with increased mobility and the advisability of linking future manpower requirements of the Delhi Police with the growth of population.

Methodology

1. Collection of data from past records.
2. Collection of data through discussions/ interviews with Delhi Police Officers.

Sample Size and Area

The data was collected from five police stations of Delhi viz. Parliament Street, Darya Ganj, Moti Nagar, R K Puram and Delhi Cantt.

Recommendations

1. A new system called “Unit Beat Policing” which is a combination of foot and mobile patrolling should be introduced for economising the use of manpower, and for fostering better police-public relations.
2. Police must be provided with better scientific aids, better transport and better communications so that it can respond effectively to its law enforcement needs.
3. An intelligent combination of the facilities of communication and mobility will help them to quickly answer the distress calls from the public.
4. The strength of police stations should be fixed taking into consideration factors like area, population, its geographic situation, the composition of population, crime and law & order problems.
5. For creating new police stations and police posts, it should be examined as per the strength fixed by the Delhi Police Commission for police station of a particular type. However, the classification of beats will have to be flexible and may need revision periodically depending on the operation of factors.
6. It is possible to effect some economy, firstly by scrutiny of such deployments by the SDPO and secondly, by the use of mixture of Home Guards and policemen on duties involving crowd control. It will help in eliminating excessive or unnecessary diversions of manpower.

* Deputy Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



34. Performance Appraisal in the Police (SHO Level) (1977)

GP Joshi*

Objective

To enquire into various problems relating to the appraisal of performance in the Police and suggest measures to develop a proper and sound system of performance appraisal in the organisation.

Methodology

By analysing the existing position the author has derived the conclusion.

Area

All the States of India.

Recommendations

1. There is need for replacing the trait oriented approach by performance centered approach and the appraisal should be based on recorded facts.
2. To evaluate the performance of the officers in charge of Police Stations, a combination of the following three techniques may be adopted:
 - Self appraisal method.
 - Critical incidents method.
 - Graphic rating method.
3. An element of self-appraisal in the evaluation

should be introduced in developing the participation of subordinate police officer in the evaluation programme.

4. The evaluation report at present is written at the end of the year and no record is kept about the performance of the employees. The Reporting Officer is either to evaluate on the basis of his overall impression about the ratee's general behaviour and performance or to fall upon his memory. The absence of a record also allows the subjective element to gain an upper hand and mar the objective of the appraisal report.

Reporting Officer should build up and maintain for each subordinate officer a running record of all the critical incidents indicating his good or poor performance and it should be ensured that only observed performance should be recorded and entries in the record are attested by Reviewing Officer.

5. Four weeks time should be fixed for the ratee to represent against any adverse mark in the appraisal report.
6. The representation should be examined by the Reporting and Reviewing Officer and final decision should be taken by the DIG.
7. There is no provision in the rules of most of the States/UTs that representation should be disposed off within prescribed time limit. The time limit prescribed by the Government of Gujarat i.e. a period of six weeks from the date of submission of the representation should prove adequate and need to be followed by all.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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8. The practice of the District Magistrate either reviewing the appraisal report or otherwise incorporating his remarks in the report which is prevalent in many States/UTs should be done away with. The inclusion of an outside authority in the process not only proves detrimental to the maintenance of morale and discipline within the organisation but also violates the basic and fundamental postulates of a just and effective performance evaluation system.
9. All the States/UTs which are at present following the practice of treating the appraisal report as confidential document and communicating only the adverse entries in the report, may adopt an open system, where the entire report, after it has been written by the Reporting Officer, is reviewed by the Reviewing Officer and is shown to the concerned employee. This will deter reporting officials from making irresponsible or ill-considered remarks and compel them to be considerate in their assessment. An example is Kerala, where the report is shown to the officer concerned, under rule 192 (1) of Kerala Police Manual 1969. It should be followed by all.
10. Confidential reports in respect of officer in-charge of Police Stations should be written by Deputy Superintendent of Police and reviewed by Superintendent of Police. This will help in removing remoteness in terms of the distance between the subordinates whose performance is being assessed and the authorities who are seating in judgement over him.
11. Formal in-service courses of short duration should be organised in the Central or in the State Police Training Institutes for imparting training in all aspects of performance evaluation at the level of Superintendent of Police and Dy.Suptd. of Police.
12. Under the existing system, the results of appraisal remain mostly unutilised to serve its main purpose of promoting strength and removing weaknesses noticed in the performance of SHOs. The appraisal record of these officers must be consulted and scrutinised regularly to determine their specific training requirements.



35. Kidnapping of Children in Greater Bombay* (1977)

Objectives

1. To study the causes of kidnapping.
2. To study the socio-economic background of the kidnapped child and the kidnapper.
3. To evaluate the administrative procedures in the cases of kidnapping.
4. To obtain the perception of the key personnel in the field about the problem of kidnapping.

Methodology

- By interviews.
- By questionnaire.
- By checking the records of remand home, Umerkhedhi (Maharashtra).

Sample Size

The sample of 44 cases was selected by stratified random sampling procedure.

Age and sex break up of the sample is as under:

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
4-9 Years	3	5	8
10-12 years	3	8	11
13-17 years	8	17	25
Total	14	30	44

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi in collaboration with the Research & Documentation Centre in Social Welfare and Development, Bombay.

Out of the above, only 36 could be interviewed.

Important Findings

1. 72% of the victims were girls and 60% of those girls were between 13 to 17 years of age.
2. In 90% of the cases level of education was primary or below.
3. They were evenly divided between rural and urban areas.
4. The majority belonged to lower economic classes.
5. 16% of the 19 kidnapped were in the age group 16-35 (twelve of them below in the age group of 16-25).
6. 12 kidnappers were from the rural area and their educational level was primary and below.

Recommendations

Following preventive measures may prove useful in the prevention of kidnapping:

1. Vigilance by Police.
2. Alerting school children and parents.
3. Publicity to the dangers of kidnapping and the method used by kidnappers to lure potential victims.
4. A campaign should be started to create community awareness about the problem and particularly about the need for public vigilance



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- for circumventing the kidnappers and rescuing the victims.
5. Identifying the vulnerable groups and individuals with a view to provide supportive services.
 6. Counselling of young girls.
 7. Sex education in schools and communities.
 8. Establishing Missing Persons' Bureaux.
 9. Provision of vocational training and assistance in developing self-employment schemes or other employment opportunities for the unemployed youth in the community.
 10. Provision of counselling and supportive services in the slum areas, and to the low income group.
 11. Provision of supervised recreational facilities to the children as well as the youth in slum communities.
 12. An emphasis on the role of the voluntary agencies in dealing with problem.

36. Rural Policing in India (1977)

The Perspective and Prospective

ML Bhanot*

Objective

To project the basic considerations, which should be taken into account to plan policing for rural areas.

Methodology

Information was gathered by:

1. Questionnaire.
2. Study of records.
3. Interviews and discussion with some senior police officers.

Areas

Five Rural Police Stations, one each from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, were taken up for collection of basic data.

Recommendations

1. For providing the primary and basic help to the villagers in matters concerning security of life and property, the administrative and other steps should be initiated with a view to revitalising and reactivating the traditional rural police agency where it exists.
2. Village Headman and chowkidar should be made more efficient by improving the training, status, enhancing the remuneration and by keeping him under proper supervision.

* Deputy Director, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



3. In every District, a Committee consisting of sub Divisional Magistrate and the Sub Divisional Police Officer should be constituted to process applications and select candidates for appointment as Village Head Man and Chowkidars.
4. It is necessary to associate the Station House Officer with the work because ultimately they (village headman & chawkidar) have to be in more frequent contact with him and his staff in the course of performance of their duties.
5. Candidates for appointment should be in the age group of 25-60. The lower age limit may be relaxed in consideration of heredity.
6. Village Headman should be middle class pass and chowkidar should be educated upto primary stage in a school. Illiterate persons should not be employed.
7. Candidates appointed by heredity should be given preference, as it is a matter of pride and an important motivating factor in rural areas.
8. Regarding chowkidars it will be more conducive in the longer run if his appointment is made by the District Superintendent of Police. By vesting powers of appointment and control in him, the District Superintendent of Police with the help of large body of policemen can supervise and control the chowkidars spread in far-flung areas.
9. The Village Headman should be debarred from seeking election to any elected office for preserving his impartiality.
10. The District Magistrate on a report from the Superintendent of Police or from the Revenue Officer should recommend awards or punishment.
11. New appointments should be put to training programme drawn up jointly by District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at Police Station. Similarly, training should be provided to existing incumbent to brush up their knowledge.

37. Technical (Armed Police) Batallions of Haryana State (1977)

ML Bhanot and TR Kalra*

Background

In the year 1973, the Government of Haryana raised a Technical Armed Police Bn. (6 companies for Electricity and 2 companies for Transport) for pressing into service in the event of strike in the Haryana Electricity Board and the Transport Department.

* Bureau of Police Research & Development, MHA, New Delhi.

Objective

To see the feasibility of raising a Technical Armed Bn. in a state and its utility in the event of partial or total disruption of work on account of strikes in the Electricity or Transport departments.

Methodology

Information and data was collected through a



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questionnaire as well as by discussions with senior officers of Haryana Government and Police.

Important Findings

1. This is bound to prove a good step towards better police-public relations.
2. It will enable the Government to deal effectively with situations arising out of strikes and attempts at sabotage, intimidation of loyal workers, protection of costly machinery, and smooth running of means of communication.
3. Since the recurring expenditure on the battalion is to be borne by the Haryana State Electricity Board and the Transport Department, there will not be much extra burden on the limited budget of the police.
4. The training of armed policemen with the Transport Department will also help the police.
 - In the proper maintenance and running of their own fleet.
 - In setting up motor workshop of their own; and
 - In effecting substantial economy in expenditure on maintenance of fleet.

Recommendations

1. The Haryana experiment of raising technically trained Armed Police Bns., whose personnel can be drafted to perform police duties during normal times and can be utilised to run essential services during strikes is an

economical and appropriate step in the right direction and may be recommended to other State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

2. The State Governments should draw up, in consultation with IsGP, actual Emergency Schemes which should be rehearsed periodically. The Technical Policemen may be put on duties earmarked for them in the schemes. The scheme should define what duties the Technical Companies will perform in the event of partial or total strike.
3. There is a danger that such personnel, after acquiring technical jobs, might start deserting the police department. This can be prevented either by making it obligatory through bonds to serve the police department for a minimum period of five years and by the offer of suitable special pay.
4. The Haryana practice of filling supervisory posts of the Technical Bns. by promotion in preference to direct recruitment will result into promotion opportunities for lower subordinates.
5. The personnel of Technical Bns. should be provided all facilities as given to police personnel especially in matters of housing and special pay as technical personnel.
6. The deployment of trained personnel of Technical Bns. in normal times or using them for guarding, patrolling, vigilance duties in these installations will have a salutary effect and will also strengthen anti-sabotage measures.



38. Private Investigating Agency and Security Services in India – A Study (1977)

TGL Iyer*

Objective

To find out the utility of these organisations and to regulate their operation and activities so that overlapping of functions between them and police is prevented.

Methodology

1. Collection of data from States/Union Territories.
2. Collection of data from private security/detective agencies through a questionnaire/interviews.

Important Findings

1. There is no law to regulate the operations and activities of the private detective and security agencies in the country. All the operators in the field operate in their own way.
2. No specific qualifications are required to start a detective security agency.
3. They lack facilities for training Security Guards or Watchman.
4. No screening is done for recruitment of employees.

5. There is exploitation of human resources. The Companies enter into contract with private detective and security agencies and thereby escape liability with regard to Provident Fund, Employees Insurance, leave, medical and labour benefits. The security agencies keep on rotating them from company to company with the result they cannot claim any privilege as part of the company.

Recommendations

1. Law should be framed to regulate the operation and activities of the private detective and security agencies in India.
2. Company Act, 1956 should be similarly amended so that there is a legal provision to compel these agencies to get themselves registered.
3. There should be a simple procedure for licensing, giving the licensing authorities an access to the records of detective and security agencies, suspension or cancellation of the licence issued under the certain conditions.
4. Since the private detective agencies are engaged in the protection of personnel, property and prevention of crime, they should be considered within the scope of law enforcement.

* Bureau of Police Research & Development, MHA, New Delhi.



39. Some Aspects of Horse Racing in India* (1977)

Objective

The objectives of the study are the followings:

- Management of turf clubs
- Conduct of horse racing in India
- Corrupt practices in horse racing
- Laws relating to horse racing

Methodology

The study includes case studies of four turf clubs, namely, the Royal Calcutta Turf, the Royal Western India Turf, The Madras Race Club, the Bangalore Turf Club.

The study has made analysis into:

- Committee on management and board of stewards
- Income and expenditure
- Organisation and conduct of racing
- Horses and jockeys
- Penalties for corrupt practices
- Disputes, objects and appeals
- Law and order disturbances in the race courses
- Betting and Betting tax
- Horse breeding and auction sales

- Law relating to horse racing
- Malpractices

Recommendations

- The present study has revealed an appalling lack of any effective legislation to control or servicing in the concerned states. Whatever legislation has been enacted by some state governments in this field, it has been done more out of a desire to earn revenue rather than to regulate and develop horse racing on sound and proper lines. There is no effective legislation in any other states to curb practices which are being indulged in various players involved in the game. The suggestion is to amend the existing legislation like Gaming Acts, Racecourses Licensing Acts by enacting a new law on uniform lines by all the concerned states.
- The subject of horse racing is in the state list. The central government may ask the Law Ministry to prepare a Model Draft Bill, in consultation with the State Governments and circulate for suitable action with such changes or modifications as the local conditions may warrant.
- The amendment of the new legislation in the State should provide the provisions to manage the affairs of the club. The nominees of the government cannot be appointed in the Board of Stewards.
- An Appellate authority can be constituted to improve the confidence of public.

*Bureau Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi



- Two sources of many malpractices relating to horse racing can be ascribed to the institution of bookmakers. The concerned state governments in this country may also consider the abolition of this institution.
- In India horse racing is more or less a

source of diversion and amusement and an outlet for gambling instincts of a privileged few belonging to the monied and rich classes. It has never been patronised by the masses in this country and has not acquired the dimension of a popular sport in the sense in which it has in some foreign countries.

40. Beat Patrolling in Urban Areas* (1977)

Objectives

1. A critical examination of the existing system of beat patrolling with particular reference to beat structure, scheduling, supervision and check, and manpower employed.
2. Designing an alternative system of beat patrolling with a view to achieving optimum utilisation of manpower.
3. An analytical comparison of the two systems in theory. The approach has been that of a system analysis taking into account all aspects of beat patrolling.

Sample Size and Area

Three Police Stations each of North and South Districts of Delhi comprised the sample, namely:

1. Kotwali.
2. Lahori Gate.
3. Kashmere Gate.

4. R K Puram.
5. Rajendra Nagar.
6. Delhi Cantonment.

Important Findings

1. Ambiguity in defining the objectives and functions of beat patrol.
2. Absence of any scientific criteria for determining the total number of beats.
3. System does not ensure posting of beat constables on a more permanent basis. There is no functional division between patrol work and other police functions.
4. An ever-widening gap is existing between the required and actual strength deployed for beat patrol making the existing system perfunctory.
5. The absence of a need based criteria.
6. No uniformity regarding the number of beat shifts and absence of a round-the-clock beat patrol.

*National Productivity Council, MHA, New Delhi



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7. No functional relationship between the area of some beats and duration of a beat shift and capacity of patrolmen to walk.
8. No communication system between the patrolmen and his respective police station.
9. Perfunctory supervision – absence of a well defined system of briefing and debriefing.
10. Absence of an intensive training programme on objectives and techniques of beat patrol.
11. Poor community relationship preventing any inter-action between the patrolmen and the beat residents.
6. Develop an effective two way communication system between patrolman on duty and police station and police station and the control room.
7. A composite criteria based on variables like population, area and crime rate should be used in determining the total number of beats in each police station.
8. Need based criteria, taking into consideration such factors as the type of problem, areas of problem, the time of the problem and the location of the problem in each beat should be used in deploying patrolmen to a particular beat in a particular shift.

Recommendations

1. Clear distinction between objectives and functions of beat patrol should be made. Each function should have a specific work content in it and must be quantifiable.
2. Fixed point duties should become an integral part of beat functions.
3. Division of total police strength into beat force and force required for other police functions.
4. For beat patrol personnel, educational qualifications should be High School/Higher Secondary.
5. An intensive pre-induction training should be given to all patrolmen on objective and functions of beat patrol and beat patrol techniques.
9. Beat patrolling should be done round the clock in four hourly shifts.
10. A well established and regular system of briefing of and debriefing from beat constables should exist.
11. Rigorous supervision and strict adherence to the disc system. The ratio between supervisory personnel and beat force should be : one Head constable for every two beats and one ASI/SI for every two head constables.
12. D&M Study to streamline record keeping and retrieval of information at the police stations.
13. Deliberate efforts be made to apprise the public about the objectives of beat patrol to enlist their cooperation.
14. Possibilities of establishing “Public Relation Booths” in important beats.



41. Adequacy of Police and Allied Arrangements in Some Industrial Areas of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh – A Sample Survey (1978)

ML Bhanot*

Objectives

1. Whether the law enforcement and allied machinery in these areas is adequately geared to meet problems arising out of labour unrest;
2. Whether means of collection, communication and exchange of labour intelligence are satisfactory; and
3. Whether there is scope for improvement in the communication of information relating to cases of labour unrest to the Central Government.

Methodology

1. Collection of data through a questionnaire and its analysis.
2. Field visits.
3. Discussions with senior officers.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The rivalry between the major All India Trade Unions (INTUC, AITUC, CITU & BMS), affiliated to different political parties is a cause of perpetual tension and conflict.
2. With the fall of Congress Government,

INTUC lost its official patronage. This has been followed by a slow realignment of industrial workers to other Trade Unions. It has added an edge to tensions and conflict.

3. The existing manpower resources of police stations in the industrial areas are inadequate.
4. Additional police staff should be sanctioned for all the police stations of Delhi, Haryana and U.P. so that the normal police work is not frequently interrupted and the ability of the local police to tackle law and order situations in the industrial areas is improved.
5. For a group of adjacent police stations, a striking reserve for each group comprising a Sub Inspector, 3 HCs and 30 Constables with a vehicle and a half section of tear smoke Squad should be stationed.
6. The proposals of the Police Department for upgrading some of the Police Posts like those at Naraina and Seemapuri in Delhi and Police Post City Ballabhgarh in Haryana and Police Post Noida in U.P. to full-fledged Police Stations need to be examined expeditiously.
7. Whenever a new industrial complex is planned, provision of land and building for Police Station should be mandatory.
8. Every Police Station in an industrial area must be equipped with adequate motor transport.

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- It must have at least one light and one heavy vehicle.
9. Local police must manifest an attitude of complete impartiality. It is necessary that the police posted in such areas do not depend for any of their requirements on industrial units.
 10. It seems necessary to make Contingency Plan for each industrial complex. The Plan should lay down complete details about the modalities of handling serious cases of rioting resulting from labour unrest.
 11. In areas with large concentration of industrial workers, the local intelligence units under the S.P. should be headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector, assisted by a minimum staff of 2 SIs/ASIs, 4 HCs and 8 Constables.
 12. Specific instructions are issued by the DIG to pass on information of urgent and emergent nature to the SHO, SDPO and the District S.P. immediately and endorse extracts of their daily report dealing with labour unrest to the District S.P. The best thing would be for the officer in-charge of Intelligence Unit to lodge a report in the General Diary of the concerned Police Station about such information.
 13. Existing instructions provide the seniormost officer in-charge of IB Unit in industrial areas telephonically or verbally informing his counterparts in that area in case any information requiring urgent attention comes to his notice. IB may consider re-iterating these instructions.
 14. Since wireless facilities are available at all the Police Stations, information about break down of law and order in a particular industrial complex should be passed on to adjoining areas of the same district.
 15. Telephonic message should also be conveyed from the affected police station to Police Stations exercising control over adjoining industrial areas.
 16. A wireless message should be flashed to DIG Range. DIG Range should alert other districts. The State Control Room should inform the State Government.
 17. In case the IGP of the affected State feels it is necessary, he should issue a wireless message to the control room of adjoining State.
 18. Senior officers of the adjoining areas should hold frequent cooperation meetings. In addition to exchange of information on industrial front, other matters pertaining to crime and criminals can also be discussed in such meetings.
 19. Meetings between the officers of the Labour Department, the police and the Magistrate should be held at least once a month.
 20. Steps should be taken by the Deputy Commissioner in each industrial area to constitute Labour-Management Liaison Committee (LMLC) in which representatives of important labour unions, management and manufacturers and officers of the Labour Department should be included. Deputy Commissioner should be the Chairman. The District SP, SDM, SDPO and the SHO of the area should also be its members.



42. Criminality Amongst Women in India (1978) (A Study of Female Offenders & Convicts)

ML Bhanot* and Surat Misra**

Objective

To throw light on the nature and pattern of female criminality in India with reference to their involvement in IPC cases and thereby help reorient policies and programmes intended to handle problems emerging out of criminality amongst women.

Prognosis

Till recently women were largely invisible in the theatre of crime. When they did appear they were portrayed in such a way which marginalised their role. There is a tendency even on the part of the victims, to protect women offenders. The society in India, also, doesn't look approvingly of efforts on the part of individuals to bring women to face the process of law for certain crimes reportedly committed by them.

Sample Size and Area

A sample of 641 female convicts was taken for study.

The sample was chosen from the Central Jail of Delhi; Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow; Nari Central Jail, Allahabad and Distt. Jails of

Fatehgarh, Mathura and Kanpur. The other set of statistics of women offenders was taken from Police records. (The scope of study has been limited to only Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes).

Important Findings

1. It has been found that Maharashtra reported the highest number of arrest of women in crimes followed by West Bengal. Among UTs, Pondicherry tops the list followed by Delhi.
2. Theft constituted the most frequent crime committed by women. In 1975, 21.80% of Total arrest of women was for theft.
3. The percentage of arrest of women in murder cases is higher in India than in other countries.
4. More and more women are being arrested for involvement in white-collar crimes and in heinous crimes like dacoity and robbery.
5. Crime amongst female juveniles increased at a slower rate than amongst women of and above the age of 21 years.
6. Female crime per lakh of female population increased in India and in many other countries including the U.S.A., West Germany, Japan, Ireland and Scot land.

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7. A majority of criminals belong to urban areas.
8. Majority of women criminals undergoing sentence were illiterate.
9. Married women were more involved in crimes than un-married women. A large number of women criminals were found to be house wives and engaged in either agriculture or working as labourers.
2. Police should modernise the maintenance of records of female criminals and the mode of their surveillance as it is difficult to follow the same system of surveillance in respect of women criminals, as is followed for men.
3. The Department of Social Welfare should undertake special programmes for women undertrials with a view to tackle problems connected with protection and rehabilitation of the deviant female. Besides, various non-Govt. and voluntary organisations should be engaged in this task and their activities coordinated.

Recommendations

1. Because of increasing number of women criminals, in the years to come, the instructions in some of the Police Manuals regarding matters like detention of women in Police lock ups, their hand cuffing, interrogation etc. may require amplification (or incorporation in the Police Manuals, where they don't exist.) This will help us give definite shape to some of the procedures and practices so that no resentment is generated in the mind of the public with regard to behaviour of police towards women suspects.
4. Jail administration should also receive clear instructions to deal with women convicts. Procedures relating to their accommodation, food, privacy, remission, interview etc. should be redefined. The possibility of associating experts with efforts of the Jail Administration to re-integrate the women convicts with their milieu on release should also be considered.



43. Review of Facilities Available for Traffic Law Enforcement in Big Cities (1978)

TGL Iyer, M Mison Mathew and PS Sambyal*

Objective

To review the existing facilities available for traffic enforcement in major cities with a view to analysing the various problems connected with the enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.

Methodology

Collection of data on a set of proformae on:

1. Manpower availability in the various branches of traffic police.
2. Volume of traffic violations pending cases, cases convicted, staffing pattern in courts and the number of fatal and injury accidents for the year 1972, 1973 and 1974.
3. Traffic control equipment available with the traffic police for the effective enforcement of traffic laws and regulations.
4. Traffic Engineering aspects to assess the extent to which this factor can contribute to better traffic enforcement by the police.

Sample Size and Area

Twenty-two cities with a population of above 5 lakh were selected as samples for this Study.

Recommendations

1. For reducing the pendency of cases, there

should be adequate number of Traffic Courts.

2. More Mobile Courts should be introduced.
3. The enforcement agency could be empowered to prosecute and collect fine on the spot, in respect of petty traffic offences.
4. The law should prescribe, in addition to a maximum punishment, a minimum punishment as well.
5. Adequate number of police personnel, duly trained in traffic duties should be made available for better enforcement.
6. A Central Traffic Institute should be established to give advanced training to the police officers in traffic control. Similarly, Regional Traffic Institutions should also be established.
7. For exercising better control over traffic, separate traffic branches should be opened within police department in all the cities of the country.
8. The enforcement agencies should be provided with different traffic control devices.
9. There should be stringent inspection of vehicle before fitness certificates are issued. Vehicle inspection and Testing Stations be established by the Government to work on a self supporting basis, by charging a fee.
10. The vehicle manufacturers should be

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi, (In-house Study).



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persuaded to equip their vehicle with seat belts, collapsible steering and padded dash boards so as to reduce the degree of injuries in case of accident.

11. Education of road users should be a regular feature of Traffic Enforcement Programme. The Traffic Safety Education Plan should

begin with educating the children at the school level.

12. Mass media like newspapers, radio & television, wall posters, slogans, lectures, debates, seminars, quiz programmes and practical demonstrations could be effectively used for traffic education.

44. Utilisation Potential of Home Guards (1978)

ML Bhanot and GP Joshi*

Objective

To find out the utilisation potential of the Home Guards Organisation.

Background

The Home Guards are basically a volunteer organisation with members drawn from the public who, besides attending normal avocations, place their spare time at the disposal of the authorities. The volunteers are enrolled under the Home Guards Acts of the concerned States/Union Territories and are imparted training to render required services to the community as and when called.

Methodology

1. Collection of data through questionnaire.

2. Discussion with senior officers.
3. Survey of available records.

Sample Size and Area

The following States were selected for the purpose of study: Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Delhi.

Main Duties and Functions of Home Guards

1. To render assistance in the maintenance of law and order.
2. Security duties, including patrolling and guarding of Railway Stations and Tracks, bridges, airfields, protected and prohibited places and areas, vital installations refugee camps, etc.
3. Regulation of crowds at fairs, festivals and other large gatherings.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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4. Maintenance and provision of essential supplies and services, particularly when smooth flow of such supplies or services is disrupted due to strikes.
5. Control and regulation of traffic on roads.
6. Protection of polling booths and other assistance to ensure peaceful polling during elections.
7. Providing relief and assistance during floods, fires, cyclones, etc.
8. Performance of civil defence duties during emergencies.
9. Anti-smuggling duties.

The data received has revealed that the Home Guards have also been employed on:

1. Verification of ration cards.
2. Preservation of wild life.
3. Construction for roads and huts.
4. Census of homeless people.
5. Checks to find out excessive use of electricity in shops, restaurants and other public places.
6. Regulating queues at bus stands, booking windows at railway stations and at other places.
7. Policing at Examination Halls.

Recommendations

1. There are deficiencies in their strength, organisational structure, training and equipment. It is towards the removal of the deficiencies in the organisation that all efforts must be directed. Steps should be

taken by the States/UTs to harness this vast reservoir of manpower in consultation with the police.

2. The Home Guards Acts or Rules of various States/UTs recognise the prevention of crime as an important duty of Home Guards. Since, it is a part time organisation, it is essential to ensure that people join the Home Guards and respond to the call out notices willingly and voluntarily.
3. An attempt to use this organisation for combating terrorism, insurgency will be against the doctrine underlying the organisation.
4. Since the volunteers are already employed in other avocations or professions and they, therefore, cannot and should not be called out for longer periods.
5. Another duty in which they can be used is to collect and communicate intelligence. In this field, they can play a very significant preventive role. Early communication of such information pertaining to crime and law and order would enable the authorities concerned to take suitable preventive measures. A system of suitable incentives or rewards could be introduced to motivate them to do this type of work.
6. A structural deficiency from which the rural wing of Home Guards continues to suffer needs mention. While the urban wing has been provided with a nucleus of permanent as well as honorary staff in command and control appointments at different levels, the rural wing has no such command structure.



45. Some Aspects of the Utilisation and Welfare of Manpower in Police Stations (1978)

A Sample Survey of the Police Station of Delhi

ML Bhanot and GP Joshi*

Objectives

1. To find out if the manpower available at the Police Stations in the rank of Head Constables and Constables is properly utilised.
2. To find out if the hours of work and some conditions of their service are wholesome.

Methodology

This pilot study was confined to two Police Stations of Delhi viz. Mandir Marg (Urban) and Mehrauli (Semi-Urban). Information required for the study was collected through a questionnaire and from existing records of the Police Stations.

Important Findings

1. No rigid advanced planning is possible in respect of deployment of men on police jobs.
2. Utilisation of staff in respect of some core police duties like beat patrolling and fixed point duties can be planned in advance.

Recommendations

1. A centralised order identifying various duties at Police Stations should be framed with strict

instructions to implement it. Progress should be monitored by a Gazetted Officer.

2. A complete and correct record of manpower utilisation must be built up and maintained systematically in every Police Station. This will prove useful for manpower planning, supervision and allocation of duties.
3. Immediate steps should be taken to provide family accommodation to all members of police force within the jurisdiction of the Police Stations to which they are posted.
4. The living conditions in the barracks in Police Stations need to be improved so that the men do not undergo any physical inconvenience and discomfort in the absence of basic amenities.
5. Constabulary in Police Stations should be utilised for core police jobs rather than scriptory work and process servicing.
6. The educated constabulary should be posted to urban areas to ensure better utilisation of manpower and improvement in the quality of service rendered to the community.
7. Every Police-man must be allowed to have at least a day off in a week.
8. It is asserted that granting of leave to policemen should be planned and should ensure that Police Station is not denuded of manpower at any point of time.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



46. Compensation to Victims of Crime (1978)

SD Gokhale, Aanjali N Bagwe, M Muralidharan*

Objective

To comprehensively review the extent of compensation to victims of crime in India and abroad

Methodology

Study of literature, research material, consultants, Indian and foreign correspondents, officials in the Ministry of Law, Delhi Police, Maharashtra etc.

Important Findings

1. The compensation to victims has started gaining importance with theme of 1971 International Criminal Law Association.
2. Asian countries have also begun their studies in this area led by China.

3. The extent of compensation, procedures varies from country to country. Each country has its own Victim Compensation Schemes, details of which are available in the paper.

Recommendations

1. Since Government renders every possible protection to criminal offenders, it is unfair if the victims are not entitled to equal protection.
2. Government should bear the responsibility for security of its law abiding citizens and should therefore, bear equally the obligation of compensation to victims of crime.
3. The Government benefits from fines and earnings of convicts and therefore, should compensate victims out of these benefits.

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47. Some Aspects of the Utilisation and Welfare of Manpower in Armed Police Battalions (1978)

A Sample Survey of the 1st Battalion of the Delhi Armed Police

ML Bhanot and BL Vohra*

Objectives

1. To find out if the manpower available in the Delhi Armed Police in the rank of Head Constable and Constable is properly utilised.
2. To find out if men enjoy adequate facilities, such as accommodation, rest, medical attention, etc.

Scope and Methodology

Designed as a pilot study, it is confined to one of the five-armed police battalions of the Delhi Police to answer a few basic questions considered important.

The study was confined to the rank of Head Constable and Constable as they constitute the bulk of the force in an armed police battalion. It is the manner in which they are utilised and the facilities provided to them, which largely determine, the state of discipline and morale in an armed police battalion.

The information required for the survey was collected through a questionnaire.

Profile of the 1st Battalion

The 1st battalion is located at Kingsway Camp

D.A.P. Complex. It has a sanctioned strength of a Commandant, 3 Assistant Commandants, 9 Inspectors, 31 Sub Inspectors, 10 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 200 Head Constables and 900 Constables. There was a modest shortage of 3 Head Constables and 9 Constables due to vacancies caused by resignation, retirement, transfer, etc.

Nature of Duties

“Its real role will be confined to (1) providing Armed Police for the protection of VIPs, (2) providing Standing Guards and Escorts, and (3) dealing with the law and order situations as may take place in the city of Delhi itself. Its role, therefore, is purely similar to that of a District Armed Police in any District in India.”

Overall Deployment

1. IGP's reserve including parade & PT.
2. Training.
3. Static Guards.
4. Escorts-Government as well as Private.
5. Duties at the Parliament House.
6. Re-inforcement to the Districts.
7. Teargas Duties.
8. Motor Transport Duties.
9. VIP Security.

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10. Armoury and Kot.
11. Office Duties.
12. Lines Duties.

Important Findings

1. Deployment of manpower on some static guards is not covered by sanction of the Government.
2. A large number of Head Constables and Constables are deployed on performing office duties.
3. The deployment of manpower on lines duties is atleast 2.01 times the sanctioned strength.
4. The incidence of leave is as high as 20.3% - much higher than the total contingency reserve provided to the Bn.
5. Too many Head Constables were found on stand-by duty in the lines.
6. The existing system of planning for deployment was found to be conducive to proper utilisation of manpower resources in so far as requisitions for additional manpower from the Armed Bn. are concerned.
7. There is scope to save manpower by withdrawal from unsanctioned duties and by rationalising the system of leave.
8. The need for the Inspector General of Police to keep a Company of the Armed Police in reserve in a central place cannot be over-emphasized.
9. The extent of family accommodation provided to the constabulary is woefully inadequate.
10. The situation regarding barrack accommodation was found to be very unsatisfactory.
11. The facilities for bathrooms and lavatories in the Bn. Hqrs. as well as in the New Kotwali building were found very unsatisfactory.
12. All the three cook houses for the men in the Bn. Hqrs. are improvised and unsuited for healthy and hygienic cooking.
13. The pressure on the C.G.H.S. dispensary located in the D.P. Lines must be reduced to enable the men to get medical treatment without inconvenience.
14. One recreation hall for about 30/35 persons is not enough to meet the requirements of as many as 5 Bns. situated in the DAP complex.

Suggestions

1. If deployment of manpower as static guard is likely to be of a permanent or semi permanent nature it would be advisable to regularise the same.
2. If the existing sanction of Constables for office duties is not enough more manpower should be got sanctioned.
3. It should be possible to reduce the deployment of manpower on police lines.
4. There is need to overhaul the present system of sending men on leave and regulate the same in such a manner that the prescribed scale of leave is not ordinarily exceeded.
5. Head Constables should be deputed with the Constables to ensure proper co-ordination and supervision.
6. The reserve of Inspector General of Police should be designated Company wise.
7. 100 % family accommodation should be available as recommended by the Delhi Police Commission.



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8. Immediate steps are necessary to undertake construction of additional barracks and improve the bathroom facilities.
9. The facilities of the cook houses needs to be improved.
10. There is need to set apart two Pickups to dispatch food to be constabulary which is deputed to perform duty outside the Bn. Hqrs.
11. Take off the non police Government employees attached to the Dispensary located in the DP lines.
12. Constructions of Recreation Halls.

48. The Problem of Atrocities on Harijans in Bihar (1979) A Sample Survey in the Districts of Rohtas, Bhojpur and Begusarai

BL Vohra*, GP Joshi*, Vinod Tuli* and ML Bhanot**

Objective

This survey was undertaken at the instance of the Ministry of Home Affairs in the context of reports of atrocities on Harijans in some areas of Bihar. It was intended to sample the magnitude of the problem and the measures taken to deal with it in the districts of Rohtas, Bhojpur and Begusarai and to recommend measures to protect the Harijans from the highhandedness of other castes.

Nature and Magnitude of the Problem

Bihar has about 84 lakhs of Harijans constituting 14% of its population. Most of the Harijans are landless labourers. Land is preponderantly owned by the upper caste Hindus and backward classes. Their total dependence on agricultural wages has been responsible for their traditional exploitation by the landowners. In all the three districts, the land owners come from the upper castes and the

economically advanced backward classes. The Harijans and Scheduled Castes/Tribes constitute the main segment of the landless. The distribution of land under the Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Act has not been effective and uniform. Land disputes and caste and family feuds have generated a state of perpetual socio-economic tension and also, touched off a vicious chain reaction of vendetta and revenge.

Growing awareness among the Harijans about their rights and privileges and the publicity given to the determination of the government to protect their rights have raised their expectations. The unavoidable gap between their rising expectations and the actual achievements is another source of provocation. As a result of these developments the rural scene has undergone a qualitative change. The social stratification has acquired the character of a state of perpetual confrontation between large farmers on one side and the small farmers and landless labourers on the other.

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Trends

That most of the crimes against Harijans are committed in broad day light is an indication of their social insecurity and the aggressive attitude of the upper castes and backward classes. Another implication is a positive trend towards open and organized defiance of authority and disrespect for the rule of law.

Causative Factors

1. Activities of political extremists.
2. Socio economic causes.
3. Awareness among Harijans.
4. Lack of futuristic projections.
5. Inadequate Police Stations in areas specially prone to atrocities against harijans.

Existing Arrangments to Deal with the Problem

State Level : At the State level, a Special Cell has been set up in the Home Department. It is headed by an officer of the rank of Special Secretary to Government.

State C.I.D : The State CID has set up a Special Cell under a whole-time Deputy Inspector-General of Police known as D.I.G Harijan Grievance Cell hereinafter referred to as Harijan Cell. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and 7 Inspectors in addition to some supporting ministerial staff.

The District Level : The State Government has also set up a Harijan Cell in each District.

The State Government has made special arrangements at all levels to protect the Harijans from their exploitation by the high caste and backward classes. But despite these arrangements, incidence or atrocities continue to be reported, mainly because of adverse socio-economic climate, poverty and illiteracy of the Harijans and their inability to muster energetic political and administrative support.

Important Findings

1. The survey has revealed that all three districts reported cases of atrocity against Harijan. Among the causes, land dispute largely contributed to these crimes.
2. The sources of the conflict and tension are inadequate land reforms, ineffective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, continuance of bonded labour, rural indebtedness and social disabilities of the Harijans.
3. The survey reveals that not all crimes reported by Harijans against non-Harijans comprise atrocities against Harijans.
4. In dealing with this problem preventive action has a very important role to play especially when the resources of the local police are not adequate even for completing investigations in such cases expeditiously.
5. The present system of collection of intelligence about atrocities against Harijans is weak and deficient.
6. Inordinate delay in the disposal of these cases has many sinister implications. It undermines the confidence of the weaker sections in the judicial system; encourages the accused persons to continue with their criminal activities.



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7. The recent decision of the State Government of providing arms at government expense to Harijans in the selected villages has not found favour with the police and the administrative authorities on grounds of unsafe dwellings of the Harijans and also the depleted strength of police at rural police stations which remain unarmed and without the complement of armed police force.
8. The police alone is not capable of dealing with this problem on account of its social, economic and political facets. These crimes are mere manifestation of deep-rooted socio-economic and political maladies.
9. The Gram Panchayat can be profitably used as an institution of management and mediation for dealing with disputes between Harijans and non-Harijans.
3. Each district should draw a special contingency plan for dealing with this problem.
4. In district prone to atrocities against Harijans, a district cell with one Inspector and supporting staff should be created, for collection of intelligence.
5. Statistics of preventive action taken to deal with this problem should be separately mentioned. Delays in the disposal of these proceeding should be reviewed every month by the S.P.
6. There is need to setup special courts in the districts for cases of atrocities against the Harijans.
7. Committees of Police-Public Cooperation have been set up at district and police station levels with a view to promote communal harmony, maintenance of law and order and police-public cooperation and to take measures to prevent commission of general crime against Harijans.

Suggestions

1. Instead of creating more Harijan Police Stations in some selected district of Bihar, all Police Stations prone to crime against Harijans should be strengthened by increasing the strength. Large Police stations should be bifurcated.
2. The resources of the Police Stations be augmented.
8. For the eradication of these maladies a multi-pronged attack has to be launched by various administrative agencies which must have full and unreserved support of the political executive.



49. Image of the Police in India* (1979)

Objectives

The Survey was designed to find answers to two main questions :

1. Is a policeman in the Indian milieu considered to be dishonest professionally? If yes, what should be done to improve his image in the public mind.
2. Is there misuse of power by Sub Inspectors of Police and Station House Officers and if so, what should be done to check and eliminate the scope of such misuse.

Methodology

The study is based on data furnished by the concerned States in a reply to a few questionnaires. The sample consists of 4000 interviews in all, with 1000 interviews in each of the four selected regions as under:

The sample of complainants and witness was selected at random from the First Information Report (FIR) registers of the Police Stations in each of the four regions.

In case of the General Public i.e. non-complainants sample, the pre-determined category-wise distribution of respondents was done for urban and rural areas separately.

Important Findings

1. An overwhelming majority of respondents (82%) think that the police do not discharge their duties in a straight forward and impartial manner. The odium seems to have struck to lower ranks upto Inspector.
2. Higher ranks by and large are regarded favourable by the people.
3. The attitude/behaviour of these ranks upto Sub Inspector dealing with public is described by a large majority either as threatening or

City/Distt	Complaints and Witnesses			General Public (Non-complainants)			Grand Total
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Delhi	375	125	500	375	125	500	1000
Ballia (U.P.)	125	375	500	125	375	500	1000
Ramnad (T.N.)	125	375	500	125	375	500	1000
Ranchi	375	125	500	375	125	500	1000
Total	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000

* Indian Institute of Public Opinion, New Delhi



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rude. The higher ranks are considered sympathetic in their dealings with public.

4. Police, in the discharge of duties, does not bother about people's rights and privileges under the law.
5. 'Corruption Factor' being responsible for the poor image to have acquired deep roots in public mind. The handicaps and disincentives e.g. adverse working/living conditions, low scales of pay/remuneration were also found being responsible for the poor image of the lower ranks.
6. Seventy-One per cent of the people share the view that the police indulge in discriminatory treatment against weaker sections of the society and 80% people believed that police show partiality towards the rich and influential people.
7. They protect or shield goondas or criminal elements in the community, which damages the reputation.
8. Political interference figured far more promptly than all other factors in people's reckoning.
9. The lack of supervisory control over the work of lower subordinates is the main cause of mal-practices the police indulge into.

Recommendations

1. Large portion of respondents (81%) holds the view that police men who discharge their duties in an honest and straight forward

manner should be suitably rewarded and given wide publicity.

2. Strict measures needs to be taken to weed out undesirable elements from the Police Force.
3. Vigorous campaign should be launched to establish rapport between the police should and public. Public should to be educated about the role of the police and the need for constant Police-public cooperation. This will help to remove public impression that are not based on facts. Some public voluntary organisation should be more frequently associated with the police work.
4. There is need for redefining and strengthening the responsibility of senior officers for supervision and control of lower ranks. This would minimize the opportunity of mis-use of powers by the Police.
5. Proper training should be arranged at the entry level into service. The spirit of service towards the people should be inculcated in all police ranks.
6. Pay scales and service conditions of Policemen should be improved and this would minimise the propensity for misuse of powers by the police.
7. Measures legal or otherwise should be devised to check and eliminate the handicap that vitiates the performance of the police. This will help to reduce the political interference and mis-use of power by the police.



50. Political and Administrative Manipulation of Police (1979)

KN Prasad*

Objectives

1. To study the political and administrative manipulation of the Police and examine all aspects of this deep rooted and widespread malady in perspective.
2. To suggest suitable remedial measures.

Important Findings

1. No conscious effort has been made after independence to divorce the police from its past orders.
2. Whenever administration has been faced with a difficult law and order problem, the emphasis has remained on the role of Police to maintain order rather than enforce the law.
3. The present predicament of Police is that they have been exposed to a two pronged pressure vertically from the Administration and laterally from the politicians.
4. Police has come to notice for giving protection to anti-social elements whose assistance is needed by politicians for political purposes.
5. There is no provision for making the police accountable to community and to law. The view of Mahatma Gandhi that the community

should be encouraged to exercise restraint on the authority is of great importance.

6. There is hardly a Police Station which does not have intermediaries collaborating with unscrupulous policemen for the sole purpose of subverting the law.
7. The vesting of the administration of the State Police in the I.G. in accordance with section 4 of Police Act, has been reduced to a myth. The superintendence of the State Government extends from ordering postings and transfer of all ranks to the issue of a detailed instructions in operational matters.
8. The intelligence agencies in States, though an integral part of the State Police, have been found most vulnerable to exploitation. The temptation to misuse this unit of police for political purposes has increased enormously.

Recommendations

1. There is urgent need for a self-regulatory code of Police Conduct and Ethics to enable police officers to restrict all kinds of unlawful pressure. This Code should be enforced through administrative order and incorporated in the Police Act and the State Police Manuals.
2. The plea of abject obedience due to fear of victimisation should not be accepted as a defence. Any one carrying out illegal or irregular orders should be held to be personally liable for legal or departmental action.

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3. Any policeman asked by a political department or other administrative agency to carry out an oral order must record it in writing.
4. The Inspector General of Police should be recognised the Principal Advisor to the Government on all matters relating to police administration and the supervisory control of the government should be restricted to policy guidelines.
5. The selection for, and tenure of, all sensitive and key police posts should be divorced of political consideration. The tendency of frequency and whimsical changes of police officers should be curbed through firm administrative order.
6. The evaluation of Police performance should be based on adherence to the rule of law and not on the use of expediency.
7. The use of police for jobs like collection of foodgrains, levy, fulfilling targets of small savings, demolition of unauthorised structures and family planning programmes etc. should be discouraged.
8. A small Committee should be formed to examine the existing administrative instructions issued by the Central and State Governments and such orders and instructions, which are not in conformity with the spirit of Sections 3 & 4 of the Police Act should be withdrawn. A model compilation of these instructions may then be circulated to the State Governments for their concurrence and acceptance.
9. A legal provision may be made for establishing the institution of public complaints body, as in U.K., in order to ensure that major public complaints are expeditiously enquired into by a Judicial Officer of the rank of Sessions Judge.
10. Police officers of all ranks must be accessible to everyone needing police assistance. Supervisory police officers must ensure that the network of touts and intermediaries, operating at the level of police station, is destroyed.
11. A Vigilance Cell with flying squads should be attached to the State Police Headquarters to pay surprise visits to the police station to ensure that records are properly and regularly maintained and policemen do not resort to mal-practices and irregularities.
12. The State Intelligence agency should be made accountable to IGP and its charter defined so that its misuse is curbed through effective Administrative instructions.
13. Supervisory officers should ensure in particular that instructions regarding the issue of copies of complaints to the complainants, use of handcuffing and judicious use of discretion regarding arrest and grant of bail, are strictly followed.



51. Public Complaints in Selected Urban Police Stations of Delhi (1980)

Surat Misra* and JC Arora**

Objective

This study was undertaken by the Bureau in pursuance of a request received from the National Police Commission, for making a sample survey of complaints which were reported by the public to the police for investigation, and in which the police cannot, under the existing law, take cognizance in the matter.

Public Complaints and the Police

It appears that a large number of complaints affecting the person or property or sometimes-minor breaches of peace are reported by the public to the Police. The facts and circumstances vary. Since the police do not have the power to investigate all such types of cases, the complainant is sometimes referred to the court. A law-abiding citizen who lodges a complaint at the police station is always in quandary about the variance in the legal procedures followed at the police stations.

Scope of Study

1. To make a critical analysis of the complaints received in selected urban police stations during one week i.e. from 1st to 7th May, 1978;
2. To find out the nature of non-cognizable complaints and action taken thereon;

3. To measure the level of public satisfaction with such action ; and
4. To point out the non-cognizable complaints that are of frequent occurrence.

Data Source

A questionnaire was designed and sent to the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, for onward transmission to the select Police Stations. The data on cognizable and non-cognizable complaints from 15 urban Police Stations in Delhi was collected and checked from Crime Registers, Daily Diaries 'A' and 'B' and other relevant records maintained at the Police Stations.

Important Findings

1. The study reveals that the trend of non-cognizable crime, is more or less the same in the sample Police Stations and in the Union Territory of Delhi.
2. Majority of the complaints registered at the Police Stations are non-cognizable in nature.
3. The non-cognizable complaints were uniformly reported in all the areas such as commercial/business areas/official complexes/ posh localities/densely populated areas and also in slum areas.
4. A large number of Police Stations did not

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- maintain separate register for non-cognizable complaints inspite of departmental instructions.
5. Maximum number of complaints were reported in person (42.82%) at the police stations by the complainants followed by complaints (25.63%) received through higher officers at the Police Stations.
 6. Most of the non-cognizable complaints which remained unattended, were received at the Police Stations through higher officers or by post/hand).
 7. Non-cognizable complains of civil nature were 48.08% whereas 33.47% were of criminal nature.
 8. Nature of action taken in 12.70% of non-cognizable complaints was not available in the police station record after investigation was carried out.
 9. On an average 2.85 hours were spent by the Investigating officer on a non-cognizable complaint.
 10. A large number of non-cognizable complaints (48.90%) were disposed of within an hour.
 11. Majority of the complainants (63.6%) were not satisfied with the nature of action taken by police on their complaints.
2. There is a need for reorientation of training programmes for the policemen for improving their response to public complaints.
 3. In view of the provisions contained in Section 155 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a separate register for non-cognizable complaint should be maintained in all Police Stations and all complaints by the public should invariably be entered into this register.
 4. An officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector to be designated as 'Public Relations Officer' should be posted in each Police Station, exclusively for registering non-cognizable complaints and for maintaining liaison with the public.
 5. A small Advisory Committee for looking into public complaints at Police Station level may be formed under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner of Police having jurisdiction over the Police Station.
 6. Statistics in respect of non-cognizable offences indicating the nature and action taken thereon, should be properly, maintained at the Police Station and the District Headquarters.
 7. There is a need for highlighting to the citizens awareness of the role of the police in relation to non-cognizable offences. This can be done by giving publicity in cinema houses by showing slides, by radio and TV talks and through write-ups in press. This work can be entrusted to the PRO attached to the Police Headquarters.

Suggestions

1. There is a need for a change of attitude on the part of police for better police-public relations.



52. Committee on Review of Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962 (1980)

HRK Talwar*, OP Bhutani**, KS Dhillon***, JS Anand,
Rajinder Lal† and Virender Rai‡

A Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to suggest suitable recommendations for necessary amendment in the Act.

Objective

To review the provisions of Arms Act 1959 and Arms Rule 1962 with a view to suggest suitable recommendations for necessary amendment in the Act.

“The report of this Study was presented to the Government with appropriate recommendations and the copy of the report is available with the Bureau”.

53. Incidence of Suicides in Delhi (1980)

Surat Misra^{ff} and JC Arora^{ff}

Genesis of the Study

Suicides pose a problem to civilised societies throughout the world. The incidence of suicide and attempts to commit suicide have shown an increasing trend.

As regards the social significance of this problem, each suicide tends to show that the individual who committed suicide was not fully

integrated with the society. The essence of society is the feeling of ‘togetherness’

As regards the socio-cultural aspects of this problem, it may be stated that every individual lives his/her life in a particular environment. The word ‘environment’ here does not denote merely the physical surroundings within which an individual lives but the entire society in which his mental, spiritual and physical activities take place.

Classification of Suicide Act

Suicides can be classified in different ways. The best known classification of suicide is by Durkheim and the same is widely used by the

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‡ Legal Advisor, CBI, Member.
‡ DCP (Licensing), Delhi, Member.
ff BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi .



Sociologists, Criminologists and Anthropologists. The criterion of this classification is based on the disturbances in the relationship between the individual and the society.

Durkheim classified suicide into three types:

1. *Egoistic suicide* – Abnormal individualism weakened control of society.
2. *Altruistic suicide* – due to an excessive sense of duty to the community.
3. *Anomic suicide* – due to society's failure to control and regulate the behaviour of the individuals.

Legal Concept

The purely legal concept of suicide is a matter, which does not admit of any learned discussion and accepts its character discussion and accepts its character as a victimless crime.

Sample Size and Area

The study has been conducted in the Union Territory of Delhi and is factual and limited in its coverage. As far as the duration of the study is concerned, statistically a period of five years (1973 to 1977) has been covered.

Methodology

A questionnaire was designed in the Bureau of Police Research & Development to elicit information from the police station records and another questionnaire/schedule was prepared to collect information from the persons attempting suicide or next of kin of those who have committed suicide.

Important Finding

1. As compared to all India and metropolitan cities, the problem in the Union Territory of Delhi was not found to be more acute.
2. The number of men committing suicides was higher than that of the women.
3. The ratio of women committing suicide to total suicides has recorded an increase.
4. Maximum number of men and women committed suicide in their houses.
5. Both men and women in the age group upto 19 and 20-24 years are more prone to commit suicide.
6. In the months of April May, September and December higher incidence of suicides has been reported.
7. Amongst the men, the highest number of suicides was reported from unmarried men.
8. Persons who have no proper schooling are more prone to this social menace.
9. In urban areas the maximum number of men committed suicide by hanging, whereas women adopted fire as a most common *modus operandi*. In rural areas, however, maximum number of men committed suicide by hanging and women by drowning.
10. Prolonged illness and quarrel with parents, mental illness, quarrel with parents-in-law/ spouse are some of the major reasons for committing suicide.
11. Incidence of attempted suicide was more among married men and women as compared to unmarried ones.
12. Illiterate and semi-literate persons put together showed the highest incidence of attempted suicide.



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13. Among the persons who attempted suicide, maximum number were employed/self employed followed by dependent and unemployed.
14. 52.63% of the persons, who attempted suicide, adopted 'poison' as the *modus operandi*.
15. Men, who have attempted suicide due to harassment by women were more in comparison to women attempting suicide due to provocation by men.

Observations

Self destruction is actually a cry of the distressed mind. It needs love and understanding but not penalisation. Mental patients often suffer from an emotional hunger for warmth and understanding which cannot be met by the clinical approach in a hospital or even by a psychiatrist. Social workers with the help of psychiatrist can bring back such people to normalcy.

54. Release of Arrested Persons on Bail and Misuse of the System (1980)

DC Pande*

Objective

To examine the existing system of bail and the extent to which this system has rendered itself vulnerable to misuse.

Prognosis

Indian Law Institute, New Delhi undertook the study at the instance of the National Police Commission.

Methodology

1. The study is based on data collected from Police Headquarters, Delhi and Delhi Courts.
2. Survey of available records.

3. Interpretation of different provisions of law relating to Bail.

Area of Study

Union Territory of Delhi.

Contents of Study

An in depth study has been made regarding the principles governing the bail, Police awareness and attitude towards bail, granting bails for non-bailable cases. An analysis has been made to study the present process of granting bails by the courts and by the Police. Interesting study areas are, denial of bail by police, persons committing crime while on bail, bail in non-bailable cases, professional sureties, etc.

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Important Observations

1. Administrative guidelines are necessary to be given to the police in their exercise of powers to arrest.
2. The Magistrate should give their reasons in each case, and the prosecution, if not satisfied with the reasons given, should appeal against it.
3. In the Court of Sessions the reasoned orders are to be found but the system seems to be failing on account of imposing a soft condition of requiring to furnish surety of low amounts in serious cases. This condition is easily met by the existence of a system of professional sureties.
4. The exercise of Judicial discretion cannot be fettered, but the need for verification of sureties, their character and antecedents as well as imposing conditions on them for supervision and control of the released persons be sought as a matter of practice and law. Working of Sections 444 and 446 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 need to be studied with a view to suggesting appropriate amendments as to the liability and responsibility of a surety.

Conclusions

1. The practice to grant bail by the police is marked with certain unusual features as much as the discretion is affected to yield expeditious result of release through the pressure of influential recommendation or through some settlement of pecuniary gains.
2. In cognizable offences, bordered between the bailable and non-bailable one, grant of bail at

the police stations is preceded sometimes by the practice of detaining a person in the lock up for over twenty four hours without charges being registered against a person. In such cases the bail is available on extraneous considerations and the matter is then viewed so as to bring the charge within the fold of bailable offence, which enables the police officer to exercise his discretion to grant of bail.

3. Large number of persons apprehended are semi-literate or illiterate with limited means of income and influence and are thus unable to avail of opportunities to communicate with a friend or relative to arrange for sureties. Such persons are brought before magistrate on non-bailable charges.
4. The police ought to exercise arrest and bail powers only after some investigation has been gone into a case. The fact that it is not done so is borne out by the fact that majority of accused persons are finally discharged either before trial or after trial.
5. The absence of alternative bail processes by empowering the Police to issue notices to appear by summons or by written notice served at the time of arrest in cases of arrest without warrant has grossly burdened the system of release on bail to enable it to function effectively.
6. The frequent adjournment of cases in criminal courts is also a factor to be reckoned with to assess the efficacy of the system of release on bail. This has adversely affected the administration of criminal law and justice.
7. Delayed disposal of criminal cases together with the person enlarged on bail affords opportunity to an accused to approach and



influence the witnesses and also to exploit the gains of dismal memory of the vents narrated by a witness, after long lapse of time.

8. There is a complete absence of any standard to determine the amount of bail or to ascertain the integrity and capacity of the sureties. In cases of theft or offences against the property where the alleged loss is ascertainable in terms of money, the police practice to determine the quantum of bail amount is equivalent to such loss.
9. A band of professional sureties whose questionable reliability and adequacy to stand as a surety is also well known to the magistracy, lawyers and the police has come to stay as an integral part of the system of release on bail in the subordinate courts of Delhi.
10. No system of verifying the character or status of the surety or his property exists in courts. The screening of sureties by the police is more stringent than the courts who have shown more laxity in the grant of bail and related matters.
11. The capacity, antecedents and characters of the sureties have not been questioned in the proceedings nor has prosecution for perjury or the falsification of furnishing the bail bonds have been initiated. The professional sureties appear simultaneously in many cases on the basis of the one and the same property at times non-existent.
12. The use of ration cards in the matter of granting bail by the courts for verification of sureties is a convenient model of implementing the basic rule that bail granted as a matter of right and be withheld exceptionally.
13. The collusion of court officials, lawyers and professional sureties is evident. The forfeiture of bail bonds is a rare phenomenon in Delhi Courts and even if declared so are commonly set aside.
14. In essence, a professional surety of an important person lessens the burden of the court in enabling it to make its order executed and thus become effective; to unburden the task of jail authorities who otherwise have to take up the person in its custody; and also to provide relief to the person securing his release from the custody. Whether or not the law of bail intends to be useful through the instrument of professional surety, it has, indeed, been found a convenient working mode for the application of law of bails in the Delhi Courts.



55. Bihar Military Police (BMP) (1981)

HRK Talwar*, KC Sinha**, RN Aggarwal***,
RP Misra†, B Varma‡

Objective

To identify areas where there are deficiencies and shortcomings in the B.M.P. and to suggest measures which will result in the overall efficiency and improvement in the performance of this force.

Methodology

1. Answer to questionnaire.
2. Interviews.
3. Survey of available literature/records.

Recommendations

1. The force should be headed by an officer of the rank of IGP with powers to deal with all matters relating to the administration and operation of the force.
2. No direct indent for force should be placed or entertained unless it has been approved by the IGP, irrespective of the source from which the indent has originated.

3. BMP should be used only as a striking force and its deployment on routine duties should be scrupulously avoided.
4. A detachment of BMP should ordinarily be deployed in Section strength under the command of a BMP Officer so that he is able to supervise their work and welfare.
5. There is a tendency on the part of some District Superintendents of Police to retain detachments of BMP even after the requirements for which they are specially called for. This tendency should be curbed.
6. Sub-rule (c) of Rule 3 of Bihar and Orissa Military Police should be amended so that disciplinary control and powers should invariably vest in forces own officers.
7. The system of deputing BMP in small detachments to Police Stations should be avoided as it undermines the training and discipline of the force.
8. Direct recruitment in BMP is done only at the Constable level and qualification for their recruitment should be Matriculate with minimum age limit of 18 years.
9. In order to enable the force to have younger leadership in the middle ranks, the BMP should start direct recruitment of Jamadars in age group of 21-24 years with B.A. qualification. However, age relaxation should be given to SC/ST.

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** Addl. IG, BMP, Bihar, Member.

*** IG, PAC, U.P., Member.

† Spl. IG, SAF, M.P., Member.

‡ IG, CRPF, Delhi, Member.

The Study Group was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs.



10. The age of superannuation in the BMP should be enhanced from 55 to 58 years. The men should first be transferred to the District Armed Police on reaching 40 years of age and then to the Civil Police in order to retain a youthful profile of BMP.
11. BMP being an Armed Police Force should maintain high standards of discipline and any incident of indiscipline must be dealt with ruthlessly. In no case should any outside interference be allowed to affect normal course of action.
12. Suitable mechanism should be devised through which regular screening of men in different ranks could be done periodically to weed out those who are found unfit or unsuitable, particularly from the category of men who have completed 25 years of service.
13. A full-fledged well-equipped Training Centre should be set up for BMP personnel. The training syllabus should be recast and highly motivated training instructors with special incentives should be posted there.

56. The System of Functional Division of Work in the Sample Police Stations of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Punjab* (1981)

Objectives

1. To examine if separation of law and order work from investigations is feasible at lower and supervisory level.
2. To examine if the new system has contributed to expeditious and better investigation.

Methodology

Collection of data through the designed questionnaire and also from the records maintained by the following selected police stations:

Limitation

Since the system of police functioning in three sample states differ, it was not possible to collect data on uniform basis.

Important Findings

1. The system has not met with required success in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Punjab because of flaws like lack of unified control and consequent lack of supervision by the officer-in-charge of the police station on the investigation work.
2. The supremacy of law and order branch over the crime branch staff also causes heart burning among the staff of crime branch as their counterpart in the law and order branch enjoy better facilities.
3. The staff of crime branch is not fully utilised as it is always diverted for law and order duties. This results in neglect of investigation work and prevention of crime causing higher incidence of crime, lower rate of conviction

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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and an increase in the number of untraced or falsely reported cases.

4. The staff available in the police stations working on the basis of functional division of work is inadequate especially in the crime branch.
5. The required cooperation between the law and order branch and the investigation branch is usually lacking.
6. The Sub Inspector, law & order branch usually functions as officer in charge of Police Stations relegating the Sr. Sub Inspector of the investigation branch to a subordinate position.
7. The First Information Reports are generally recorded by the law & order staff and they are defective. Moreover, there is delay in their transmission which may cause loss of clues and thus affect the quality of investigation.
8. Young and energetic officers are always posted to the law & order branch leaving for investigation branch officers who are old.
9. Crime staff is handicapped for want of transport. This affects quick movement of the staff to scene of crime and for other duties.

Recommendations

1. In order to improve matters, it is necessary to have a unified command under an officer of the rank of Inspector of Police who should function as SHO of the police station following the system of functional division of work. The arrangement would ensure better cooperation, coordination and equal treatment to both the branches.
2. The system of recording of the FIRs by the law & order staff should be discontinued and this work should be entrusted only to the detective staff for facilitating proper recording of the FIRs.
3. The staff for investigation is to be in plain clothes to prevent their deployment for law & order duties and that a plain clothes investigating officer would be more welcome to the people.
4. Since preventive and investigating functions of the police are inter-related, complete separation between them is not feasible at the police station level and not desirable at higher levels. Complete separation can deprive both these branches of their effectiveness.
5. In order to handle investigation of complicated cases at the district and sub divisional level, it may perhaps be advisable to have separate specialised squads at the district and sub-divisional level under Sr. Supdt. Of Police and Sub Divisional Police Officer respectively. The squads can be designed as Homicide, Property Offences and Miscellaneous Squads etc.
6. Every Sub Division should have a Crime Inspector.



57. Cost of Criminal Justice System in India (1981)

GP Joshi*

Shri G.P. Joshi undertook the study of “Cost of Criminal Justice System in India”, during 1989 for analyzing the financial cost of the Criminal Justice System based on the statistics relating to the working of Police, Courts and Correctional Services during the last three decades.

It is found that the revenue expenditure of Criminal Justice System of both State and Union Government is increasing day by day during the period of review. However, it was interestingly found that the percentage of expenditure on Criminal Justice System to the total combined revenue expenditure has been continuously declining.

The study also analyses the expenditure incurred for all the three component of the Criminal Justice System. It is found that the Northeastern States are incurring a fairly good proportion of their revenue expenditure on the police forces. The law and order situation in most of Northeastern States has remained troubled for a long period, which might have necessitated regular deployment of huge forces from outside.

Police Expenditure

The study also found that the increase in the police expenditure could not be explained merely by referring to the increase in police strength. It is also found that the decline in value of money due to high rate of inflation in the economy and increase in the pay and allowances of employees would account for a major portion of the increase in police expenditure.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)

It is also found that police with their limited resources of work force, particularly at the level of the Investigating officers in the Police Stations are finding it extremely difficult to cope with the increasing incidence of crime. Certain areas like Education and Training of Police Forces, Police Research Police Welfare etc are not being accorded due priority or importance as far as allocation of funds is concerned.

The study also found that there is no direct relationship between the size of the Force and the amount of expenditure incurred on the police by the State Governments.

Expenditure on Administration of Justice

Due to increase in the crimes, the workload of Courts is also increasing and had resulted in accumulation of pending cases and at the same time the percentage of funds allocated for the Administration of Justice is declining.

The report suggests to make serious efforts to dispose of all cases instituted during the relevant year but also to clear accumulated backlog which is possible by increasing number of courts. It is also found that there is no direct relationship between the amount spent, number of courts and the magnitude of problem of pendency of cases.

Expenditure on Prison

The study found that maximum expenditure on



prison was incurred by UP, followed by Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu etc. The study also reveals the percentage of recidivists to total offenders showed a decline and actually, the recidivism is fluctuating during 1971-1983.

Conclusion

The report finally concludes that there is an urgent need to review, strengthen and improve

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these three wings of the Criminal Justice System (Police, prosecution and courts) at the time of allocating fund out of the budgetary resources for different purposes.

Hence, it is rightly concluded that since the development activities require a suitable climate of peace and stability to flourish for accelerating the pace of development, the efficient and effective Criminal Justice System is indispensable.

58. Pradeshik Armed Constabulary of Uttar Pradesh (1981)*

Objectives

1. To identifying short-comings in the Armed Police Forces of these States with special reference to their performance in dealing with communal riots and inter-caste clashes and to suggest remedial measures;
2. To study hesitancy on the part of the State Police Forces to open fire and reasons offered;
3. To study behaviour of the forces which results in to allegations about the loss of faith by the minority community or weaker sections of the society in the impartiality and effectiveness of the police forces;
4. To study the problems of leadership, if any, in the police forces while dealing with communal and other troubles and to recommend remedial measures to overcome these weaknesses;

5. To study the utilization of State Armed Police so that sufficient reserves are available in the communally sensitive areas to contain such trouble right in the beginning.

Methodology

A questionnaire was drawn and circulated to the heads of three Armed Police Forces of the States concerned.

Recommendations

1. Every Company in a PAC Battalion should be commended by an officer of the rank of Dy. S.P./Asstt. Commandant who should have an Inspector as his Second-in-Command.
2. A leave reserve of 15% must be sanctioned for each non-gazetted rank, particularly in respect of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.
3. The system of training suggested by Gore Committee should be adopted by the PAC without any delay.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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4. The two months training is the minimum which should be given to every man of the Armed constabulary of the state. Police Force and it should be ensured that this training is provided to all on a uniform basis.
5. The PAC should be used judiciously and returned to its headquarters immediately after the purpose for which it was called has been served.
6. Each battalion should have good transport facilities such as heavy vehicles – 31, light vehicles – 9, Motor Cycle – 1, Reserve – 20% in respect of each category of vehicle.
7. The Recruit Training Centre should have the transport of heavy vehicles – 2, light vehicles – 1 and ambulance –1.
8. Communication in the PAC should be provided upto platoon level.
9. The unit of PAC deployed frequently on anti-dacoit operations must be equipped with 7.62 SL Rifles. These rifles may be authorized for 20 companies of the PAC with the stipulation that this weapon will not be used during law and order disturbances.
10. Every company of the PAC should have a section armed with tear smoke equipment.
11. The PAC units should be equipped with lathis also.
12. The operational strength of every Service Company must be equipped with items of protective equipment like body-protectors, net-visors, cane-shields etc.

59. Madhya Pradesh Special Armed Force (1982)

HRK Talwar*, KC Sinha**, RN Aggarwal*** and RP Misra†

Objective

To identify shortcomings, if any, in the Armed Police Force of the State with special reference to their performance in their dealing with communal riots and inter-caste clashes and to suggest remedial measures in this regard.

Methodology

1. Answer to questionnaire.
2. Field Studies and first hand collection of field data.
3. Interviews.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The position of the Special I.G. SAF as Head of the Force should be recognised and be given all authority and powers of Head of Department.

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** Addl. I.G., M.P.

*** I.G., PAC, U.P.

† Special I.G., S.A.F. M.P. (In-house Study)



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2. The head of the M.P. SAF must be assisted in the headquarters by a senior officer of the rank of DIG.
3. The officer-men ratio in the force is poor and every service company of M.P. SAF Bn. should be commanded by an officer of the rank of Dy.S.P./Assistant Commandant, with an Inspector to work as his second in Command.
4. Leave cum training reserve of 15% should be sanctioned at the level of constables and of 10% in respect of other non-gazetted ranks in the forces.
5. Minimum qualification for recruitment to the rank of Constables in the police should be High School or Matriculation.
6. The upper age limit should be fixed at 20 years, relaxable in the cases of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
7. Every company of M.P. SAF must be put through refresher course of two months duration so that they are kept in trim and fit condition. Besides, specialised Training course must be organised for different ranks in the force.
8. The duties of M.P. SAF should be defined clearly and that it should be regarded as a striking reserve force to be used only during emergencies. Their use for routine police work should be firmly prohibited.
9. Armed Police Reserves should be created in districts as part of the District Executive Force. If the State Government finds it difficult to meet expenditure, it may even consider disbandment of some battalions of SAF to build up Armed Police Reserves. But the power of transferring personnel of non-gazetted ranks from SAF to district Police should vest in the IGP of the State.
10. The forces should not be ordinarily be deployed below a Platoon level and in no circumstances below a Section level.
11. The instructions of IGP. M.P. regarding the deployment of SAF at different places must be meticulously complemented, by issue of separate orders the units from which the force should be sent and their orders of deployment etc., by the Spl. IG, M.P., SAF respectively.
12. SAF detachments should be used only for the duties for which they are detailed.
13. The programme of construction of family quarters in SAF Units should receive high priority.
14. The full fleet of sanctioned transport should be provided to SAF.
15. The Committee recommends that every Commander of a service Company should be provided with a light vehicle to enable him to discharge his duties efficiently.
16. The SAF Units deployed on anti-dacoity operations should be equipped with 7.62 SL Rifles.
17. IGP may review the location of the SAF units to ensure that reserves in adequate strength are available near the communally sensitive areas to contain trouble right in the beginning.



60. Crime Against Women (1982)

Surat Misra and JC Arora*

Objective

To find out the extent, nature and pattern of crimes being committed against women and suggest preventive measures to curb it.

Methodology

The data for the Study was collected by questionnaire and by a sample survey.

Size and Area

1. All States and Union Territories.
2. Sample survey was conducted in the following places for data collection:
 - Hissar and Sirsa (Haryana).
 - Jaunsar Bawar (Dehradun) and Kanpur (U.P.).
 - Bombay (Maharashtra).
 - Delhi.

Important Findings

1. Rape and SITA cases have increased at a higher rate than the other crime. The number of IPC cases increased by 33% in 1977 over 1971, while during the same period, the number of rape cases have registered an

increase of 63.2%. The cases reported under I&S laws have declined in 1977 by 7.3%, when compared with the figure of 1971, whereas SITA cases have increased by 79.8% during the same period.

2. The percentage of victims of rape was the highest in the age group between 16-30 years in all the seven years (1971-1977), the average being 62.5%.
3. Crime against women constitutes only a small proportion of the total crime reported to the police. On an average for every 100 cases of crime reported to the police during 1977-79, there were only 0.43 cases of crime against women. In tribal area this ratio was 2.27, in agrarian area the same was 1.68 and in urban area it was 0.42.
4. The overall ratio of crime against women to total crime had increased from 0.40 in 1977 to 0.43 in 1978 and to 0.47 in 1979. In the urban areas, it increased from 0.38 in 1977 to 0.41 in 1978 and further to 0.45 in 1979. In tribal belt it increased erratically from 0.69 in 1977 to 4.59 in 1976 and declined to 2.04 in 1979. In agrarian area the ratio had declined in 1979 over the year 1977. The ratio in 1977 was 1.63, 1.91 in 1978 and 1.54 in 1979.
5. The major crime against women between 1977-79 in order of reporting were SITA (37.2%), to the total crime reported against women, followed by kidnapping/abduction (21.7%), molestation (14.2%), rape (8.6%), chain snatching (7.2%), murder (5.1%), and

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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- enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married women (3.9%). These offences together constitute about 98% of the total offences against women.
6. On the overall the rate of conviction in IPC cases to the total cases challaned had gradually declined from 18.9% in 1977 to 13.6% in 1978 and further to 5.5% in 1979.
 7. The majority (32.4%) of the accused were awarded punishment between 3-4 years, 13.2% accused awarded punishment between 4-5 years, 8.8% accused between 1-2 years, 7.4% accused between 5-6 years, 5.9% accused between 7-10 years, 1.5% between 6-7 years.
 8. Investigation of offences against women have taken unduly longer time. Of 237 rape and kidnapping/abduction cases where investigation was completed in 29.1% cases, investigation was completed within 3 months, in 35.9% between 3-6 months, in 24.5% cases between 6-12 months. In 10.5% cases it took more than one year to complete investigation. All the cases pending investigation were over a year.
 9. The scrutiny of cases by the prosecution agency too had taken long time to put up the case in Courts. Taking rape and kidnapping cases together, in 33.4% cases the prosecution took upto one month, in 16.9% cases 1-2 months, in the remaining 49.7% cases it took more than 2 months. Of the cases pending scrutiny 71.4% cases were pending over a year.
 10. It has also been revealed that the maximum number of accused (40.9%) in rape cases were in the age group of 20–30 years. Similarly young men in the age group of 20–30 years were the highest (62.8%) in kidnapping/abduction cases.
 11. The majority of the accused involved in rape cases in the urban areas were labourers (32.1%), followed by those who had no work (9.2), Taxi driver/Tonga driver (6.7%). In the agrarian areas the highest percentage of the accused were again labourers (43.8%), followed by agriculturists/landlords (33.3), and Government servants (10.4%). In tribal areas the businessmen were in the forefront (71.4%), followed by Government servants (28.6%).

Recommendations

1. The prosecution branch and the system of manning the investigating machinery in the State Civil Police should be reviewed to make it more responsive to women victims of atrocities.
2. The State/UTs should devise systems (suitable to their local needs and facilities) to post women Police/Investigating Officers duly trained in social welfare work in urban or semi-urban police stations.
3. Women victims of atrocities should not be put in the police stations premises at night. Rules already existing in Police Manuals and in the orders of the State IsGP should be strictly enforced.
4. Police officers should record an F.I.R., if they themselves receive an information about crime against women. Written reports sent to Police Station by courier or mail from women victims should also be accepted as F.I.R. and not kept for enquiry under Section 154 Cr.P.C.

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5. The States/UTs should develop their Departments of Serology in their Forensic Science Laboratories for quicker results and easy accessibility of Police Officers to this facility for women victims of atrocities, particularly in rape cases.
6. Crime against women, if not already being treated as “special report cases” should be termed as such for direct cognizance and attention of the senior supervisory officers.
7. All States/UTs should make uniform laws for making crime cases of atrocities on women triable by Sessions Judge. If there is difficulty in having a day to day trial then more additional Sessions Judge Courts should be established for speedy trial.
8. A time limit of 90 days should be fixed for completion of the Police investigation, with a maximum period of further 30 days for the scrutiny and filing of the cases by the prosecution agency in the Criminal Courts.
9. The trial of rape and kidnaping cases should preferably be held in camera on an application being moved by the victim and the publication of the proceedings of the Court should be kept confidential in such cases.
10. The maximum and minimum punishment prescribed for the atrocities against women under the various sections of IPC should be reviewed so that it is raised upwards and it is recommended that death penalty or transportation for life should be awarded for rape cases.
11. Rehabilitation Centres for the victims of atrocities with proper hostel facilities at State expenses should be set up in each State at the Division level.
12. The presence of Social Psychiatrist (without being subject to any questioning or interpretation by Defence) should be allowed during the trial proceedings for assisting the victim to tender her evidence or in overcoming any problems of emotional disturbances.
13. Police officers and District Revenue Officers should be specially trained in Social Psychology and in the treatment of victims before being posted in sensitive areas. District Revenue Officers should also be imparted training in Tribal Administration to overcome the problem of prostitution in Tribal belts in the country.
14. The State Industries Department and the Social Welfare Board should develop local work centres to remove the element of extreme poverty and thereby wean away the local population from the merchants of evil who look out for the victims.
15. Victims should be provided compensation from the funds made available out of the fines imposed on the accused and where the accused is unable to pay a fine the victim should be provided compensation from the State Exchequer.



61. Requirements of the Police Force in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1984)

Gautam Kaul and GP Joshi*

Objectives

1. To cover all aspects relating to the organisation and working of the Police Force, like deficiencies in its structure, strength and equipment, difficulties faced by police personnel posted in remote isolated areas and other matters pertaining to their welfare and morale.
2. To review the role of Bush Police in the light of changed circumstances, to deal with problems of ab-original Tribes like the Jarwas.

Methodology

The data for the Study was collected:

1. From past records.
2. Preliminary discussion with the officers of concerned Police Stations.
3. Interview with Police personnel.

Civil Police

The Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has a total area of 8294 sq.kms. In all

there are 321 islands out of which 37 are inhabited. The total population of territory, according to 1981 census was 1,88,741 (Urban – 49,634 and Rural – 1,39,107).

The administration of Police Force in the Island vests in the Inspector General of Police, who is assisted by an officer of the rank of S.P. The entire territory is divided into three sub-divisions with headquarters at Port Blair, Maya Bunder and Car Nicobar. The Police Force in each of these sub divisions is headed by an officer of the rank of Dy. S.P. There are 11 police stations, a Central Crime Station (a unit of CID) and 12 Outposts.

Recommendations

1. The study revealed that 60% of the total IPC crime and 30% of the total crime under local and special laws is reported every year from P.S. Aberdeen which is located in Port Blair. It was decided to concentrate mainly on assessing the requirements of this police station.
2. The present rankwise sanctioned strength of this police is as follows:

• Sub Inspector	3
• A.S.Is.	2
• Head Constables	9
• Lance Head Consts.	3

* Bureau of Police Research & Development, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



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- Police Constables 50
 - Follower-cook 01
3. The strength of the Police Station Was found inadequate. Keeping some broad yardsticks formulated by the National Police Commission and other expert bodies in view, a detailed requirement of the staff was worked out.

Bush Police

The Bush Police force was raised by Britishers by recruiting some Andamanese with a view to assist the local administration in tracking and capturing the escaped convicts in the Island and were also used mainly as guides to show the local authorities and the Police Officers paths and probable hide-outs of the escaped convicts. After Independence, they came to be utilised to afford protection to the settlers from hostile activities of the members of an ab-original tribe of the Islands called Jarwas.

Recommendation

At present, the Bush Police personnel are manning

35 Police Posts. The location of most of the Posts is such that neither any medical nor education facilities are available, with the result that the family members are not getting the basic and elementary facilities of modern life. So, priority should be attached to the requirements of housing for families of Bush Police personnel at selected places like Port Blair, Rangat and Maya Bander and it should be carried out on an urgent basis.

The Report also makes recommendations about:

1. Traffic Police
2. Special Branch
3. Foreigners' Branch
4. Armed Police
5. Control Room
6. Police Canteen
7. Forensic Science Laboratory
8. Police Training Institute
9. Police Hospital
10. Marine Transport



62. Bogus/Professional Sureties (1984)

Objective

To study how the system of bogus mercenary sureties has been thwarting the efforts of Police investigators and defeating the ends of Justice.

Methodology

1. Collection of data through questionnaire.
2. Discussion and interviews of Police Officers. (both gazetted or non-gazetted).
3. Survey of available records.

Sample Size and Area

The following States were selected for the purpose of Study:

1. Maharashtra
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Karnataka
4. Punjab

The Study has been confined to non-bailable criminal offences under IPC for the year 1977-78.

Important Findings

1. Due to lack of time at the disposal of Courts, the matters relating to grant of bail to accused persons involved in non-bailable IPC cases,

seem to have been disposed off in a mechanical way.

2. The release of large number of accused (62.7% in 1978) on bail particularly in non-bailable cases adds to the problems faced by the police, as they continue to commit crime while on bail. This has an adverse effect on the local law & order problems.
3. Data has revealed that there are persons who have stood as sureties for two or more accused persons.
4. Surety amounts given in cases have been found meagre and these sureties are available.
5. Courts seem to confine themselves to the verification of solvency of the persons offering themselves as sureties and due consideration is not given for the verification of genuineness of sureties.
6. The Court accepts sureties directly and does not make any reference to the effect that a named advocate has identified the surety. In many cases surety papers and applications are not kept in order or are traceable.
7. Evidence that has come forth by interview reveal that professional sureties charge their fee from the accused persons and the rates vary from case to case, depending upon the gravity of the offence and financial ability of the accused.

Suggestions

1. The prosecution staff should be obliged by

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



- law to keep an account of professional bailers to maintain a register and to raise objection in the Courts whenever any professional bailer is filing bail.
2. Sureties should give their photographs and finger impression slips for systematic record thereof to expose the professionals.
 3. Necessary instructions may be incorporated in the Police Regulations or Manuals that a Surety Register should be maintained alphabetically in the Police Stations containing particulars and antecedents of professional sureties.
 4. Action may be taken against professional sureties under sections 446, 447 Cr.P.C. and against advocates who may be found to be employing such sureties.
 5. The acceptance of bail bonds offered by the professional sureties in spite of opposition by the prosecution may be recorded in case diaries by I.O.
 6. Sureties should be introduced by Advocates who should vouch in writing for the solvency and non-professional nature of surety.
 7. The Court should also maintain an index register of all sureties, which will facilitate the Court to find out whether this surety had appeared in the Court earlier.
 8. A mandatory provision should be incorporated in the Cr.P.C. that in respect of offences punishable with death or life imprisonment, when accused jumps bail, trial can be conducted by the Court in the absence of the accused.
 9. The District Judges should undertake periodical enquiries to review whether bail had been granted by Courts on the basis of bogus or professional sureties and issue administrative instructions.
 10. Sureties should be heavily fined if they fail to produce the accused for hearing after reception of summons from the Court.
 11. The alternative of insisting on cash deposits instead of personal surety should be explored.
 12. Stringent penalty should be incorporated in law to bind the sureties, if the persons to whom they stand sureties, abscond or otherwise are not available when called to appear before the Courts or other authorities.
 13. Persons standing surety for more than 5 persons should be declared as professional surety.
 14. For curbing the practice of professional sureties, the person who stands as surety for any accused for any specified amount should produce solvency certificate (mentioning name, other particulars of the accused and offence) from the Tehsildar. When any case of breach of bond comes to notice, the name of surety should be included in a black list maintained by the Court and the same be circulated to all the Courts in the District by the Court concerned.
 15. Wilful non-appearance of the accused and violation of the conditions of bail bond may be made an offence.
 16. In cases, the accused jumps bail, he should not be allowed to be released on bail again when apprehended till decision of the Court in the case is decided.
 17. Administrative and legislative measures need to be devised to impose conditions on the sureties to compel them to have a proper and effective control and supervision over the accused persons.
 18. Sureties should give their photograph and finger impression slips for systematic record thereof to expose the professionals.



63. System of Service of Summons (1984)

Gautam Kaul* and Vinod Tuli**

Objective

To look for any alternative system of service of summons that might be available within the country and could be applied more efficiently.

Methodology

1. Answer to questionnaire.
2. Public documents.
3. Interviews.
4. Field Studies and first hand collection of data.

Size and Area

1. Tamil Nadu.
2. Orissa.
3. Gujarat.
4. Delhi.

Recommendations

1. Serving of Summons by Police
 - It was found that the system of service of summons through a person from the Police Department, finds overwhelming favour and suggest its continuance as a

system throughout the country until modern technology is able to solve the other related problems of bringing close the public institutions, the Courts and the people together.

- The system has been found quite effective in order to ensure the presence of witness and accused in Courts on an announced date, in order to avoid the postponements in the trials and speedily dispose the case on trial.
- Most of the States in their Police Manuals have provided elaborate arrangements to ensure proper execution of summons and warrants.
- Physical service of summons by police has made it possible to trace the persons who may not be available at the last address and for which Courts have no means to verify the address time and again. It also ensures that witnesses are traced and properly briefed by Investigating Officer (I.O.) and their presence is also assured on due date of appearance in the Court.
- Normally the summons are served by Constables exclusively allotted under the allocation for the said specific purpose. The Summons are also served by beat policemen if they happen to cover the area, where the summons are served.
- Such a service also assures the need to protect the witness against any physical harm in case the witness may have an

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occasion to believe that he could be harmed if he is appearing in the Court unprotected in any important manner.

- Police Stations are properly maintaining separate register where all receipts and service of summons & warrant dates are incorporated. However, there is a scope of improvement in the register to show whether the compliance or execution of summons was checked at the source or not.
 - Two yard sticks should be adopted separately for the service of summons:
 - For urban Police Station one constable should be appointed for service of either 750 summons and 250 warrants per year or one constable per group of 3 beats.
 - For the rural Police Station which have to face the problem of surmounting the obstacles of terrain and distances, the number of summons to be served through the special staff will have to be less i.e. one constable for the service of either 400 summons and 150 warrants per year or one constable per division in the Police Station.
2. Service of Summons through Process Server or Registered Post
- The service of summons through process

server or registered post has not been found effective. It was found that this suggested system has its inherent drawback like submission of false compliance of the service, lack of supervision over the staff, inadequacy of staff and ever increasing workload.

- The cost of service of summons through process server of court has been found costly by giving TA/DA to them for the each journey. While as this is not done in the case of Police who have evolved an All India system of free travel on Government transport within their States for such work.
- The system of service of summons should not be condemned as useless and the Court may continue to rely on this process also, when they are given adequate time or there is confusion regarding the identity of the Institute or person to whom the process is made.
- The service of summons through Registered post has not been found as effective as through the medium of personal approach by a policeman. Persons have been found avoiding the receipt of registered letter through postman anticipating the arrival of such a letter. It also adds extra burden upon an already overburden clerks of the Court by maintaining a summons register.



64. Compensation to Victims of Crime (1985) Case Studies of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi*

Objectives

The Survey was conducted with the following objectives:

1. To analyse the circumstances leading to the crime and other details concerning the crime including the role of the victims in the crime.
2. To assess the socio-economic and psychological background of the direct/indirect victim (weaker section of the society, women, children and minority groups).
3. To review the reported damage (physical, financial and psychological).
4. To study the procedural difficulties encountered by the victim concerning post crime steps (such as medical aid, police report, criminal/civil case).
5. To explore the hardships suffered by the victims during the waiting period and the expenses incurred.
6. To study details of legal proceedings, in relation to delays and harassment to the victim.
7. To find out direct/indirect forms of compensation made available to the victim and/or his family *vis-à-vis* the provisions for compensation.
8. To enquire into attitude and perception of the judicial officers, police officers, lawyers, voluntary workers etc. on the general aspects of the theme of the project.

Methodology

1. Answer to questionnaire.
2. Field Studies and first hand collection of data.
3. Interviews.

In all 40 victims of crime were contacted during the Survey from Calcutta and 50 cases each from Mumbai and Delhi.

Cities covered : Delhi, Mumbai and Calcutta.

For the purpose of collection and analysis of information, they were grouped into four categories as follows:

1. Victims of rash and negligent driving
2. Victims of bodily injury
3. Victims of crime against property
4. Victims of defamation

Recommendations

1. A separate Board or Tribunal, either under the Police or Social Welfare Department should

* The Research and Documentation Centre in Social Welfare & Development, MHA, Bombay

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- be set up to analyse all the relevant material and decide the question of compensation.
2. The Criminal Procedure Code should be suitably amended to make granting of compensation obligatory unless the Court holds that in the circumstances of the case it would be unjust to do so.
 3. The police should furnish all the necessary information to the victim before returning the vehicle.
 4. There should be uniformity in the levels of compensation prescribed to victims of accidents involving different types of vehicles.
 5. If the accident is caused by a driver, who does not possess a valid licence, the owner should be held responsible for the negligence.
 6. Appeals against the orders of the Tribunal to High Court should be expedited and not thrown into queue.
 7. In the case of serious crimes like murder and rape, the adequacy of the amount hitherto paid should be enquired into through further case studies.
 8. An awareness of needs of the victims should be created among the police force through periodic re-orientation programmes, so that a positive and sympathetic approach is taken by them. This will encourage the victims to come forward and register their complaints promptly as also seek their help when required.
 9. The voluntary organisations and legal aid societies, which are rendering valuable service to the victims of crime, need to be strengthened by giving sufficient publicity and support.
 10. The public in general should be made aware of the Traffic rules and regulations the *modus operandi* of the criminals, especially in case of cheating, extortion, etc. as well as legal remedies available to them so that they become more vigilant. The Tribunal mentioned above can form a Safety Division and this division can provide safety education and training and co-ordinate the activities of organisation already functioning in the area.



65. Security Arrangements in Banks* (1986)

Objective

To study the different aspects of bank security.

Methodology

1. Field Studies and first hand collection of field data.
2. Answers to questionnaire.
3. Public documents/Report of various Committees.

Recommendations

1. An early implementation of the recommendations of the Varadan Committee for setting up a Security Cell in the Deptt. of Banking, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, headed by an Officer not below the rank of Inspector General of Police.
2. Raising a National Bank Security Force under the Department of Banking. It should progressively take over the entire security needs of the Banking Industry.
3. A National Banking Security Training Institute under the Department of Banking should be set up for undertaking continuous training of

security officers (not guards) and the Bank Managerial staff.

4. Separate regional training institutions may be set up for the Bank Guards.
5. With the help of Bank Officers/security officers, banks may undertake mock exercises in hold-ups so that the employees of the Bank are familiar with what they are supposed to do.
6. A Committee comprising officers from the Department of Electronics, Electronic Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs to assess the possibility of introducing sophistication in the technology.
7. Bank crimes and security of banks should be included in the curriculum of Police Training Institutions.
8. Insurance companies may grant some rebate to banks for adopting security measures and devices adhering to ISI standards.
9. The Reserve Bank of India should receive, compile and circulate statistics of Bank crime and should also study every year the important *modus operandi* noticed in the commission of various crimes. The study report should be circulated to various Banks, insurance companies and the police.

* An in-house study of Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi



66. Analysis and Prevention of Road Accidents in Hyderabad and Secunderabad (1986)

S Raghava Chari, KMB Nath, KVS Rao and V Srinivas*

Objective

The objective of the study was (a) to suggest coding of accident data (b) to write a FORTRAN Program to read the above coded data and process it (c) to get the output as suggested by the IRC forms (d) to get the graphical output in the form of bar charts.

Methodology

Based on the data provided, the team in the Engineering College used the team to design the programme in computer language as a project.

Major Findings

1. There were three earlier reports submitted in August 1984, June, 1985, January 1986

containing data, analysis of data – study of traffic behaviour and summary of positive factors for accidents respectively.

2. The current report is the fourth and final report presents a computer programme that is capable of analyzing the one full year accident data as per IRC – Proforma A-1.
3. It generates a report and analyses the data in the form of 26 tables and graphs as per IRC - Proforma A-4.
4. The programme can be used for analyzing year-by-year data for any number of years.
5. The programme needs 150 K and can be implemented on any main frame or micro computer.

* Civil Engg. Department, Regional Engineering College, Warrangal



67. Unnatural Deaths of Married Women with Special Reference to Dowry Deaths (1986)

A Sample Study of Delhi

DN Gautam* and BV Trivedi**

Objective

To look into the nature of unnatural deaths of married women with special reference to dowry deaths and to analyse the problems faced by the police in investigating such crimes.

Methodology

Combination of Case Study and Interviews.

Sample

Eighteen cases were chosen from the Union Territory of Delhi at random for conducting detailed Case Studies.

Recommendations

1. Law should provide some protection to the brides against unreasonable demands of their in-laws for a certain period, which may extend up to seven years.
2. Law should lay down the maximum value of the gifts given by the parents of the bride and should also provide for the registration of these gifts so that it acts as a check on the value of the presents given.
3. Specially trained police officers with sufficient investigating experience should be put on the investigation of the dowry related crime.
4. In case of bride burning, the investigating

agencies should take the help of forensic experts.

5. Crime branch of every police force should have Special Cell to deal with the day to day problems of women in distress and police officers with compassionate hearts preferably women should be posted there.
6. Counselling facilities should be provided by special organisations with complete backing of Government.
7. Society should provide for the financial security of such women who are totally helpless and want to be economically independent such women should be given preference in admission in training courses and in job opening.
8. It should be provided by law that marriage should be followed by a civil contract between husband and the wife and should include the provisions for maintenance of the wife by husband in case of desertion.
9. Divorce on the basis of change of religion should be made illegal and specific legal provisions need to be made in this regard.
10. The recognition of dowry as part of 'Stridhan' by the recent Supreme Court Judgement has become a potential source of abuse and it conflicts with the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Acts. The Law Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Social Welfare should go into this matter and resolve this legal dilemma.

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68. Welfare Facilities Available to Police Personnel in the Country (1986)

GP Joshi and JC Arora*

Objectives

The objective was to assess the progress in the field of police welfare, to collect and compile information about the type and extent of welfare facilities made available to police personnel and their family in different states.

Methodology

Data was collected in May 1985 from Chiefs of all Police forces, as per the recommendation made by the National Police Commission on the subject of police welfare consisting of following areas:

1. Police Housing
2. Pensionary Benefits
3. Medical Facilities
4. Educational Facilities
5. Group Insurance and Savings Schemes
6. Resettlement of Retired Police Personnel
7. Special entitlement for Leave
8. Police Welfare Funds
9. Police Welfare officers
10. Family Welfare-cum-work Centres
11. Canteens and Cooperative Stores

Important Findings

1. There is low level of satisfaction with regards to accommodation for police forces in all over the states. Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala were able to achieve higher level of satisfaction with regard to family accommodation for lower subordinates as against upper subordinates.
2. Gujarat is the only state which crossed 50% mark for family accommodation for lower subordinates.
3. The level of family accommodation for lower subordinates is low in Assam (3.7%), J&K (4.4%), Tripura (5.4%), Bihar (6%), Manipur (7.2%) etc. Details available
4. The welfare facilities are not evenly spread in different police forces. Some organisations have made better progress as compared to others.

Recommendations

The compiled data with comparative analysis can be used by the various police forces to plan their respective strategies for welfare of their personnel and identifying the focus areas required in the plans.

(The details of the compiled data and various schemes state-wise is available in the main study).

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



69. Report of Jari (Orissa) Incidents (1987)

Objectives

1. To conduct a Study of the incident.
2. To examine the system as a whole and ascertain areas of weakness which need further strengthening.

Methodology

1. Interviews.
2. Public documents.
3. Find Studies and first hand collection of field data.

Area of Study

JARI (Cuttack Rural) Orissa

Major Findings

1. The incident relating to elopement of a girl (Caste Hindu) by a Harijan boy was reported to the Police after several days of the event.
2. The Police and Revenue Administration did not take prompt action.
3. The District Administration sought a Criminal Justice solution and not a Social Justice solution, which alone could have taken into account the root causes.

4. Effective patrolling was not ordered in the troubled areas.
5. The existing police deployment should not have hesitated to take strong action when violence erupted there.
6. There was a failure of intelligence, as the incident was not reported promptly to the authorities.
7. There was no failure of communication.
8. Management failed because the authorities did not correctly interpret the symptoms and attempted to treat the matter as a wholly law & order problem, of an ordinary kidnapping case and totally overlooking arrangement of feelings of hatred which were developing.

Recommendations

1. Cases of elopement/kidnapping/abduction involving boys and girls of backward classes and non-backward classes should in future be specially reported to senior officers for taking prompt action.
2. Wherever tension is noticeable, the authorities may not permit public gatherings.
3. The police should also keep the mood and temper of the people in the area in mind while deciding future course of action and should also activate other departments and agencies concerned.
4. When faced with violent mobs, the police should not hesitate to take prompt action including use of force.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



5. The existing scheme of giving grants to voluntary agencies in the field of eradication of caste system should be further extended.
6. The State Government should make a socio-economic survey of the affected areas to assess the social costs and benefits to the area during the last five years plan.
7. The Panchayat Samitis at block level should be re-educated in the matter of Harijan welfare so that they can resolve inter caste or caste related problems amicably.
8. All efforts should be made to recruit scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in the posts reserved for them in Police Department.

70. Bank Frauds – A Study (1988)

GP Joshi and NP Gupta*

Objective

To assess the gravity, urgency and importance of problem of increasing incidence of bank frauds and devise suitable measures to effectively deal with it.

Methodology

The material required for the study was collected by the team from:

1. Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), different banks, Associations and General Insurance Company.
2. Central Bureau of Investigation and Police Department of a few States.

Important Findings

1. Branch Managers in some cases allowed

credit facilities violating all norms of lending and procedures and exceeding their discretionary powers.

2. Pre-sanction visit to borrowers' premises and their godowns were not made by most of the banks. Credit reports on borrowers were prepared on the basis of information furnished by the borrowers.
3. In some cases, the borrowers had concealed information relating to borrowings from other banks. The banks financed parties without obtaining a 'no objection certificate' from their existing bankers with the result that the parties were able to cheat.
4. Post-sanction follow-up in respect of advances made by banks in some cases was inadequate.
5. Borrowers hypothecated the same stock to more than one Bank.
6. Although the borrowers claimed dealership

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



arrangements with several reputed manufacturers, the banks failed to make inquiries with the concerned manufactures of the dealership/agency.

7. Banks did not ensure that withdrawals in the borrowal accounts were made towards payment to manufacturers of goods. Funds from the borrowal accounts were diverted to the accounts of the allied concerns or family members.
8. There was gross abuse of the bills facility. The advances were against self-cheques.
9. Under letters of credit opened for borrowers, some of the firms were found to be bogus and non-existent.
10. Advances in the priority sector were sometimes granted in the names of non-existing borrowers.
11. Branch Managers did not submit central returns to the controlling officers.
12. The Controlling Officers were not sufficiently alert and active to detect irregularities.
13. Inspections and audits were not carried out systematically and regularly.
14. Advance portfolio, is most vulnerable to frauds.
15. Almost half of the cases of frauds which come to the notice of banks are not even reported to the police.

Recommendations

1. Any case of wilful disobedience of prescribed procedures should be viewed seriously and dealt with strictly.
2. Periodic and surprise inspections, timely audit and monitoring of Central returns can prove helpful in detecting irregularities .
3. All cases of frauds should be reported to the police.
4. There should be greater involvement of state police forces in cases of bank frauds. Special squads, manned by trained and qualified staff, should be set up. The induction of officials from the Banking industry on deputation to such units can prove useful.
5. Police must line up an adequate system of records containing information about cases of Bank frauds.
6. Every case of bank fraud involving more than Rs. 25,000 should be treated noteworthy.
7. There is need for greater cooperation between Bank community and law enforcement agency and regular exchange of information between them.
8. The Banking Unit of the CBI needs to be strengthened.
9. The outdated criminal law Amendment Ordinance 1944 should be reviewed by an expert body.
10. A thorough checking of the antecedents of the banks' employees at the time of recruitment, followed by regular screening at periodic intervals will be highly useful.



71. Recruitment in the Police (1988) (A Sample Survey of Policing and Procedures)

GP Joshi and JC Arora*

Objective

To find out the existing policies and procedures followed by Police Forces in certain States/UTs to make direct recruitment to various ranks.

Prognosis

Bureau of Police Research and Development undertook survey of policies and procedures of recruitment in the Police so as to produce men having not merely physical courage, stamina and alertness, but also possessing the ability to respond to situations in a responsible and sensitive manner.

Methodology

1. The study is based on data collected from certain States.
2. Survey of available records.
3. Discussion with senior officers.

Important Findings

1. Requirement of manpower is not worked out well in advance and time schedules are either not laid down or are not followed.
2. The lack of coordination between recruitment

and training programme occasionally results in completing the recruitment process without having adequate capacity in the training institutions to absorb the recruited persons.

3. The quota reserved for direct recruitment to the ranks of Sub-Inspectors and Dy. S.P. in some of the States is fairly high. There is a need for lateral entries to allow the fresh blood to get into the system. However, one should balance the promotion of lower ranks and at the same time allow some fresh recruitments.
4. Some of the States failed to complete the quota reserved for direct recruitment from amongst the candidates belonging to SCs and STs. To attract candidates from these community wide publicity may be given through mass media. Aim of police recruitment should be to induct right type of material, not to comply to the rules blindly.
5. The prescribed educational standards vary not only from State to State but also from one wing to the other of the same State Police Force, like the Civil and Armed Police.
6. In most of the States, Recruitment Board is constituted for recruitment of Constables headed by District Superintendent of Police. For recruitment of Sub-Inspectors, some of the States are having their Recruitment Board while others are making recruitment through Public Service Commissions.
7. Selection procedure for Constables and Sub-Inspectors varies from State to State. In

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



some of the States, besides physical and written exams, interviews are also held to assess the suitability of the candidates.

8. In most of the States, there is no provision of subjecting the candidates to any psychological tests.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Direct recruitment to different ranks must be made in a planned manner.
2. Greater weightage must be accorded to reduce stagnation at lower ranks by providing them better opportunities of promotion.
3. The main aim of the recruitment policies and procedures must be to induct the right type of material into the Police Force and this aim should not be subordinated to other considerations.
4. Even the lowest functionary in the Police Force must possess a certain standard of education which enables him to understand and appreciate the implications of emerging problems and to react to them in an effective and sensitive manner. This minimum qualification standard in case of a Constable must be High School, which has already been recommended by Gore Committee on Police Training and National Police Commission. No relaxation should be admissible to any candidate irrespective of the community to which he/she belongs.
5. Maximum age limit prescribed for recruitment to the rank of Constable in the Police Force must not be more than 22 years.
6. The minimum educational qualification for the post of Sub-Inspector must be graduation, since they are the king pin in the police system. There should not be different standards for Armed Police and Civil Police.
7. Psychological test through trained psychologist and proven procedure should be adopted to induct people with right attitude and aptitude for policing.
8. State Police Recruitment Board or Commission can be established as a semi-autonomous organization of making recruitment to all posts in the State Police Service i.e. Constable to Dy. S.P. including ministerial and technical staff required by the Police Force. The Board/Commission can be headed by Director General of Police (either serving or retired) having two members (One IG and one DIG).
9. A sound and effective recruitment policy must be governed by the following major considerations:
 - (a) Recruitment must be cost effective. There should be no duplication of efforts and resources.
 - (b) Recruitment should be widely acceptable to the public. It should not only be fair but also seen to be fair.
 - (c) Recruitment must be done in time to meet the requirement of the Force.
 - (d) Every productive device available must be utilized to attract and select qualified manpower.

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72. Failure of Prosecution in Cases of Heinous Crime (1989)

GP Joshi and HP Singh*

Objective

To find out deficiencies or shortcomings in the investigation and presentation of these cases which ultimately led to the Courts to decide in favour of the accused.

Methodology

The decided cases of murder and attempt to murder during the year 1984 to 1986 were taken up for the Study.

Area of Study

Sessions Courts of Faridabad and Gurgaon.

Sample Size

Data in respect of the two types of offences (murder & attempt to murder) is presented as under:

Important Findings

1. The release of large number of accused on bail particularly in non-bailable cases adds to the problems faced by the police as the criminals continue to commit crime while on bail.
2. There are no administrative guidelines to the

Magistrate/Judicial Officers to record specific reasons for the release of persons arrested by the police in non-bailable offences.

3. The surety amount given in cases is very meager and these sureties are available easily. This has encouraged professional sureties for the grant of bail even in heinous crimes.
4. Most of cases relating to such incidence either have been pending trial or the cases have been kept on dormant files. No proceedings were launched against the sureties or only a pre-functory action was initiated.
5. Many a times, the Court accepts sureties directly and do not make any reference to the effect that a named advocate has identified the surety. In many cases surety papers and application are also not kept in order and in some cases, not traceable.

Evidence has come forth by interviews that professional sureties charge their fee from the accused persons and the rates vary from case to case depending upon the gravity of the offence and financial ability of the accused.

There is indirect evidence noticeable of collusion of some court officials, defence lawyers in the lower courts when they successfully get the professionals accepted by the Court as surety either by concealing some facts or misrepresentation.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study).



Recommendations

1. Legislative and administrative measures should be devised to impose conditions on the sureties to compel them to have a proper and effective control and supervision over the accused persons from whom they stood surety.
2. There should be a limit or binding on the Courts in this regard so that they may not be able to accept sureties for amounts not lower than a particular ceiling for a certain type of offence.
3. Computer records should be developed in all District Courts for identifying the professionals.
4. Necessary instructions may be incorporated in the Police regulation or manual that a 'Sureties Register' should be maintained alphabetically in the Police Station containing necessary particulars and antecedents of professional sureties.
5. Action should be taken against such Advocates who may be employing such sureties.
6. The prosecution staff should be bound by law to keep an account of professional bailers by maintaining a regular register.
7. The acceptance of bail offered by the professional sureties in spite of opposition by prosecution should be recorded in case diaries by the I.O.
8. Sureties should be introduced by an advocate after giving vouch in writing for the solvency and non-professional nature of surety.
9. The Court should maintain index register and thumb impression of all sureties for finding out whether the surety had appeared in the Court earlier.
10. There is a need to amend Cr.P.C. so that it becomes easier to prosecute a witness committing per jury.
11. The investigating officers must be put through in-service training courses designed specially to improve the standards of criminal investigation.
12. Selection of staff for crime investigation work, particularly in cases of heinous crime must be done with adequate care and only experienced staff should be entrusted with investigation of heinous crime.
13. Right from initial investigation upto final investigation, the cases should be handled by officers of appropriate rank. Investigation into such cases should continue to be done by the same officer, unless there are convincing reasons to withdraw the case from him.
14. Strength of the investigating officers must be reviewed periodically on the basis of accepted yardsticks so that shortage of staff does not affect the investigation work.
15. The investigation of the cases of heinous crimes should be effectively supervised at different levels and supervisory officers should attach great importance to it.
16. Section 25 of Cr.P.C. should be suitably amended so that prosecuting agency and Police set up are brought together under a single chain of command to ensure effective cooperation and coordination between them.
17. Institutes in each State should be set up for imparting training to the prosecutors.



18. Regular interaction between all agencies of the Criminal Justice System (like police, prosecution and the Judiciary) should be institutionalised and for that matter Cells or

Committees should be set up in States so that various day-to-day problems encountered in the functioning of these agencies can be sorted out.

73. Cost of Criminal Justice System in India (1989)

GP Joshi*

Objectives

The objective of this study is to indicate the financial cost of the three major components *viz.* Police, Courts and Correctional Services of the Criminal Justice System and to analyse the relevant statistics regarding working of these major components.

Methodology

The study was carried out through collection of statistical data obtained from “Combined Revenue and Finance Accounts” published by the Controller and Auditor General of India in the year 1983-84. The information about functioning of these three agencies of the Criminal Justice System has been taken from the records of the BPR&D, Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice under the Ministry of Welfare.

Important Findings

1. The expenditure on Criminal Justice System has increased by 6474.5% in 1983-84 with 1951-52 as base year.
2. The share of police in total expenditure on Criminal Justice System has shown a continuously rising trend. The percentage of police expenditure in 1951-52 was 75.8% and in 1983-84, it was 87.8%.
3. There has been a greater percentage increase in Central expenditure on police as compared to State expenditure.
4. The break-up of police expenditure showed that important areas like training of police forces, police research, police welfare etc. have been neglected. The expenditure incurred on education and training of police forces was 1.15% and on police research 0.11% of the total state expenditure on the police.
5. Majority of the Central Government expenditure on police is being incurred to maintain central para military forces.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



6. The standards of performance by state police forces has been declining partly as a result of decline in the percentage expenditure on police of the total revenue expenditure by the state.
7. Crime is increasing at a faster rate than the population and police strength.
8. The manpower resources of police, specially at Investigating Officers' level is grossly inadequate.
9. The pendency of cases pending in Courts have increased.

Recommendations

1. The analysis of data indicates an urgent need to review, strengthen and improve all the three agencies of Criminal Justice System.
2. There is a need to consider the expenditure on Criminal Justice System important. This expenditure is under Administrative Head and should be accorded reasonable priority as against expenditures under Developmental Head by the government.

74. Crime in India in 2000 A.D. – Some Projections (1989)

GP Joshi and JK Sharma*

Objectives

1. To extend the official crime statistics and graphing the time series.
2. Examining various mathematical functions for the description of data.
3. Diagnostically checking the models for identification of best suited function by using chi-Square and mean absolute percentage error tests.
4. Forecasting by extrapolation of trend curves.

Methodology

The required data has been taken from the annual

report of '*Crime in India*' published by Ministry of Home Affairs.

The analysis of the data collected for the study and future projections have been done by applying Time Series Regression Analysis Technique. Mathematical models have been used to adequately describe the behaviour of observed past values and forecasting made through extrapolation of the trends.

Study Area

Four broad heads have been selected as the factors affecting the future trends and projections. But no attempt has been made to establish any correlation between them and crime data:

1. Economic Change
2. Population
3. Urbanisation
4. Employment

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



Economic Change: The shape of things to emerge relating to social tensions and criminogenic conditions would depend not merely on the action taken to sustain and enhance the momentum of economic expansion and technological development, but also on the type of policies and programmes adopted to regulate the process of development in a proper manner so that the fruits of growth are distributed in a more equitable manner.

Population: Increase in population is another important factor to be taken into account in making an assessment about the crime situation as it may emerge in future. Increase in crime is associated with increase in population. During the decade of 1971 to 1981 the average annual rate of growth of population remained more or less at 2.5% as it was in the previous decade, while the annual rate of growth of crime during this period was 4.54%. Besides the overall growth of population, some other demographic features of the estimated increase are also relevant in this context. One of these is the age composition of the population. It is the increase in the male population of relatively younger age groups which is likely to create problems in terms of crime and law and order.

Urbanisation: Urbanisation has been regarded as an important criminogenic factor in social sciences. The urbanisation process results in breaking the traditional bonds, relating mainly to family, kin and ethnic group, which unite different elements of social groups. Urban growth will continue to mean the growth of big and overcrowded cities. The futuristic projections in this regard are “the exploding population, rising unemployment, increasing housing shortage, increasing population and worsening environment, in short, increasing per capita misery.” In terms of emerging social situation, crime rates, pattern of criminality, law and order disturbances, traffic and security problems are obvious. The only way

to deal with the problem is to make a conscious co-ordinated attempt to change the pattern of urbanisation by building the balance of investment and other socio-economic policies and programme in favour of rural areas and small peripheral or satellite towns which must be developed in sizeable number.

Unemployment: unemployment is an important criminogenic factor which fuels increase in crime incidents. The statistics shows that while the number of educated jobseekers has been increasing, the capacity of the economy to provide them with employment has remained more or less static.

Important Findings

1. The projection of the total crime is likely to increase to 27.74 lakhs, crime rate per lakh of population to 284.0 and violent crime to 4.54 lakhs in 2000 A.D.
2. The total IPC crime is likely to touch the figure of 27.74 lakhs in 2000 A.D.
3. The total violent crime under the IPC to be 4.54 lakhs.
4. These projections turning out to be true would depend on various factors, the most important of which is the extent and the type of change which may occur in the socio-economic variables that lie at the root of crime and criminality. It would also depend on the type of planning done by the criminal justice system and its various sub-systems to deal with the challenge of crime. If the criminal justice system and its various agencies resort to or in reacting to the problem of crime in an *ad-hoc* manner, the increasing trend of crime will not merely be repeated but further accentuated.



75. Police Fatalities in India (1990)

GP Joshi and BS Bedi*

Objectives

The study was undertaken to analyse police fatalities during the period 1983-87 covering the following:

1. Police personnel killed in line of duty
2. Police personnel killed in accidents
3. Deaths of police personnel due to illness/disease and suicides

Important Findings

1. A large number of policemen are being killed in line of duty with increasing trend during the period of study.
2. The largest number of police personnel killed in the line of duty was from Punjab Police and CRPF among CPOs.
3. 38.4% of the policemen lost their lives in the acts of terrorism followed by anti-dacoity operations.
4. About 77.8% of the total fatalities occurred in the ranks of Constabulary.
5. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 61.3% of the accidental deaths of police personnel.
6. Heart failure was the cause of death for

81.5% of the police personnel dying due to illness during the period of study.

Recommendations

1. It is essential to review the traditional training programmes and equipment available with police forces to reduce the inherent risk factor in these jobs.
2. Appropriate safety education and accident prevention programmes need to be devised in the police forces with the objective of creating such awareness or consciousness among policemen of all ranks.
3. A systematic study of factors causing stress in police work and their resultant impact on health of police personnel must be carried out.
4. Development of suitable exercise programmes and regimen for police personnel from the point of view of reducing stress and developing coping ability is considered absolutely necessary.
5. There is a need for a speedy remedial measures to offset the higher rate of death among police personnel with diseases like TB, heart failure etc.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



76. Promotion Prospects of Constabulary in the Police (1990)

GP Joshi, PPP Sharma, BS Bedi and JK Sharma

Objective

To assess the promotion prospects of those who join the police department in the rank of constable.

Methodology

The study is based on data furnished by the concerned states in reply to a questionnaire. Additional information was gathered by personal visits and discussion with senior police officers.

Area of Study

Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Important Findings

1. The stagnation prevailing in the constabulary is very high and it is adversely affecting their morale.
2. The time taken by the department in promoting constables to the rank of head constables is very long.
3. Direct induction from the open market into a particular rank is another important factor, which affects the promotion prospects of the lower ranks.
4. The analysis of data has not revealed any clear cut pattern though it may be generally stated that the general category constables have done better in earning a second and a third promotion as compared to the other

category of constables who got the first promotion faster.

5. The benefits of augmentation in promotion potential have not been evenly spread mainly because the decision about changes in structural profile have apparently occurred without simultaneous changes in promotions policies.
6. There is lack of planned approach in dealing with problems of stagnation amongst constabulary and problems relating to the structure of the police organization.

Recommendations

1. Hierarchical structure in the police should be radically revised to permit a smooth and quick promotional avenue from the rank of constables.
2. The promotion policy should be formulated on a long term basis in a proper and planned manner, as part of the overall personnel policy of the organization.
3. A Review of relevant recruitment rules for different ranks in the police department, including the rules relating to direct induction at some level should be under taken to devise a proper promotion policy.
4. It is not possible to suggest a magic formula, which would be uniformly applicable to all the state police organization. The circumstances differ from state to state. Every state police organization must evolve its own policy and procedures in this regard.

* BPRD, MHA, New Delhi



77. Handbook of Law for Police Officers (1991)

CV Narasimhan*

It is a handbook of law for police officers and is available as a reference book in the BPR&D Library.

78. Functioning of Motor Accident Claims Tribunals (1991)

GP Joshi, BS Bedi and T Chakraborty**

Objectives

1. To study the functioning of Motor Accident Claims Tribunal.
2. Type of problems being faced by the Tribunal and attempts made to answer these and other related questions.

Methodology

1. Interviews of Presiding Officers, other staff members of Tribunal, lawyers and representatives of Insurance Companies.
2. Answer to questionnaire.
3. Survey of available literature including secondary material available in the reports of the Law Commission of India, books and journals.

Area of Study

Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Madras and Bangalore.

* Former Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, sponsored by the BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi

** BPRD, MHA, New Delhi

Recommendations

1. The number of Tribunals should be increased to ensure that there is a larger percentage of disposals over institution than it is at present.
2. The staff sanctioned for the Tribunals in metropolitan cities is inadequate. The Claims Tribunal must have its own staff through which processes can be served. This would make it possible for the Tribunals to exercise control and supervision over this important function.
3. The main factor responsible for delay in settling claim petitions is the usual Court procedure, which is being followed by the Tribunals.
4. The procedure for the service of summons or notices should be simplified with a view to reducing the delay involved in the service of summons but also be made binding on the Tribunals to follow it under prescribed rules.
5. The present procedure should be amended to ensure that the summons are served through advertisement by the Tribunals without



- waiting for petitioners to apply for such a course of action to be taken. The cost incurred on the publication of advertisement can be recovered later on from the owner or the insurer of the vehicle.
6. The advertisement should ask for specific data by which the respondents should be required to file their written statements or to tender any other evidence, which they consider necessary. In case this procedure also fails to elicit the required response the case should be settled ex-parte.
 7. Some incentives should also be provided to the process servers in getting personal service effected on a number of persons in a month. Stringent and prompt action should be taken against process servers making false reports.
 8. Firm steps should be taken for submission of written statements time bound by respondents. This will prevent delay involved in settling claim petitions.
 9. Some amendments should be made in law to reduce delay resulting from the absence of witness who are called upon in large numbers to testify.
 10. In order to reduce the delay which presently occurs in processing and settling the claims petitions, the claims Tribunal should be empowered to accept the evidence of witness through affidavits. It is only when the Tribunal is of the view that the attendance of some witness is absolutely essential in the interest of justice, it may accept the application of the concerned parties to call for witness in person. This measure itself would go a long way in reducing the delay.
 11. Traffic authorities should ensure the implementation of law relating to compulsory insurance of motor vehicles. It will help in collecting some vital information relating to ownership of the vehicle and particulars of insurance from the accident spot itself.
 12. There should be mandatory provision either in law or in Motor Vehicle Claims Tribunal Rules making it compulsory for different authorities to provide full particulars and documents relating to the victims or relatives of their agents or to the Tribunals having jurisdiction within a given time period, like 10 days, for instance.



79. Development and Crime* (1992)

Objectives

The debate on development and crime issue raises more questions than it answers. It is important to find out if there is any relationship between development and crime, and, in case, it does exist what exactly is the nature and direction of that relationship? In case the relationship exists, can its nature and direction be controlled or changed through policy interventions, both on development as well as crime fronts?

The objectives of the study are the following:

- To identify the main trends and patterns of development over a period of time.
- To examine the major trends and patterns of various forms of criminality in the selected region.
- To delineate the nature, typology, directions and strength of interactions or relationship between development and crime.
- To identify association or relationship between development and certain specific forms of crime (economic or white-collar in nature).
- To evolve and test a methodological model to analyse relationship between development and crime in the context of a developing country.
- To identify specific issues in need of further study.

Hypotheses

Macro level hypothesis are as follows:

- The process of development influences the incidence of crime. There is a direct relationship between the two in the sense that an increase in development leads to an increase in crime and *vice versa*.
- Differences in the degree of development are associated with the differences in the pattern of crime.
- It is not the process of development but its character or pattern which really gives rise to criminogenic factors.
- It is the speed at which development occurs that is really responsible for bringing about changes in crime and criminality.
- It is the inequitable distribution of the fruits of development which leads to increased incidence of crimes and violence.
- Development does not lead to all types of crimes but only to certain selected types of crime which are white-collar in nature.

Methodology

Nine states have been selected for this study, which is proposed to be carried out in all the districts of these states. The inter-relationship or linkages between the two sets of data have been identified at the level of the lowest unit selected for the study, i.e. the district. An attempt is also proposed to be made is to examine the problems of relationship between development and crime at

* Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi



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higher levels, i.e. the States and the country level.

Since the number of variables is fairly large, in order to reduce the number of variables and for their proper grouping following methods are proposed

- Principal Component Analysis
- Factor Analysis, and
- Cluster Analysis

At the second stage, the following methods are proposed to be used to analyse the relationship between the variables of the two categories.

- Canonical Correlation Analysis
- Least Squares Regression Analysis
- Robust Regression Analysis

- Correspondence Analysis
- Indiscriminant Analysis

Recommendations

This study is a kind of research proposal, which has made the literature reviews, main characteristics of Indian Penal legislations, criminal policy and criminal justice system, main directions of development in India, trends in crime. It has also studied main characteristics of selected states in terms of development and criminal justice profiles, inventory of development and crime variables. Thereafter, it has proposed the methodology to carry out the study along with financial implications. Overall this is an unfinished study.

80. Evaluation of the Role of SPOs in the Prevention of Crime and Maintenance of Law and Order in Delhi* (1993)

Objectives

The study was designed to cover:

1. An analysis of appointment procedure for SPOs and their powers.
2. An evaluation of SPOs formal or informal training.
3. An assessment of people's awareness of SPOs, their powers and functions.
4. An evaluation of SPOs duties.

5. An analysis of SPOs interaction with complainants.
6. An assessment of SPOs perception as to the degree of cooperation from the people.

Methodology

Interviews of general public, complainants, aid centres, high schools, local residents welfare associations and SHOs/SPOs distributed amongst 9 police districts of Delhi in proportion to the population of SPOs in each district.

* Institute of Public Opinion, MHA, New Delhi



Important Findings

1. Nine out of ten SHOs are satisfied with the appointment procedure of SPOs.
2. None of the SPOs are given formal training in prevention of crime and maintenance of law and order. About 20% only get informal training from officers.
3. About 27.3% people have heard or read about their SPO.
4. About 72.6% SPOs are aware of their responsibility to get peoples' cooperation for crime prevention but almost none is aware of their specific duties.
5. The performance of SPOs in providing a link in disseminating information and directions to public and feedback about crime is not satisfactory.
6. Only 2.9% of the people have been briefed about anti-crime measures by SPOs.
7. The majority of SPOs do not advise people about installation of magic eye, door locks, chains or verification of servants.
8. A negligible number of complainants interacted with SPOs for redressal of their problems.

Recommendations

1. Majority of police officers are satisfied with the appointment procedure for SPOs. Criteria for their appointment should be improved to attract better persons.
2. For making the institution of SPOs effective, it is imperative to familiarize them with the charter of duties including ways and means to check crime and maintain law and order. It is necessary to institutionalize a formal training for SPOs to familiarize and sensitize them about their roles, responsibilities and duties.
3. Comprehensive publicity campaign should be launched in the electronic print media to educate people about the role of SPOs.
4. It should be made obligatory for SPOs to review the law and order situation in the police beat with respectables of that police beat on a certain fixed date.

A 6-monthly evaluation of the performance of SPOs for their continuance needs to be done more strictly, to achieve better results.



81. Social Security Schemes and Welfare Facilities Available to Police Personnel in the Country (1993)

JC Arora*

Objectives

A Survey of Welfare facilities available to Police personnel in the country was done by this Bureau with a view to revising and updating the available information.

Information is being presented under the following broad heads:

1. Police Housing.
2. Pensionary, pecuniary and other benefits.
 - (a) Extraordinary family pension and gratuity in case of death on duty.
 - (b) Injury/Disability pension and gratuity.
 - (c) Ex-gratia grants.
 - (d) Other miscellaneous benefits.
 - (e) Group Insurance and other saving scheme.
 - (f) Assistance available from departmental funds.
3. Police Welfare Funds.
4. Police Welfare Officers.
5. Medical facilities.
6. Educational Facilities.
7. Family welfare-cum-work Centres.
8. Canteens and Co-operative Stores.
9. Free Ration or Subsidized Rations.
10. Special Entitlement for Leave.
11. Resettlement of Retired Police personnel.

* Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



82. Victims of Some Violent Crimes (1993) A Study in Victimology

GS Bajpai*

Objective

To rectify imbalances in the policies of criminal Justice system and in creating separate institutional arrangements to guarantee a fair deal to victims in the Criminal Justice Process.

Methodology

1. Collection of data through a questionnaire and its analysis
2. Field visits and discussions / interviews
3. Official / public documents

Area of Study

Sagar (MP), Jabalpur (MP) and Bhopal (MP).

Sample

The study was based on data collected in respect of 300 cases and four types of violent crimes viz. attempt to commit murder, Rape, Riot and Robbery.

Important Findings

1. The risk of victimization was seen declining with increase in age of victim. The age group up to 19 years and a low-income group was

found to be most vulnerable group in cases of rape and persons falling in the age groups of 20-29 years and 30-39 years were found to be highly prone to victimization in violent crimes.

2. The risk of victimization was definitely noticed to be higher in illiterate women.
3. The wage earning group was seen to be vulnerable and next large group of victims was that of unemployed persons.
4. People belong to poor or lower income group showed greater risk of being victimized.
5. The study revealed that in majority of cases, the offender was known to the victim, having primary group relationship.
6. In cases where victims were women, more crimes were committed by persons known to victims than by strangers. It was well-educated group of respondents who showed greater risk of being victimized by strangers as compared to illiterate persons.
7. The victimization incidents occur mostly on the roads / streets and other public places.
8. More than half of the total incidents of victimization had taken place due to mutual altercations and land and property disputes.
9. Lack of financial and social support were some of the important problems faced by the majority of victims. The repercussions of

* Sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi and conducted by BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi

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victimization were highly visible in cases of rape victims who experience a variety of psychological (shock, denial, anxiety depression, emotion stress, vulnerability etc) and social problem, lowering of social status and social neglect, etc.

10. Lack of any comprehensive statutory provisions enabling the crime victim to enjoy certain rights and assistance was responsible for the virtual neglect of victims in the process of Criminal Justice System.
11. Due to misbehaviour and unconcerned attitude of police the victims of crime experienced several problems/difficulties in filing the report.
12. Victims also faced problems at trial stage due to:
 - (a) Unconcerned attitude of officials
 - (b) Lack of legal aid
 - (c) Uncomfortable waiting rooms
 - (d) Frequent adjournments
 - (e) Difficulties in getting the property held by court as exhibits
 - (f) Insufficient allowance
 - (g) Loss of working hours
 - (h) Wastage of money due to protracted trails
 - (i) Lack of information about the progress of case, etc.

Recommendations

Considering the present status of crime victims in India there is dire need to have a

comprehensive victim assistance policy with recognition of certain rights of victims which are as under:

1. The right of protection from criminal victimization.
2. The right to reparation for the consequences of criminal victimization.
3. The rights *vis-à-vis* the agencies of Criminal Justice System.
4. The victim assistance program:
 - (a) Service oriented program.
 - (b) Financial assistance.
5. Initially, the scheme of victim assistance should be made applicable only to following nine categories of offences:
 - (a) Murder.
 - (b) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
 - (c) Attempt to commit murder.
 - (d) Dacoity involving the death of victim or serious physical injury.
 - (e) Robbery with death or serious injury.
 - (f) Riot.
 - (g) Rash and negligence acts resulting in death or serious injury other than due to accidents by motor vehicles.
 - (h) Rape and.
 - (i) Murder.
6. Nature of Compensation.
7. Institution
 - (a) A victim assistance authority at the



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district as well as state should be established. At the district level there should be District victim assistance Board consisting of a Distt Magistrate the District and Session Judge and the Superintendent of Police. The board should be assisted by a staff of clerical and investigation cadre and should be responsible to process all claims and then to put in the periodical meetings of the Board.

- (b) Similarly, there should be State Victim Assistance Board to be headed by a chairman of the rank of a Judge of the High Court. Two advisors one each from the Judiciary and the police should be made available to assist the chairman. The Board should hear any appeal against the award at the District level, monitor and supervise the scheme in the State and bring out annual report to be submitted to the Govt.
- (c) The service groups like Victim support units or crisis intervention centers should be attached to the District Victim Assistance Board. As and when needed,

the Board should activate these units to provide the services guaranteed under the proposed scheme.

Functioning

1. The prescribed forms of claim for compensation should be available with the police also. The victim should be helped in all possible manner by the police as well as Board in filling these forms.
2. The Investigation staff of the Board should be responsible for verifying all details furnished by the victim for his claim for the award of compensation.
3. After the submission of the report of the investigation staff there should be a formal hearing at which the claimant or his counsel may be present.
4. If the claim is accepted, the Board should send a copy of the same to the District Treasury officer for the payment and this amount should be debited under a special Head of Account.



83. Stress, Health and Performance (1993)

A Study of Police Organisation in Uttar Pradesh

RC Tripathi, RK Naidu, K Thapa and SN Biswas*

Objective

To detect and understand stresses that are present in Uttar Pradesh Police force and suggest some interventions to reduce the strain caused to the police personnel.

Methodology

- (a) By Questionnaire.
- (b) By Interview.

Sample

226 Police personnel were selected for the interview for time hierarchical levels such constables, Head Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Dy Superintendent of Police .

Area of Study

Data were collected from four districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Allahabad, Fetehpur, Pratapgarh and Kanpur.

Important Findings

Following are the different type of problems that are faced by the police personnel.

1. Irregular working hours.
2. Leave Problems.
3. No social life.
4. No promotion.
5. Family Neglected and separation.
6. Risk to life.
7. No government Support.
8. Inadequate infrastructure.
9. Pressure of officers.
10. Political influence.
11. Frequent transfers Transport house.
12. Attitude of officers.
13. Children education.
14. Mess inadequate.
15. Poor salaries.

Recommendations

1. It is paramount to alter public opinion about the role and image of police personnel through a system of public relations exercise in which

* Conducted by Department of Psychology, University of Allahabad and sponsored by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi



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- the constructive and positive role of police ought to be emphasized.
2. There is need for the police organization to open a process a dialogue involving personnel at different levels with the communication as well as making provisions of prompt redressal of grievances as in the Armed Forces where monthly Bada khannas and durbars are the norm.
 3. There is need for structural changes within police system so that long term stress arising from work and family services could be better dealt with.
 4. Police personnel should be trained in social skills human relations and time management which will be beneficial and conducive to their growth.
 5. During training period, police personnel should be helped to acquire attitudes, specific knowledge about life stresses.
 6. Psycho-social prevention program should be introduced with the thrust on enabling vulnerable persons to avoid unchangeable stress and increasing their stress resistance.
 7. Police personnel should be encouraged to develop a sense of “learned resourcefulness”, i.e. the belief that they can effectively deal with manageable levels of stress.
 8. Post-hoc analysis and discussion in an informal manner should be encouraged which would serve as a damage repair functioning for a situation where police personnel are compelled to act contrary to their own values and ideals like encounters, riots etc., and in the aftermath of such incidents feelings of guilt, agonizing doubt and apprehension persists.
 9. Pernicious problems encountered by police personnel should be sorted out by bringing out changes at the organizational level and implementation of structural changes within police system so that stress arising from work and family sources should be better dealt with.



84. The Evaluation of the Role of SPOs in the Prevention of Crime and Maintenance of Law and Order in Delhi* (1993)

Objective

The study was designed to ascertain the extent to which institution of SPO (Special Police Officer) has been effective in the prevention of crime and maintenance of Law and Order in Delhi.

Methodology

The data was collected through the sample consisted of 1,400 interviews and were allocated in different categories of peoples as shown below:

1.	SPOs	110
2.	SHOs	90
3.	General Public	500
4.	Complainants	500
5.	Aid Centers	17
6.	Guest House	65
7.	High Schools	65
8.	Local residents welfare association	53

The sample was distributed among nine police districts and the quota interview of each district was further sub-allocated amongst 50 identified police stations jurisdiction.

Important Findings

1. Majority of SHOs is satisfied with the appointment procedure for SPOs and expressing satisfaction with their powers.
2. None of the SPOs have been imparted formal training in the prevention of crime and maintenance of Law and Order and they feel handicapped in the performing duties. A small portion getting informal training is far from adequate and useful.
3. SPOs have done almost nothing to brief people on the inculcating a communal harmony spirit to avoid communal disturbances.
4. SPOs role in disseminating information to people on safety measures is not satisfactory.
5. SPOs crime reporting to police has been found negligible.
6. Most of SPOs don't help in setting up and running aid centers.
7. A few of them SHOs blame SPOs for their involvement in corrupt practices.
8. The people also do not care for an SPO and they consider him a chamcha (hanger-on) of the police.
9. Awareness of SPO's name and functions is the low amongst general public.

* Sponsored by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, New Delhi and conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, MHA, New Delhi



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Recommendations

1. A special Police Officer (SPO) should be genuine local person who is fair, motivated and willing worker. He should not be a 'Yes man' of police but bold to deal with it.
2. While selecting them, care should be taken to appoint those who are above board. Criteria for their appointment should be improved to attract better persons.
3. In order to make the institution of SPO effective, it is imperative to familiarize them with charter of duties and should be imparted training about their role at the time of their appointment and later on at suitable intervals.
4. A sufficient budget should be made available for launching a comprehensive publicity campaign in the Electronic print media to educate people on his (SPO) role along with the need for peoples co-operation for his success in the execution of his duties.
5. It should be made obligatory for SPO to review the local Law and Order situation with respectable of the locality on certain fixed dates and after assessing it, they should discuss it with police officials on fixed date.
6. An SPO should be in a position to collect intelligence information about crimes and criminals / antisocial elements and pass on the same to SHO/ ACP.
7. The contact between Police and SPO should be frequent for effective detection and prevention of crime.
8. There is no need of providing SPOs with criminal photographs for field enquiries as their only duty is to co-operate with the police and public and not to arrest criminals.
9. SPO should report the activities of the criminals / anti-social elements residing in his area to the SHO and should also help the police in the organizing self-defense camps for girls a measure to check eve teasing.
10. SPO should inform SHO / ACP about the activities of terrorists and keep an eye on their hideouts, hotels, guest houses and boarding houses being run without valid licenses in the respective areas.
11. An SPO should accompany an ASI/ Police party during night patrolling.
12. SPO should inform the SHO / ACP about persons keeping illegal fire arms, country made bombs explosives and other lethal weapons.
13. SPO should list the names and address of school drop-outs, drug addicts and Juvenile delinquent from school authorities and also record the names and addresses of new tenants from local residents / welfare association.
14. Although the police order calls for a 6 monthly evaluation of their performance to decide the suitability of their continuance, its implementation needs to be done more strictly to achieve better results.



85. Functioning of the 'Crime Against Women Cells' in the Police Forces in States/Union Territories (1993)

GP Joshi, NP Gupta and T Chakraborty*

Objective

To examine the organisation and working of these specialised cells, with a view to identify the inadequacies, shortcomings and problems and suggesting measures for reform.

Methodology

1. Collection of data from States/Union Territories
2. Collection of data through interview and questionnaire
3. Survey of available literature and State Manuals

Important Findings

1. There is a lack of uniformity in the functions being performed by the Cells in some States/UTs.
2. The procedure for registration of cases in these Special Cells also varies. While some Cells have powers to register cases of crimes against women and undertake investigations, few Cells get the cases registered at the respective Police Stations having jurisdiction and then undertake investigation after the approval of the competent authority.

3. The Special Cells are headed by the officers of different ranks. There are variations in respect of other details relating to organisation structure.
4. The absence of adequate staff in the Cells encourages a tendency on the part of the officers in the Cell to re-direct some of the complainants back to the respective police stations where the normal jurisdiction lies.
5. There are more male police personnel than females in Special Cells. Women police personnel have been found better suited in dealing with the problems of crime against women.
6. Police personnel posted to these Special Cells have not undergone refresher or specialised training programmes for improving their skills to deal with crime against women.
7. Inadequacy of transport and communication facilities have been reported by the Specialised Cells.
8. No qualified psychologist or social worker is available to the Cells. The counselling work is mostly done by the police personnel, who do not have such expertise.
9. There is lack of infrastructure and other facilities like office building or adequate space required for smooth functioning. Even some of the women police stations do not have

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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their own lock-ups and are forced to depend upon other police stations in times of need.

10. Quite a large number of cases of crime against women are falling in Courts of Law and a larger number are dragging on in Courts for a very long periods and the record does not generate sufficient confidence in the ability of these special agencies.

Recommendations

1. An increasing number of women police personnel well versed in law and investigative techniques should be posted in the Special Cells.
2. The organisational structure and strength of the Special Cells must be reviewed with a view to remove inadequacies or shortcomings.
3. The Special Cell must have adequate strength to discharge its functions effectively and it should be headed by an officer of the rank of at least a Superintendent of Police.
4. The District branches of the Cell in bigger States should be headed by an officer of the rank of Dy.Suptd. of Police and each Cell should be provided at least one investigating officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector/Asstt. Sub-Inspector for every 50 cases. Besides one Head Constable/Constable should be provided to each investigating officer to provide necessary assistance during investigations or enquiries.
5. Postings in the Special Cells should be for a sufficiently long period to enable the staff to achieve the required expertise.
6. Services of a trained psychologist should be made available to Special Cell, particularly in heavy crime prone areas.
7. The possibility to establish branches of the Special Cell or Women Police Station in rural areas should be explored.
8. The Cell must be authorised to register and investigate crime against women.
9. The adequate facilities of transport and communication and other wherewithal required to deal with the problem in an effective manner must be provided to the Special Cell.
10. Police personnel posted in the Cells must be put through specially designed courses of training of short duration before their posting. It should train them in Social Welfare aspects of their role, with emphasis on gender sensitisation in police work.
11. Publicity and educational campaigns should be launched with an aim at breaking the reluctance of the public to share information with police and enlisting their voluntary support and cooperation in investigating crime against women.
12. The investigating and prosecuting machinery must be strengthened and improved and they must work in a co-ordinated manner so as to ensure that cases are not allowed to fail in Court of Law.
13. The Special Cells and non-governmental organisations and voluntary bodies should cooperate to prevent and control crime against women.
14. With the help of mass media, the Special Cells should also disseminate information about the legal rights of women.



15. The investigating and prosecuting machinery must be strengthened and improved and they must work in a co-ordinated manner so as to ensure that cases are not allowed to fail in Courts of law.
16. Publicity and educational campaigns should be launched with an aim at breaking the reluctance of the public to share information with police and enlisting their voluntary support and cooperation in investigating crime against women.
17. The Special Cells and non-governmental organisations and voluntary bodies should cooperate to prevent and control crime.

Some amendments in law, which are under consideration, are as follows:

- (a) Insertion of a new sub-section (4) in Section 46 Cr.P.C. to prohibit arrest of a woman after sunset and before sunrise except in unavoidable circumstances.
- (b) Insertion of a new section (53-A) in Cr.P.C. to provide for a detailed medical examination of a person accused of an offence of rape or an attempt to commit rape, by a Registered Medical Practitioner, employed in a hospital run by the Government or a local authority and in the absence of such a practitioner by another Registered Medical Practitioner.
- (c) Insertion of a new Section (164-A) in the Cr.P.C. to provide for Medical examination of the victim of a rape with her consent, by a Registered Medical Practitioner employed in a hospital run by the Government or a local authority or in his absence by any other Registered Medical Practitioner.
- (d) The Law Commission in its 135th Report on 'Women in Custody' has recommended insertion of a new Chapter in Cr.P.C., 1973 relating to arrest and custody of women, seeking to make a number of specific provisions so to arrest, interrogation and custody of women and children including amendments of certain other provisions of Cr.P.C.
- (e) To amend IPC for providing penalty for the violation of the mandate contained in Section 160 (1) Cr.P.C. to the effect that a woman or a person below 15 years of age shall be examined only at his or her residence.



86. Career Planning of Personnel of Different Ranks in the Para Military Forces (1993)

JN Saksena*, Arun Bhagat**, Ashok Patel***, TN Mishra†,
TR Kakkar‡, BL Vohra£ and Brig. Surender Shah€

Objectives (Terms of Reference)

To determine:

1. The level of direct recruitment.
2. Percentage of posts to be filled at that level.
3. Level upto which an entrant can expect to be promoted
4. The length of service in each rank for promotion to higher rank.
5. The level at which he can have option to retire
6. Feasibility of departmental promotion examination.
7. Percentage of posts to be filled by deputation/transfer/re-employment at various levels.
8. Availability of officers at various levels, some problems of major gaps and stagnation.

9. Measures to ensure fair degree of uniformity regarding promotional prospects.
10. The requirement of wastage reserves at various levels fo offset the problems caused by VRS.
11. Ratio of officers to jawans.

Methodology

1. Study of Organisational Structure
2. Examination of Recruitment and Promotion Procedure

Recommendations

The Group made appropriate recommendations to the MHA on the eleven points given in the Terms of Reference.

* DG, BPR&D, MHA, Chairman
** Addl. DG, CRPF, Member
*** IG (Admn.), ITBP, Member
† IG (Pers), BSF, Member
‡ IG (Admn), NSG, Member
£ IG (HQ), CISF, Member
€ Dir. Assam Rifles, Member



87. Coastal Patrolling in Goa (1995)

SC Yadav* and SB Singh**

Objective

To conduct on the spot study and provide technical expertise regarding the suitability of vessels to be acquired for the State Police forces.

Important Findings

Since the Findings of the study are restricted in nature, detailed report is available with the BPR&D for reference.

Methodology

Hiring of experts, interviews with senior officers and field study.

88. Survey of Research in Forensic Science (1995)

M Jauhari†

Objective

To undertake a survey of research in the field of Forensic Science in India with a view to provide a useful reference document to future researchers.

for histomorphological variation and quantitative microscopically and statistical analysis. Scale count index, hair index, medullary index, diameters or shaft and medulla, pigmentation, incidence of medullation, effect of signing, etc. have been studied on a large quantity of strands. Fatal lanugo hair, spiral growth and root deformities of hair/micro technique have been improved, rate of diameter variation from root to tip has thrown light on site determination, and certain measurements and indices have been found useful for the determination of age, sex etc. The discovery of double, triple and even quadruple medulla in human hair has provided information of utmost importance.

Conclusions

Of the various branches of forensic biology, research work on trichological problems has made tremendous progress in India. Hair of different anatomical sites of human body have been studied

Research work on hair of animals, wild and domesticated, has also been found notable.

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† BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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Research work on blood and blood stains contributed the most convenient confirmatory spectro secpical tests for detection of blood and provided facilities of detection at the crime scene. Commendable progress has been made in the identification of blood from stains mixed with interfering substances. Actual problems faced in the detection of blood from partially washed clothings have been brought out and have also been studied for morphological characters.

Interest at the outset has been centered around the methods of determination of species origin of blood as well as on phytoagglutinin studies.

Disintegrated bloodstains and presence of certain interfering substances in stains have often been posing difficult problems for forensic serologists. To obviate such shortcomings, research has been conducted and the validity of grouping from disintegrated stains has been substantiated.

The technique of identification of skull by photographic superimposition has also been enriched by notable contributions.

Research work done on semen and seminal stains has also been exhaustive. A bulk of work has been done on the detection of acid-phosphates enzyme of seminal plasma based on azo-dye coupling methods.

The bulk of research work done in the field of forensic botany is also found to be original and significant. Studies on plant sap stains on clothing's for the identification of species, morphological observations on plant hair for their salient diagnostic features, identification of powdered pulses, dried leaves, papaver capsules and dried pollens, new method of staining of bast fibres, anatomical studies on seed coats of poisonous plant and saw dust for wood identification, ultra violet fluorescence microscopy

of poisonous roots, selective staining of paper fibres and studies on different varieties of cotton and other textile fibres have unearthed new horizons.

Certain other avenues of research in forensic biology have been opened during the past few years. Fish scale characters have been studied for the species identification, haemoflagellates such as trypanosomes have been demonstrated in blood of feline animals of the zoo in course of investigation of the cause of their death and histological changes in liver and brain tissue of goat have been observed for changes under different environmental conditions in order to correlate such changes with the time of death.

A forensic analyst is very often required to give an opinion regarding the commonness of origin of two or more samples. One of the methods to arrive at such a conclusion is to study the trace element composition of samples by spectro chemical analysis. The opinion in such case is to be guided by background data on the trace element composition of various types of samples encountered in criminal investigation. The requirement of this background data has been met to some extent by intensive spectro chemical studies of a large number of samples of paints and soils. The results of such studies have also shown the usefulness of semi-quantitative analysis in establishing the commonness of origin of two samples. A rapid method of qualitative spectro chemical analysis based on the use of "Master Plate" of R.U. Powder spectrum has been developed for quick identification of spectral lines of different elements.

Frequent use of density gradient column and back-line method is made in forensic science laboratories to study the density distribution and refractive index respectively. The beck-line



method has been simplified by the use of an inverted microscope and a thin bottom cell. This improvement has made the work of determining the refractive index of samples much less laborious than that involved in the conventional method.

A photometric evaluation of the distribution of particles in a density gradient column has also been suggested.

Examination and comparison of paper is involved in many forensic investigations. Authentic paper samples collected from thirteen leading paper manufacturers of India have been examined for their fluorescence, elemental composition, percentage transmission of light and speaks and spots. An inexpressive oblique light source has been developed for illuminating large areas of a document.

The use of radiology in the identification of forged currency notes has also been demonstrated.

The problem of determining the commonness of origin of two places of telegraphic wires has been tackled by having recourse to qualitative spectrographic analysis and neutron activation analysis.

Certain other problems such as comparison of hacksaw cut marks, restoration of obliterated marks on copper and copper alloys, qualitative estimation of silica in India rocks and minerals and estimation of ratio of speeds of two vehicles during a grazing collision have also been studied.

Chemistry

Research in the field of forensic chemistry has been practically oriented as it appears to have been carried out mostly keeping in view the problems encountered during the course of examination of case exhibits.

Detection and quantitation of alcohol in body fluids such as blood and urine are of paramount importance to show whether or not a person is under the influence of alcohol. Work on the separation and isolation of alcohol by both high and low diffusion method and subsequent oxidation with oxidant like potassium di-chromate has been carried out.

The problem of isolation and quantitative determination of methyl alcohol in gas-liquid chromatography and interferometric studies.

Adulteration of liquors and other beverages with chloral hydrate for added sedative and hypnotic effect is widely practiced. Detection and isolation of this adulterant both in the liquors and in the visceral matter in combination with other interfering materials has been achieved by colorimetry, thin-layer chromatography and spectrophotometry.

The mineral oils have been studied from two angles adulteration and use in arson including homicidal and suicidal burning. GLC and spectrophotometric methods have been established for the identification of the burning residues and the influence of adulteration on various physico-chemical parameters has been studied to detect adulteration and its quantum.

The Forensic importance of ink examination cannot be over emphasized. Extensive TLC studies and TLC combined with spectrophotometric studies have been made with almost all the brands of inks including the ball point refills with a view to identifying the brand used.

In India the various indigenous poisons like *Nerium indicum*, *Abrus precatorius*, Mushrooms, various species of Solanaceae Rhododendrons, *Calotropis gioantia*, *Plumbago rosae*, various species of *Aconitum*, *Semi carpus* and *cardium*, *Sapindves laurifolius* etc. are in common use. In some of these cases as in *Nerium* and *Abrus*



poisoning there are no chemical methods for their specific identification .

Phytochemical evaluation of some of these poisons have been carried out, unique components in some of them have been isolated and chemical methods based on TLC.

Special mention must be made of the extensive studies of the alkaloids of Papveraceae in relation to forensic work. TLC studies have been extended to include detection of Arsenic, Antimony and Mercury and Reinseh test has been extended to Bismuth. TLC has also been successfully applied in the identification of Pethidine, analgesic tablets, tranquillisers like Chlorpromazine, various drugs of Pyrazolone and Pyrazolidine derivatives, various Parasympatholytics, Hypoglycemic agents, artificial sweetening agents like Cyclamate Barbiturates, Meconic acid etc. Suitable spraying reagents have also been developed.

A number of persons die every year in this country as a result of snakebite. Methods have therefore, been developed to detect death due to snakebite by the study of the tissue extract at the site of snakebite.

On the basic side, mathematical models relating to bullet ricochet, internal ballistics of guns, causality criteria, range estimation and the behaviour of skin under the impact of a projectile have been worked out. A geometrical model that explains the change in the pattern of close range phenomena (burning, scorching, blackening and powder tattooing) and an empirical model representing the dispersion of pellets have also been put forward.

One of the important problems in criminal investigation is the estimation of range of firing beyond the powder range. In case of firearms firing a single projectile such as pistols, rifles and revolvers, the problem has been attacked from

various angles resulting into the evolvement of simple methods suitable under specific circumstances. For example, the phenomenon of backward fragmentation has been found to provide a useful method for estimating the range of firing involving shooting through glass.

It has also been possible to locate certain new parameters, which appear to have potential for estimating the range of firing. A statistical method of treating pellet dispersion data has been worked out which is expected to go a long way in providing an objective estimation of the range of firing and thus remove the subjectivity inherent in the classical method. Effect of barrel length and the change of firearms on, pellet dispersion have also been studied. Attention appears to have also been paid to the study of flight of wads and their power of penetration and impaction with a view to providing an alternative method of range estimation in cases involving shotguns.

The behaviour of various types of inanimate targets commonly encountered in day to day life such as wood, plastics, metal plates etc. have been studied under the impact of a bullet discharged through a small arm. An important area of research relating to the study of inanimate targets is the study of the penetration and the remaining velocity of bullets after penetrating the target. Using a system of two electronic timers, accurate measurements relating to striking and remaining velocities for various firearms cartridge target combinations have been recorded.

Effect of climatic conditions on the performance of a cartridge has been made a subject of detailed investigation especially in respect of cartridges of Indian origin.

The problem of identification of a bullet hole is the one that confronts a firearms expert every now and then. Guided by this requirement, characteristics of bullets holes have been studied



on various types of targets with a view to identifying them. In addition to this, microscopic study of fibre/hair damage around the bullet hold has also been undertaken.

On the identification side, the important problem of the linkage of projectiles fired through smooth bore guns has been given attention. Work conducted on these lines has shown the possibility of even identifying a shotgun pellet by the scratch marks left on its surface during its passage through the bore. Success has also been reported relating to the identification of bullets fired through smooth bore improvised firearm through the pattern of jumbled striate formed that during the erratic motion of the bullet in the bore.

Attempts have been made for the identification of left-hand writings by comparison with normal written right-hand writings. Methods have been suggested for the analysis of forged signatures and suggestions.

In order to decipher-hidden writings, new solvents have been proposed in addition to photomasking. Special attention appears to have been paid to the technique of infrared luminiscence in order to differentiate writings involving large samples of different inks available in India. Interpol typewriter make classification system has also been thoroughly evaluated.

In the field of footprint examination, research work has also not lagged behind. In so far as the comparisons of sunken foot impressions are concerned, the importance of ridges has been clearly demonstrated. A significant correlation has been found between the length of foot and the height of a person.

A methodological investigation on the identification of finger ball tri-radial has revealed the importance of three-ridge system. A modified technique for the development of latent

fingerprints on papers having ink writings has been suggested. A palmer lernatoglyphic study among the Jats of Delhi has also been conducted.

Conclusions

Potential Areas of Research and Projection for Future

The general appraisal of the work done in different branches of forensic science would indicate that there are promising areas in which forensic scientists in our country could carry out further research in future. An attempt has been made to define these areas precisely, which are enumerated below:

Ballistics

1. Wound ballistics with special reference to casualty criteria and development of inanimate experimental models.
2. Determination of time of firing.
3. Application of Neutron Activation Analysis and Atomic Absorption Technique to firearm problems such as estimation of range of firing, identification of shooter etc.
4. Study of improvised firearms.

Biology

1. Grouping of blood stains under the MN and RH systems.
2. Analysis of blood stains on the basis of serum protein groups and polymorphic enzyme types by modern biochemical methods.



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3. Collection of data on changes due to age and sex in bones and teeth among Indian population for application in criminal investigation.
4. Use of plant lectins in determining intra species specificity.
5. Fluorescent antibody technique for the determination of blood groups in hard tissues like nail, tooth, hair etc.
6. Study of histological and histo-chemical changes in various tissues after death with a view to fixing the time of death.
7. Pharmacognostic study of some indigenous vegetable poisons.
8. Studies on hair of Indian animals.

Chemistry

1. Determination of country of origin of opium and cannabis.
2. Standardization of methods for detecting adulteration in mobil oil, petrol, diesel etc.
3. Standardization of methods for the toxicological analysis of viscera for poisons commonly encountered in homicide, suicide and cattle poisoning in India.
4. Standardization of methods for qualitative and quantitative estimation of ethanol and methanol in cases involving illicit liquor, drunken driving, liquor poisoning etc.

Physics

1. Physical analysis of glass, fibres, paint and metals by various instrumental techniques such as spectrographic analysis, atomic, absorption, neutron activation analysis etc. to obtain basic data for statistical evaluation of results obtained with case exhibits.
2. Application of X-ray diffraction analysis and differential thermal analysis for study of soils, fibres, paints, plastics etc.

Document Examination

1. Physico-chemical studies of paper and ink with a view to determining their age.
2. Classification of typewriter makes of Indian origin/available in India. Classification of typewriters with Indian scripts including methods of comparison and evaluation.
3. Compilation of dictionary depicting the actual characteristic features found in writing (letters and their combinations etc. of various Indian languages and English as found from the actual examination) and their evaluation and analysis etc.

It is hoped that this survey would not only serve as a useful reference work but also help in rationalizing and co-ordinating our research effort in the years to come. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the inestimable assistance given by my esteemed colleagues and the unstinting support forthcoming from all Forensic Science Laboratories in the country.



89. Policing in the North Eastern States of India* (1995) (Status Report on Assam Police)

Objectives

1. To identify the areas requiring strengthening/ augmentation.
2. To suggest effective delivery system through which the State Police Force of Assam State could be made more effective instrument for dealing with law and order.

Methodology

The team for the purpose of study adopted the following approach:

1. Collection of data from past records.
2. Collection of data through interviews and questionnaire.

Important Findings

1. The State Police is not having sufficient light vehicles to combat the problems like terrorism, insurgency and law & order.
2. Due to the expansion of the Police force in the State, the problem of Police Housing has assumed serious proportion. The similar case has also been seen with regard to the Administrative buildings and buildings of Police Stations and outposts.
3. The Police Training College and Schools does not have modern training aids, forensic science and computer training facilities. The

problem of drinking water is also quite serious.

4. All the Police Training Institutes (4) at Dergaon does not have Central Motor Workshop with necessary equipment for undertaking different repair works of the vehicles.
5. The existing stock of arms and ammunition of all the Training Institutes is not sufficient for imparting training to the trainers of various categories.
6. The Police Training Institutes does not possess any modern photographic equipment for imparting training in crime photography to the trainees.

Recommendations

1. The Police force in Assam in order to fight the extremists should phase out old obsolete weapons.
2. They should be provided with modern weapons, bullet-proof equipments including bullet-proof vehicles.
3. All the basic facilities should be provided at the Police Training College and other Police Training Institutions in order to sharpen the skills of the State Police Force to deal with the problems of insurgency.
4. The intelligence set up in the State also needs to be augmented in accordance with the guidelines framed by the Intelligence Bureau. A Joint Interrogation Centre should be set up

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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- urgently with required amenities and modern interrogation skills.
5. The number of police stations in Assam may be raised from the existing 239 to 500 to improve police response and police efficiency.
 6. Large number of police stations/outposts/watch posts do not have proper accommodation and are in a deplorable state. Special budget allocation should be made for its repairs and maintenance.
 7. Special funds should be allotted for constructing accommodation for the police officers in Guwahati and office buildings for IGP and DIGP in-charge. New Districts/Battalions which have been created hardly have any administrative building. Similarly, office buildings for the SDPOs/C.Is are required to be constructed at many places.
 8. Assam Police should prepare a comprehensive Perspective Plan for a period of ten years covering various important areas of Police functioning alongwith the financial implications.
 9. Central garage or workshop should be set up for maintaining Police vehicles and similar workshops should be set up in Districts also.

90. Armed Police Requirements of the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Havelli (1995)

GS Pandher*, Sudhir Kumar**, AK Kathuria***, EM Sharma† and ML Verma‡

Objective

To assess the Armed Police requirements of the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Hawalli Daman & Diu.

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† Deputy Director (OPS)-Member-Coast Guards, New Delhi

‡ Commandant Water Wing-Member-R & G Frontier, BSF, Jodhpur

The Study Group was constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs

Methodology

1. Meetings.
2. Visit to U.Ts
3. Study of Records.

Findings

Lakshadweep

1. It consists 32 Islands covering an area of 32 square Kms and only 10 Islands are inhabited.
2. U.T is headed by One Superintendent of Police and having 9 police stations and one police outpost.



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3. Although these Islands have almost 100% Muslim population but various Islands of Lakshadweep have been facing law and order problems and communal classes of inter religious nature.
4. As the Islands are in the international shipping routes it enhances the possibility of smuggling and other anti national activities and makes them vulnerable from the external and internal security angle.
5. There has been reports indicating LTTEs presence in the area.
6. The Battalion will have 6 coys 3 being earmarked from Lakshadweep and the rest 3 will be earmarked for Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. The battalion will have two bomb disposal squads one at Battalion hqrs at Silvasa and one at Kavarathi.
8. It will have a marine wing of 3 medium crafts and five mechanical boats out of which two medium crafts and four mechanical boats are earmarked for Lakshadweep and one medium craft and one mechanical boat for Daman.

Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli

1. Due to rapid industrialization the area faces the problem of migrant Labour.
2. Daman is having coastline of about 12 kms which is potential area for smuggling activities.
9. There should be full-fledged workshop where necessary facilities for minor repairs and regular maintenance of these medium crafts will be available and it should be established at Kavarathi.
10. The Technical cadre of the Marine should be taken on deputation from Coast Guard or BSF Marine wing in the first go and later on the battalion personnel should be trained in Coast Guard /BSF and be inducted.

General Recommendations

1. A single battalion for all these U.Ts should be raised and it should be kept composite in character by recruiting member from all the 3 U.Ts.
2. The battalion should have the flexibility of interchanging the coy at various location to avoid development of any local interest.
3. The Battalion will be headed by a Commandant who will be an IPS officer from UT Cadre.
4. He will be assisted by the one 2 I/C, 3 Deputy commandants of the rank of Addl. S.P. and 6 Dy SPs/ACPs.
5. The Battalion will have its Hqrs at D & N Haveli and a detachment Hqrs will be located at Kavarathi (Kavarathi).
11. Latest communication facilities should be provided to the UTs and it should be taken care of by the signal component of this Armed wing at Coy Hqrs.
12. Percentage of domicile of 3 UTs in the recruitment of constables should be:
 - (a) 75% general duty constables should be from 3UTs and rest 25% should be recruited from other states.
13. Constables of technical cadre should be recruited through open competition from the UTs as well as outsiders or may be taken on deputation.
14. All these categories will have normal reservation for SC/STs.



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15. No direct recruitment should be done at the level of Dy.SPs /ACPs level in order to avoid stagnation and frustration and the officials at this level should be taken on deputation from CPOs and the UTs.
16. Direct recruitment at the level of HC may be offered for technical cadres such as stenographers, pharmacists, marine technical etc.

Transit Camp at Cochin

17. There should be a transit camp at Cochin to facilitate the movement of staff equipment stores and other amenities for the companies deployed at Lakshadweep Islands.

91. Community Policing and Concept of Applications (1995)

GP Joshi and GS Bajpai*

Objectives

1. To find out the main problems that are confronted by the police departments in implementing Community Policing programme.
2. To suggest lines on which community policing should be organised in the country.

Methodology

1. Field Studies and first hand collection of field data.
2. Interviews.
3. Public documents/records.

Coverage of Sample

Thus, the total sample consists of 251 police officials and 295 members of different community policing programmes. In West Bengal and Bombay, data was collected through case study and in Delhi and Karnataka, it was collected from secondary sources.

Recommendations

1. Due care should be exercised while introducing Community Policing programmes in different areas of the country.
2. The programme should be flexible enough to accommodate the needs, aspirations and expectations of the country and the requirement of the community in rural/urban context must be kept in mind while designing

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



and implementing the community policing programmes.

3. Organisation climate of the police must be changed and it is desirable to the police personnel charged with the responsibility of implementing community policing programme through special design training courses for improving their communication skills and service oriented attitudes.
4. The community policing programme should be given great thrust in rural areas as they have been found highly economic and successful.
5. To avoid misunderstanding between police and citizens, frequent interaction between the police and community leaders should be initiated so that there is a clear cut understanding about the contents of the programmes and charter of each other's responsibility and jurisdiction.
6. Police should take initiative and harness the resources available in the community for dealing with new areas of communities concern like drug abuse, juvenile delinquency etc. Assistance of voluntary organisations functioning in the community can be always marshalled for this purpose.
7. Police should try to understand and appreciate the fears and problems of the citizens and make concerted efforts to reach out to the community and keep on constantly improving the quantity and quality of communication and interaction with community leaders.
8. Emphasis on the service oriented work of the police will break apathy, indifference and the resentment of the public towards the police and will help police not only in carrying out their law enforcement operations but also in mobilising the support and participation of the community in police work.
9. A strict vigil on the functioning of the programme should be maintained so that scheme may not be allowed to lapse or to be misused.
10. A programme of community policing cannot be uniformly appreciable to all the communities or even same community on all occasions as the latter are organic in nature and keep on growing. Hence there can be no model scheme of community policing having universal applications.



92. Decline in Professionalism in Indian Police (1995) Causes and Suggested Remedial Actions

Anil Kumar Saxena*

Objective

The causes of decline in professionalism in Indian Police and measures for improving the same.

Methodology

1. By answer to the questionnaire.
2. Review and analysis of related literature.
3. Structured and unstructured interviews were conducted with the eminent people from various strata of society.

Sample

The stratified random, sampling procedure was adopted for collecting of data.

Important Findings

Followings reasons of declining professionalism in police were put forward:

1. Misconduct and high handedness in dealing with public.
2. Defective and out dated Criminal Justice based on Principle of distrust on police.

3. Poor Personnel Management, low morale and lack of adequate motivation.
4. Organizations insensitivity poor organizational health and ineffective leadership.
5. Inadequate and insufficient training of police men in appropriate behaviour public service and human rights.
6. Lack of duty consciousness, discipline morale and knowledge of law.
7. Multiplicity of role but shortage of man power in police.
8. Non registration of complaints and hostile behaviour towards complaining people.
9. Illegal detentions and custodial violence.
10. Use of third degree methods in investigation.
11. Expanding new challenges to police by ever increasing social legislators and criminal law enactment.
12. Political interference politicized transfers and lack of functional autonomy.
13. Discriminatory behaviour towards poor and under privileged section of the society.
14. Yellow journalism and inadequate support from media.
15. Trade union tendencies in police force.
16. Nexus among criminals, politicians and police.
17. Stagnation in service.

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18. Defective transfer policy.
 19. Inadequate application of Science and Technology in police work.
 20. Ineffective recruitment procedures in police force.
 21. No mechanism for effective performance measurement, less recognition and application for good work.
 22. Poor reward system.
 23. Poor pay and inadequate facilities.
 24. Interference by judiciary.
 25. Failure of superiors to protect dedicated subordinate officers.
 26. Lack of downward communication in the department affecting proper supervision and conduct of subordinates.
 27. Corruption and negative image state public
 28. Absence of mechanism for communication of recent rulings Constitutional amendments, Judgements and literature of significance to police personnel at all level of hierarchy.
 29. Absence of motivational mechanism for police personnel to pursue higher studies and to undertake research studies in police related matters.
5. Ineffective police community relationship.
 6. External influences in police.
 7. Communication gap within police department.
 8. Violations of human rights by police.
 9. Unethical acts by police.
 10. Ineffective crime data bank.
 11. Inadequate transport communication facilities.
 12. Strained police judiciary relationship.
 13. Interference in the positions by political bosses.

ground reality.

Professionalism may be improved among police personnel:

1. The National Police Commission,s recommendations to bring out structural changes in police should be implemented for ensuring improvement in professionalism, performance, morale and accountability.
2. The training of police personnel should be improved and modernized, professionally oriented in-service training.
3. Training courses should be conducted to include shooting, training in computers, human relations training, etc.
4. Police station and district training must be organized under competent supervisions. Initial training should be both tough and ideal.
5. There should be improvement in recruitment procedure.
6. Police should behave properly with public and they should develop positive attitude towards them.

Recommendations

Following are the factors to be controlled for improving professionalism in police:

1. Corruption in police.
2. Extra legal and immoral methods in detection of crime.
3. High handedness with public.
4. Inefficient and ineffective training with no



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7. Modern weapons and equipment should be provided in every police station.
8. Good facilities, adequate resources, attractive pay and fixed of hours of duty should be provided to the police personnel.
9. Steps should be taken to ensure adequate compensation to the families of these police personnel who sacrifice their lives at the alter of the duty.
10. Corruption at every level should be curbed.
11. Senior police officers interference, favouritism in giving postings, bad behaviour towards subordinates and indiscipline should be controlled within the police organization.
12. Promotion should be timely and of merit based.
13. Police performance should be evaluated by performance audit by a reliable and professional agency or on committee of representatives of all parities of the State.
14. *Espirit-de-corups* should be fostered among all ranks by better two way communication.
15. Integrity, efficiency honesty and truthfulness should be encouraged in police system.
16. Research in police matters should be encouraged.
17. Separate prosecution wing should be created to ensure harmonious working between the police and judiciary.
18. Intensive supervision of subordinates by subdivision police officers (SDOPs) should be done.
19. More man power resources should be provided in police at with crime rate and only trained police personnel should be provided to police stations.
20. Direct recruitment at all levels by pubic service commission should be done.
21. Magistracy- police relationship needs some change:
 - (a) there should be more exchange of views between magistrates and police.
 - (b) Effective need based structured in service training programs involving both should be conducted.
 - (c) More Magistrate powers to police should be given.
 - (d) Hierarchy should be very well defined between them.



93. Formation of Criminal Gangs in Metro Cities (1995)

VK Saraf*

Objective

To study the organized criminal activities in the cities of Mumbai and Delhi and formulate a strategy for the control and containment of the organized crime in these two cities.

Area of the Study

Delhi and Mumbai

Methodology

1. Study of records.
2. Interviews / Visits.
3. Utilizing the services of serving/ retired police officials.

Recommendations

1. An organized crime should be treated as a problem of national priority as it operates across jurisdiction of Police Stations, states and even national boundaries.
2. A sound strategy to combat organized criminal activities at home and conscious policy to join the international co-operative efforts by Governments, more particular by law enforcement agencies, should be formulated

without further delay so that a synergistic multi prong attack could be launched with a view to incapacitate the top leadership as well as lower echelons down to the foot soldier.

3. To face the new trend of crime, a Special Task Force (STF) headed by Joint commissioner of Police (JCP) or some senior officer should be created within police force.
4. The Special Task force should consist of experienced police officers duly assisted by trained financial personnel like chartered accountants, financial analysts be either permanent or on job basis.
5. Territorial police should also be required to combat organized crime as one of their priority functions and should continue to assist special unit in this task force.
6. Both police and STF should develop methods and capabilities to administer a multi headed salvo at the gangs.
7. STF officers and men should be provided more intensive and how to do it kind of training in order to develop an acute in-sight and confidence to take actual steps on the ground.
8. STF should develop high degree inter-police force co-ordination and co-operation and should act the clearing house and the nodal agency for dealing with outside agencies.
9. No body in STF should be allowed to stay on for a longer period than his normal tenure. This will prevent developing of vested interest, corruption and officers joining hands with gangsters. With their experience in the STF,

* Retd. DG, Maharashtra. The study was undertaken by the Center of Police Research Pune and sponsored by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi.



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- they can continue to contribute from outside.
10. A Special Criminal Intelligence wing should be set up in the force, which should use all covert and overt methods including technological sources for getting information about organized gangs. The wing should work out an integrated computer records system for storing information, which will help in bringing speed to data verification.
 11. A small cell comprising officers of known integrity and dedication should be created under STF chief for internal security. It should have authority to see that officers posted in STF don't get contaminated by corrupt influences from outside and they don't share sensitive information to unauthorized persons.
 12. Intelligence information should be obtained as a standing arrangement on a give and take basis from other states and central agencies.
 13. While investigation the violent activities of a gang, STF should systematically go into working of the non violent illegal and legal business activities acquired illegitimately or used by the gang directly or through its henchmen in order to mark out comprehensive cases against the gang as opposed to its individual operations.
 14. Organized crime should be made as a part of syllabus at the basic police training schools and should be followed up with periodic in-service short term briefing courses that would up date the knowledge of participants.
 15. The whole criminal Justice system should be sensitized to the need for active co-operation in curbing organized crime. Special orientation courses should be designed for judges, prosecutors as well as jail authorities and for those who cannot attend the course, briefs can be prepared on the crimes that is currently occurring with all their ramification properly highlighted so that they sufficiently grasp the implication of the crime. In additions, seminars should be organized from time to time for educating the participants.
 16. Legal provisions must be framed that will enable the law enforcement agency to investigate all benami assets of a gang and take appropriate measures to seize and ultimately confiscate such assets.
 17. Confession made to police officer should be made admissible in the Trail Court and witness should be given adequate protection. Secondly, those witnesses who turn hostile should be legally made accountable for it in a manner that would deter others from following the same path.



94. Effective Policing of the National Capital Territory and Adjoining Areas (1995)

Jayatilak Guha Roy* and Yatish Mishra**

Objective

To examine the emerging problem of effective policing in the NCT of Delhi and adjoining areas and suggest suitable measures/remedies to overcome them.

Methodology

1. Answer to questionnaire.
2. By workshop.
3. Study/survey of available literature/records.

Area of Study

Delhi.

Salient Findings

Crime and Criminals

1. Sensational/organized crimes have shown an increasing trend. Of these, the highest rate of increase was in ransom.
2. There has been decreasing trend of terrorist acts because of control of terrorism and restoration of normalcy in Punjab.

3. There has been an increasing involvement of outsiders/resident of adjoining states in the crime.

Major Operational Problems

1. The major operational problems affecting the effective policing of the region have been identified as follows:
 - (a) Lack of modern equipments & sophisticated weapons.
 - (b) Political interference, especially by local bodies.
 - (c) Lack of Public co-operation and responsiveness.
 - (d) Burden of VVIP and VIP security duties.
 - (e) Winning over of witnesses.
 - (f) Inadequate communication facilities.
 - (g) Inexperience regarding performance of different types of field duties, particularly relating to the types of organized crimes emerging in the NCR Delhi.

Coordination

1. Majorities of the field actors are not satisfied with the existing arrangement of intelligence collection and sharing.

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** Research Associate, IIPA.

(The study was conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and sponsored by the BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi).



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2. More number of middle level officers viz DCPs, ACPs, Dy. SPs are not satisfied with existing arrangements of co-ordination with National level agencies like CBI, NCRB & DCPW.
3. Inter-agency co-ordination in the adjoining areas of UP and Haryana has not been found so extensive as in Delhi.

Recommendations

Manpower

1. To meet increasing workload of police force in the region, there should be substantial increase in the total strength of the force.
2. The Law & order and investigation should be separated at the Police Station level.
3. Periodic review of threat perceptions to various persons who are no more on sensitive and important assignments should be carried out to reduce the deployment of reserve force and improve their availability for operational purposes.
4. The Police should take assistance from private detective agencies by engaging them on contract basis in the field for intelligence collection and for peripheral police services such as serving of summons, maintenance of transport etc., to save manpower for operational purposes.

Personnel Policy

1. The personnel policy should be suitably

worked out so as to ensure optimum utilization of manpower thereby reducing the workload and minimizing the working hours.

2. The personnel policy should also ensure better living conditions, housing facilities, and staff welfare schemes.
3. The personnel policy should have a minimum of three promotions in his/her service career and it should be ensured that time bound promotion from one rank to another at every stage one career.
4. Every good work done by the subordinate should be appreciated and rewarded so as to boost up their morale and working spirit.
5. Job allocation should be commensurate with individual efficiency and organizational needs and postings in special units such as CID, operation cell etc. should be made on voluntary basis.
6. Official and political interference in the working of police as well as their transfers and postings should not be allowed at any level.
7. The policy of golden hand shakes to get rid of unwilling, inefficient and corrupt personnel.
8. Field staff should not be encouraged to work as personal staff of officers.

Training

1. There is a need for specialized training of police personnel from all the concerned States to deal with organized crime in view of changing pattern of urban crime and the

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unconventional *modus operandi* of the perpetrators.

2. Delhi Police should organize and evolve suitable training curriculum and background material for specialized training courses.

Community Involvement

1. Community policing schemes in Delhi and adjoining areas should be institutionalized with adequate legal and organizational framework.
2. Police officials at different levels should undergo short term training programmes from time to time and BPR&D being the nodal agency for police Research and training.

in the country, should prepare a model Training curricular for this purpose.

3. Community policing should be strengthened by having suitable legislations to ensure co-operation and involvement of school and educational authorities for effective implementation of these programmes.

Intra-organisation Coordination

1. Suitable arrangements should be made for mutual coordination between decision making and implementation units/ranks to carry out the operation effectively.
2. Separate staff should be posted for collection of intelligence and adequate facilities in terms of budget allocation training etc., be provided to them.
3. There should be intelligence sharing units at the district level headed by a Gazetted officer and relevant operational information should be

passed on promptly to the concerned police officers/field units.

Coordination with National Level Agencies

1. The State Police Organization of the Region should have regular meetings and interaction with CBI/NCRB at appropriate levels for mutual sharing of information regarding inter-state crimes & criminal.
2. Adequate resources should be made available to the State Police Organizations of the Region to keep it updated with the latest available technologies.

Strategy for Joint Police Action in the Region

Administrative Frame Work

We recommend a three-tier system for joint police action in the National Capital Region which is as under:

At the highest level a Police Board consisting of following members should be constituted for formulating long term and short-term strategies/ action plans.

1. Chairman Home Secretary, Govt. of India
2. Member Secretary
Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
3. IsGP and /or DIsGP of Merrut, Gurgaon and other adjoining zones of UP and Haryana and Additional commissioners of Police (Crime and Operations), Delhi should be appointed as members.

Secondly, a Core Group should be set up for co-ordinating between different states in tackling



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the day to day problems of organized crime in the Region. The group should consist of following members:

1. Convenor–Additional Commissioner of Police (Crime) Delhi.
2. The other participants States should nominate nodal officers not below the ranks of DIsG/ SsP who would be posted in Delhi for this purpose. They would coordinate & monitor the joint police operations of the region.

Thirdly, Anti-Gangsterism Cells headed by the DCP or SP level officers should be set up in all the Districts/Administrative units lying within the NCR to co-ordinate collection of intelligence and to take effective action against various gangs and probe links of these gangs.

Inter-state Communication

1. There should be unified communication system so that team of Delhi, Haryana and U.P. Police could work on the same network including on line computer communication system.
2. There should be a Central Co-ordinating Authority at the level of entire Region, to facilitate necessary telecommunication facilities for Joint Police Action.
3. Common Wireless system covering all the States of the region should be put into operation without any delay.
4. Radio Telephony links on the high-ways of region should be established in collaboration with DCPW.

Legal Frame Work

1. It should be examined whether a Special Police Distt. covering the Capital Region could be created under sec (2) of the Police Act, 1861.
2. Anticipatory bail procedures should be suitably amended in order to prevent their misuse by the powerful white collar and organized criminals.
3. Petty offences should be either dispensed with for investigation by liberal application of the existing legal provisions or be disposed of summarily.
4. Regular monthly meetings of Police, Prosecution, Admn and judiciary beheld to sort out problems of delay in trial of offences especially that of heinous and sensational ones. The minutes of such meetings should be sent to the Chief Justice of the Haryana High Court, Director of Prosecution, Home Secretary and other concerned higher authorities of the States under the National Capital Region.

Equipments and Transportation

The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India should be approached for sanctioning special grants for upgrading equipment, weaponry, gadgetry and vehicle needs to cope with the growing menace of organized crimes and gangsterism in the Region.

Communication

Necessary funds should also be provided to meet the following requirements of communication facilities:

1. Sophisticated long-range wireless sets.



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2. Cellular telephones with 2 to 3 lines.
3. Fax facilities at the level of SHOs and above.
4. Powerful Hand-sets to communicate the messages at the level of Police Station and down to the Beat level.
5. Paper facilities at appropriate field level.

Records and Computers

The present system of the maintenance of crime records and exchange of information at the PS level and above need to be thoroughly reviewed and appropriate steps to improve the system with necessary technological support including computerization, should be introduced for effective policing.

Forensic Aid

The Police Organizations of the Region should be

linked with the National Crime Records Bureau enabling them to get the benefit of the newly developed systems, viz. Automatic Fingerprint Identification System styled as Facial Analysis and Criminal Identification System. Such linkage would enhance the investigation and detection efficiency in dealing effectively with the organized/sensational crimes and perpetrators thereof.

Perspective Plan for Police Modernisation in the NCR

1. To deal with crimes and criminals in the coming decade the concerned authorities should formulate prospective plan for Police modernization in NCR.
2. Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India should give priority in the allocation of funds from the Police modernization schemes to NCR of Delhi.



95. Police Housing in States (1996)

GS Pandher and JC Arora*

Objective

To assess the present state of police housing in States and Union Territories

Methodology

Information in standard formats were sought from all States.

Important Findings

1. Out of a total of 10,74,178 constables and head constables in all State Police forces, only 3,24,991 could be provided residential accommodations.
2. Satisfaction levels of constables and head constables showed an average of 30.25% on All India basis.
3. The 30.1% of police stations in the country require building. While 50.92% outposts require permanent buildings.
4. Police Housing Corporations existed only in 16 States.

5. The existence of Police Housing Corporation does not mean increased level of satisfaction on accommodation front.
6. It requires sufficient funds to be made available to these Corporations to bring desired results.
7. 15 year housing plan has been prepared by each State which would require an investment of 30,633.6 crores in Police Housing and 4663.9 crores in Police Station and other buildings.
8. Tenth Finance Commission has recommended an amount of Rs. 28.7 crores to cover atleast 10% of the existing shortage of police station and outposts buildings at an average cost of Rs. 4 lac per building.

Recommendations

1. Police housing should be taken up on priority as Plan activity by the States
2. The Police housing should be taken as a plan subject under Central Plan rather than State Plan, as was from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



96. Strengthening of Police Stations in Chandigarh* (1996)

Objective

Strengthening of Chandigarh Police for normal policing work like prevention and detection of crime including beat patrolling and community policing.

Methodology

The study was conducted on the basis of information and data available with Chandigarh Police relating to various aspects of City Police.

Important Findings

1. The crime situation in Chandigarh seems to be more or less stable but the threat of terrorist crime remains quite high.
2. Apart from normal crime, regulating traffic, maintaining law and order, the Chandigarh Police has been also providing security cover to a number of VIPs, Government Offices and vital installations within its territorial jurisdiction.
3. Large number of beats amounting to 60% are not being covered due to shortage of Police Force.
4. Till now, majority of security duties have been performed by Central Para Military Forces. But due to gradual with-drawl of these CPMF units, the city police may face a vacuum and be not ready to take the challenges at its own.

5. Being the city of highly literate people, the people expect high standard of behavior and performance from Police which cannot be expected from overworked and over burdened policemen.
6. No uniform or justifiable method has been adopted for the sanction of posts in a particular Police Station and the same has not been revised despite increase in population, crime, terrorism, etc. over a long period.
7. There is shortage of vehicles and drivers at present which affects the mobility of police in performing their vital duties.

Recommendations

1. Chandigarh Police needs strengthening in terms of manpower and vehicles for maintaining peace and tranquility in the capital city of two major states of Punjab & Haryana.
2. The study gives the detailed manpower structure for the Urban Police Stations, which is an important element for benchmarking the manpower norms of Police Stations. In the process, different Police Stations have been discussed on a case to case basis.
3. The study has also looked into the Police Mobility (Vehicles) and Police Housing need of Police Units.

As the modern police needs mobility so more number of vehicles and drivers are required to reduce the response time to reach any trouble spot on receipt of information.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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4. To have community policing in the modern city of Chandigarh there is need for officer-oriented police which means that the Police Station should have more Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors and there can be some judicious cut at the level of constables. This will also help to remove the frustration in the police forces by providing better avenues for promotion to the lower ranks stagnating for inordinately long period.
5. The police-population ratio should be kept on higher side as the place being capital of two major states, has to deal with public demonstrations, VIP/VVIP duties, law and order problems very frequently.
6. There is a need for having two Sub-Divisional Officers by creating two-posts of Dy. S.Ps and their supporting staff.
7. Some additional posts of sweepers should be created so that duties like cleaning the Police Station are done properly and the expected hygiene standards are maintained.
8. There is a need for creating a Battalion of Armed Police for strengthening the Chandigarh Police Force. It will also reduce the dependence on Central Para Military Forces.
9. There is an urgent need for the Creation of an elite specialized anti-terrorists unit on the line of NSG for Chandigarh City.

97. Police Morale Issues and Remedies* (1996)

Objective

To look at the factors responsible for the low Police morale and decline in Police professionalism and remedies thereof.

Area of the Study

Whole of India.

Important Findings

1. In the past few years the duties related to Law and Order, VIP Security etc. have gained upper hand and as a result of which Police is not paying adequate attention to its main role of controlling crime.
2. Increasing trend of crime has been accompanied by a declining rate of conviction, which is mainly due to poor quality of investigation as well as prosecution.
3. There has been a growing tendency amongst the police officers to align themselves with various politicians and influential persons and political interference has long been highlighted as a matter of great concern and major cause of decline in the morale and professional of police.
4. Another area of major concern has been the interface between police and public. The lack of responsiveness on the part of Police to the grievances of the public has been creating serious doubts in the public mind about the role of police.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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5. The police response has been found lacking in precision and strength in combating organized crime. In the case of economic crimes there has been no planning and the legislation on the subject. The police too have little expertise in handling such type of crimes.
 6. Corruption at various levels in the police ranks has deprived the police of what-so-ever creditability it could have gained due to their successes against terrorists, insurgents, dacoits, etc. Press, which can play a vital role in better police-public relations, has failed to do so and police deserves greater sympathy and understanding than they have hitherto received.
4. Certain offences in the IPC and other Acts like Prevention of Corruption Act should be declared federal offences and Central Investigation Agency should be able to investigate into these offences without the permission of the State Govt. These offences may include offences related to Terrorism, Insurgency, Economic Offences etc.
 5. Police Station, which is the basic unit of Police Administration in the country, should be provided with basic facilities like buildings, transport stationery, furniture and forensic science tools.
 6. The State Govt. should make schemes in which interest free loans should be given to police personnel to buy two wheelers and also they may be given conveyance allowance and some litres of petrol per month. An investment in this field will convert the immobile police force into a highly mobile one.

Recommendations

1. A proper personnel management policy should be adopted for improving the professional standard and morale of the police leadership. This will help to insulate the police organizations from political interference and various pressures and influences under which they have to work.
 2. For having decisive say in various matters relating to police, the DGP should be allowed to serve as a Special Home Commissioner and the proposals sent to him should be directly examined by the Chief Secretary of the State. Delegation of powers and system based on mutual trust can reduce red-tapisam and provide necessary encouragement to the top brass of the police.
 3. Think-tank should be created at police Hqrs. which will undertake the analysis of crime trends and advise the DG and State Government about futuristic training, cadre management Law and Order problems, police problems and other related areas.
7. Police Stations, be it urban or rural, should be upgraded and headed by an officer of the rank of Inspector and major Police Stations in urban areas should be headed by Dy. SP level officers. No cases should be investigated by the officers below the rank of ASI.
 8. The schemes for bifurcation of work and separation of two branches viz. Investigation and Law and Order should be done on priority basis as it would have following two advantages:
 - (a) It would make staff available for investigation work and thereby speed up the investigation work and improve its quality.



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- (b) It would promote specialization and facilitate training of personnel and development of expertise.
9. There is an urgent need to main - stream the women in policing which is being tried with fair amount of success in States like Maharashtra and the teething troubles whatsoever must be over come.
10. The Training Institutes of Central and State Police Forces should be modernized and inadequacies or deficiencies related to following should be made up:
- (a) *Software* – course content, methodology teaching material etc.,
 - (b) *Human resources* – trainer quality motivation and training,
 - (c) *Sustainability of training* – linking with work place and in-service training, and
 - (d) *Hardware* – Infrastructure building
- etc. should be set right so that it improves professional competence and discipline in the force and makes it a community oriented, people friendly service agency.
11. Higher priority should be given for the modernization and up-gradation of main streaming areas of police working such as crime, intelligence, armed police, communications, internal management (Police line work). A cadre review must be done which can make posting in these areas compulsory before certain promotion.
12. The State Police Forces should make 15 years Housing Plan which should include the needs for family accommodation, Police Stations and other administrative buildings. However, Ministry of Home Affairs and DsGP/IsGP Conference should make efforts to make police housing a plan scheme under the central plan.

98. Policing in the North Eastern States of India (Status Report on Tripura Police) (1996)

GS Pandher and NP Gupta*

Objective

To identify the areas requiring strengthening/ augmentation and to suggest effective delivery systems through which the State Police force could be made more effective instrument for dealing with Law and Order, and insurgency.

Methodology

The Report is based on the information collected and the meetings held with various sections of Administration as well as members of public.

Important Findings

The Tripura Police is not well equipped to cope with the challenging tasks of insurgency and other

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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crime related problems. The efficiency and response time of Tripura Police is presently affected due to following shortcomings:

1. Lack of administrative and financial powers with DGP.
2. Inadequate strength of State Armed Police.
3. Inadequate number of staff in Police Stations.
4. Poor communication facilities, including poor Control Rooms.
5. Inadequate transport facilities.
6. Inadequate and out-dated weaponry including riot control devices.
7. Inadequate training facilities for various ranks to operate against insurgents and lack of refresher training programmes.
8. Inadequate intelligence collection against insurgents.
9. Poor housing facilities – both for residential purposes as well as functional buildings for various police offices.

Recommendations

1. The Government of India should provide assistance to Tripura Police to acquire vehicles and to establish modern MT workshop. This will considerably enhance the efficiency of Tripura Police in their fight against insurgents.
2. The Government of India should impress upon the State Government to set up a Police Housing Corporation and due attention may be given to the present need of Police Housing in the State.
3. The Government of India may consider sanctioning suitable assistance to Tripura

Police so that the State Police force may be armed with necessary arms and ammunition to face insurgency problem effectively.

4. Police Training College should upgrade its training infrastructure especially with regard to anti-terrorist and anti-insurgency training.

Suggestions for Improving Police Training are as Under

1. Posting in Police Training College for instructional staff for indoor as well as outdoor should be made purely on merit and efficiency.
2. DIGP (Training)/Principal of Police Training College should be deputed to visit PTC, Phillaur (Punjab) for seeing various anti-terrorist training programmes for police personnel so that similar courses can be organised in Police Training College, Agartala for lower/subordinate ranks.
3. The Administrative Block of Training College needs further extension.
4. A.M.I. Room with residential Medical Officer should be set up.
5. The Central Government should provide Rs. Five crore for 4 Sub-Jails and one District Jail.
6. The State intelligence set up and the Special Branch of Tripura Police should be re-organised and expert team from Centre may be sent to Tripura to prepare a comprehensive plan to re-organise the intelligence set up in the State.
7. A Forensic Science Laboratory should be set up for which budgetary grant has already been sanctioned.



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8. Due to acute power shortage in the State, adequate funds should be allocated by the Government (Central or State) to purchase Generator sets for providing electricity to Central Para Military Forces Camps at night. This will improve their operational efficiency, as security forces find themselves helpless in total darkness to face insurgents.
9. Police Control Room (PCR) at Agartala should be re-organised on the pattern of Dimapur and New Delhi.
10. The retirement age of Jawans of Tripura Armed Police is 50 years whereas Civil Police Constables serve upto 58 years. It is recommended that age discrimination should be removed so that Armed Force personnel can serve upto 58 years.
11. The ration money of Tripura Armed Police Bns. should be brought at par with Central Para Military Forces.

99. Mental Health Problems among Police Personnel – An Epidemiological Study (1996)

SM Channabasavanna*

Objective

1. To identify the magnitude of minor mental health problems, among police personnel.
2. To identify the nature of these problems among this group and delineate various factors associated with mental health problems among police personnel.

Methodology

For the purpose of Study, the team adopted the following approach :

1. Collection of data through questionnaire.
2. Interviews of officials individually and in groups.

* Director, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore (Karnataka)

Sample area

	<i>Sample Size (Approx. figures)</i>	<i>Actual Sample</i>
Bangalore	1,250	760
Dharwad	800	800
Delhi	1,300	1,178
Total	3,350	2,738

Important Findings

Reasons reported for stress and psychological problems are:

1. Heavy workload and long working hours without break.
2. Conflicting orders from senior officers which cause lot of confusion for the policemen and prevent them to do their job in a stress free way.



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3. High level of stress due to undue harassment by senior officials.
 4. 52% of personnel in Delhi cannot give time to families, as they do not stay with their families, as in Bangalore (95%) and in Hubli (85%) personnel with their families.
 5. Lack of appropriate leave facilities was felt to be a major source of stress.
 6. Poor job incentives and security.
 7. Lack of additional facilities for families and self like:
 - (a) Health reimbursement.
 - (b) Nominal scholarship for children.
 - (c) Provision of Government quarters close to place of current posting.
 - (d) Re-imbursement of all charges incurred by Investigating Officers, official photographer, writer and other back up facilities.
2. Some Family Welfare Programmes should be started for promoting positive mental health measures and for minimizing stress.
 3. Psychologists, Psychiatrists or Counsellors should be posted in Police Hospitals for helping, identifying and minimising stress in the force.
 4. Police officials need to be sensitised for identifying stress related problems in their Force and to try out different stress reduction techniques.
 5. Liaison with State Hospitals for quick and timely referral of policeman at times of stress and to provide care for mental and physical health problems, needs to be actively promoted.
 6. Simple screening methods should be introduced for early diagnosis of referral.
 7. Mental health professionals should be made available at the State and District levels to develop regional strategies for promoting positive mental health attitudes in accordance with the National Mental Health Programme.

Recommendations

1. There is high prevalence of psychological problems in the police personnel and they (officers and others) should be educated



100. Policing in the North Eastern States of India (1997) (Status Report of Meghalaya Police)

GS Pandher and NP Gupta*

Objective

1. To identify the areas requiring strengthening/ augmentation of police
2. To suggest effective delivery systems through which the State Police Force of Meghalaya could be made more effective instruments for dealing with law and order and insurgency.

Methodology

The report is based on the information collected and meetings held with the various sections of administration and members of public.

Recommendations

1. A comprehensive prospective plan covering various important areas of police functioning in Meghalaya should be prepared so that Police in the State is able to face insurgency and other law and order problems arising out the ethnic conflicts between tribal and non tribal effectively.

2. Since the resources of Meghalaya State are limited, Government of India should provide necessary funds to Meghalaya Police for modernization of its police force.
3. For the purpose of maintaining high morale of the force, the housing facilities for Meghalaya Police should be augmented. The State Government should set up a Police Housing Corporation on pattern of other States in North-East Region so that adequate attention is given to Police Housing activity.
4. The intelligence machinery of the State Police force should be geared up thoroughly in consultation with Intelligence Bureau.
5. Police should start separate interrogation centers and interrogation cell in the State.
6. Police training facilities in the State should be improved and Meghalaya should make use of training facilities being offered by the Government of India in the advanced countries.
7. The Central Government should also provide assistance for improving the conditions of Jails in the State jail buildings, vocational programme and medical facilities, etc.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



101. Policing in the North Eastern States of India (1997) (Nagaland)

GS Pandher, NP Gupta and BR Mitra*

Objective

To identify the areas requiring strengthening augmentation and suggest effective delivery system through which the State Police Force of Nagaland could be made more effective instrument for dealing with law and order and insurgency.

Methodology

1. By meetings held with various sections of Administration as well as members of public.
2. Study of official records.

Important Findings

1. Under utilization of Central Assistance given by the MHA to the Government of Nagaland including its diversion.
2. Weak IPS cadre in Nagaland.
3. Inadequate autonomy to DGP in financial and administrative matters.
4. Inadequate and poor quality intelligence

collection against insurgents extremists and hard core criminals.

5. Poor communication facilities.
6. Inadequate transport facilities.
7. Inadequate training facilities for various ranks to operate against insurgents as well as lack of refresher training programmes.
8. Outdated and inadequate weaponry including arms and ammunition available for the State Police Force.
9. Poor housing facilities both for residential purposes as well as functional buildings for various police offices and police lines etc.
10. Lack of forensic science facilities in the State.

Recommendations

1. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India should give special assistance to Nagaland Police to have better weaponry and to improve transport facilities with Nagaland Police so that it can put up a good fight against insurgents and other anti-social elements.
2. Nagaland Police should prepare a re-organization plan which may also include workshop facility to maintain their vehicles.
3. The Government of Nagaland should take

* Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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- early decision to set up a Police Housing Corporation in Nagaland so that police Housing projects can be given due priority.
4. Police training facilities in Nagaland should be upgraded with the help of grants recommend by the 10th Finance Commission.
 5. Adequate attention should be given by Nagaland Police to improve intelligence collection against insurgents.
 6. The proposals of Nagaland Police to set up Bomb Disposal Squad with mine detection equipment for intelligence cell should be approved by the Government of Nagaland. If necessary police modernization grant of the Ministry of Home Affairs may be utilized for this purpose.
 7. Police Wireless set-up in Nagaland Police should be improved in accordance with the recommendations made by the DCPW, New Delhi.
 8. The DGP Nagaland should be given adequate financial powers in administration and financial matters concerning Nagaland Police. He should be declared Ex-Officio Secretary (Home) to the Government of Nagaland so that the proposals may be put up to the State Home Minister through Chief Secretary of the State. Besides a Financial Advisor may be posted in the DGP office so that he may advise the DGP on financial matters.
 9. The Central assistance to the Government of Nagaland may be given by the Government of India in kind in place of giving cash to avoid diversion.
 10. The IPS cadre of Nagaland should be strengthened by filling up direct requirement posts on priority.
 11. Nagaland Armed Police should consist of 75% local people and 25% outsiders belonging to other States of the country. This will ensure better discipline and less desertion of the Armed Police in groups to insurgents side.
 12. Nagaland Police should pay top priority to construct Police Office buildings, Police Lines and residential accommodation for various ranks of the State Police Force. The funds recommended by the 10th Finance Commission as well as State Police Plan should be utilized in time for this purpose. This should not be diverted for other purpose.



102. Policing in the North Eastern States of India (1997) (Status Report on Mizoram Police)

Objective

To find current status and estimate the future requirements of Mizoram State Police in man power requirement, mobility, weapons, equipments and accommodation.

Recommendations

1. The Government should lay more emphasis on increasing the Mizoram Armed Police strength viz. one IR Bn. of Mizoram Armed Police and one ordinary Battalion of the same Force with Central help.
2. The deployment of Assam Rifles and the BSF may be doubled to check infiltration on the international border.
3. Housing has a great role to play in keeping up the morale of the police forces and it is recommend that 100% housing should be aimed at with full financial assistance by the MHA.
4. The State should be provided at least 2 Bns. of CRPF on regular basis to deal with insurgency, law and order and inter tribe rivalries and clashes.
5. The deployment of Assam Rifles and the BSF should be doubled to check infiltration on the International Border.
6. The State Police Force should be imparted special training by NSG according to their special training modules for launching anti-insurgency operations.
7. The State Police should expand its Narcotics Cell because of growing Narco-terrorism in Mizoram. Narcotic Control Bureau (NCB) should be asked to take necessary measures to tackle the problem of drugs at an early stage.
8. The State Police should make use of normal modernization grants for better transport fleet management and for replacement and repairs of vehicles.
9. The Center should come to the aid of the State Government in setting up of the State and District level crime Record Bureau which will help in keeping track of existing potential and the ex-rebels as well as other criminals.
10. The center should provide extra ordinary grant to the State under modernization grants and Finance Commission awards etc. The money should be made available to the PHQ directly to avoid any delay in its utilization for the identified items.
11. The cadre management of Mizoram State Police Force is not satisfactory and it should be improved by reviewing the cadre. Management and transfer policy in respect of state. A transparent and fair transfer policy in respect of the IPS officers of AGMU cadre being posted to Mizoram should be followed.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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12. To improve the mutual co-ordination among the different intelligence outfits in the State.
13. Effective fencing of the International Border in Mizoram should be done on priority basis.
14. As far as possible all grants by the Government of India to Mizoram should be in kind for proper utilization of funds.
15. The buildings of Mizoram Police should be constructed by Border Road Organization as border roads have one full-fledged Chief Engineer located in Mizoram itself.
16. Suitable measures may be devised by the Government of India to complete the emotional integration of the Mizos with the mainland. The Ministry may like to engage same NGO to conduct a study into the matter and to suggest ways of effecting an emotional integration.
17. Special TV transmitter should be installed in the State so that people can watch Indian TV channel programs and could not get affected by the anti Indian propaganda of neighboring countries.

103. Recruitment in the Police-Policies and Procedures in the States* (1997)

Objective

To find out the existing policies and procedures followed by Police Forces in States/UTs to make direct recruitment to various ranks and also their strengths and weakness.

Methodology

1. Collection of data through a questionnaire and its analysis.
2. Field visits and discussions.

Since direct recruitment in the State Police Forces generally is made in the rank of Constables, Sub-Inspector and Dy.S.P., this paper

is confined to analysing the policies and procedures followed in respect of recruitment to these ranks.

Recommendations

1. The Recruitment and Selection Board for the Constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police need to be suitably structured. The Selection Board for Constables should be headed by an officer of DIG rank and it should have two members of the rank of Supdt. of Police/Commandant rank and a psychologist.
2. The Recruitment and Selection Board for Sub-Inspector of Police in the States and UTs should be headed by an officer of the rank of IGP and should have two members of the

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



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- DIGP rank, two members of S.P./ Commandant rank and a psychologist.
3. The minimum educational qualification for recruitment of Constables should be 10+2 (12th standard) and maximum age should be 18 to 22 years.
 4. The minimum educational qualification for recruitment of Sub-Inspectors should be Bachelor degree from a recognised University. The maximum age for induction should be 20-24 years.
 5. There should be no relaxation in educational qualifications for SC, ST and OBC candidates, though relaxation may be given in age upto 5 years as prescribed under the rules.
 6. All States should recruit directly Sub-Inspectors and Constables in the non-gazetted ranks and direct recruitment in ranks of ASI and SI should be discontinued.
 7. There should be a written test for intelligence, assesment physical measurements as per prescribed rules and psychological tests at the time of direct recruitment of Police Constables and Sub-Inspectors of Police.
 8. Psychological tests should be introduced at the time of direct recruitment.
 9. Result of each event in the recruitment process should be declared same day to ensure objectivity and non-manipulation in the recruitment process.

104. Police Housing in the States – Status Paper (1997)

Objective

To collect and update the status of expenditure on police housing, percentage levels of satisfaction and requirements of the future to achieve the targets.

Methodology

1. Survey of earlier Commission Reports, Finance Commission
2. Collection of data from police forces all over the country

Important Findings

1. The requirement for funds for lower

subordinates residential accommodation is Rs. 17,776 crores.

2. The requirement for funds for upper subordinates residential accommodation is Rs. 3,986 crores.
3. The requirement of funds for police administration buildings, police stations, outposts buildings is Rs. 2,071 crores.

(The above figures are based on 1997 assessments)

Recommendations

The study is expected to present a collated form of data for police forces to argue for funds, plan their strategies of expenditure for their personnel. The details of the data is available in the main study.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



105. Towards a More People Friendly and Economic Court Procedure (1998)

Anindita Mukhopadhyay*

Objectives

1. To study the trials in Lower and Session Courts to locate the delays.
2. To study the target groups who are most affected by legal system and their problems and complaints.

Methodology

1. Interviews with people affected by legal system
2. Information from lawyers, judicial officers, prosecutors etc.
3. First hand knowledge of the Court procedures, study of collected cases.

Important Findings

1. The trial procedure is not efficient and speedy disposal is difficult.
2. There is a lack of coordination between police and prosecution.
3. There is a need to synchronize the legal ideals with everyday practice. Technological innovations are inevitable and will have to be incorporated in future strategies.

4. Alternative Dispute Resolution being flexible, cost effective, looks for realistic solutions, can function without lawyers is a way to achieve people friendly court procedures.
5. Lok Adalat has enormous potential but has a long way to go.
6. The complainants are unhappy with their positions as spectators while the state represents them in matters vital to their interest.
7. The expenses of courts can prohibitively expensively for the poor.

Recommendations

1. The Study recommends a blueprint for reform to people friendly procedures.
2. The complex procedures are only a small part of the problem, thus making amendments in Cr. P.C. would only have minimal impact.
3. The Law Commission Report No. 154 suggest very specific steps required to be taken in this regard, such as separation of investigation and law & order, use of modern scientific technology in investigation, setting up of a Directorate of Prosecution, amendment in law to make it accessible for poor etc.

* Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, New Delhi, (Sponsored by BPR&D)



106. Communal Peace in Aligarh (UP) and Bhivandi (Maharashtra) (1998)

during December, 1992 and January 1993

NK Shinghal*

Objectives

1. To study an analysis the causes and circumstances for communal riots, in general and in the two towns in particular .
2. To study and analyze factors and circumstances which helped in maintenance of communal peace and measures taken in the two towns took prevent communal violence in December 1992, in the wake of Babri demolition.
3. To draw lessons from this analysis and make suggestions for a purposeful and effective strategy for maintenance of communal peace in the country.

Methodology

1. Inuts for study were obtained mainly from the following sources :
2. Reorts in newspapers, magazines, books and other write ups about communal violence, particularly in 1992.
3. ilable earlier inquiry reports specially Justice Madon Commission Report about communal riots in Aligarh and Bhiwandi and at other places.

4. Police records about incidents of communal violence as well as measures taken by law and order administration in Aligarh and Bhiwandi for handling the communal situation in 1992-93 keeping in view the developments in Janam Bhoomi-Babri dispute in Ayodhya.
5. Personal interviews and discussions with the officers in position in the two towns at the time who handled the situation.
6. Dicussions with officers at Zonal/State levels to get their assessment, views and comments.
7. Interviews and discussions with public-men belonging to both the communities in both the towns who had personal experience and involvement in handling of communal situation in the two towns and were aware of the development.
8. Discussions with eminent former police officers, academics, social activists and other knowledgeable persons having interest and involvement in maintenance of communal peace.

Important Findings

1. Both communities – Hindus and Muslims are equally responsible for communal violence.
2. Among the states that worst hit during the period 1954-1993 have been Bihar, UP, Gujarat, Maharashtra, M.P. and Karnataka both in terms of number of incidents and casualties.

* Carried out by Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi and sponsored by BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



Research Studies (1970 – 2016) - Compendium

3. In the decade 1980s (post Babri), practically every state suffered from communal violence.
 4. There is an increase in instances of directly targeting police by rioting mobs particularly from minority community.
 5. Sensitive mix of Hindu-Muslim population with low literacy and economic levels, impact of fundamentalists communal parties, location of Aligarh Muslim University have been mitigating factors for communal riots in Aligarh.
 6. The strategy to deal with riots post 6th December in Aligarh was too pronged – well planned and effective administrative action and involvement of people in the exercise of peace keeping was successful (details available in the main report).
 7. The Bhiwandi was free from communal tensions and riots in 1992 in the wake of Babri demolitions on account of systematic steps initiated by the then DCP Shri Suresh Khopade. The details of his strategies are available in a separate book and in the report.
5. Total and Transparent communal impartiality should be ensured in all administrative measures particularly in arrests use of force investigations etc. Such behaviour on the part of lower staff should be ensured by proper supervisions and guidance.
 6. Mohalla committees should be organized with police support in communal sensitive areas with proper guidelines and monitoring from Govt./ Police rather than being left to whims and interest of individual officers.
 7. Preventive arrests of criminals' etc., likely to be involved in communal violence should be effective and deterrent and where necessary, preventive curfew should be imposed well in time before mobs spill over the streets.
 8. In case of any out break of violence the use of force should be prompt firm but fair and properly controlled with no over reaction or intention or attempt to “teach a lesson”.
 9. Adequate effective measure should be taken against rumours and to check and provocative activities.
 10. Moral and welfare of the force should be given adequate attention.
 11. A short version of operational provisions of “Riot Scheme” should be prepared as a check list for issue to all operational supervising officers.
 12. The Govt. should take steps to develop a culture of secularism communal harmony in the society itself through educational inputs starting from schools.
 13. Intelligence network and vigilance should be strengthened in communal sensitive areas.
 14. For quicker response in any situation the city and district control rooms should be streamlined.

Recommendations

1. For the proper personnel policy, only officers known for their integrity professional competence, leadership initiative capacity to communicate with people and totally non-partisan attitude should be posted to such Distts.
2. The officers posted to such districts should normally have the full tenure of about 3 years.
3. A culture of total and transparent communal impartiality in all ranks of police forces should be aggressively developed through training, orientation, supervision and introducing system of rewards and punishments.
4. Officers doing well in prevention control of



107. Recruitment Policy and Programs for State Police Organizations (1998)

OP Minocha, Jyatilak Guah Roy and Yatish Misra*

Objective

To examine the existing policies procedures and programmes of recruitment being followed by the State Police Forces and to recommend necessary measures to bring about uniformity in the recruitment system and to make it more transparent and effective.

Methodology

1. Answer to questionnaire.
2. Study of public documents.
3. Interviews.
4. Field studies and first hand collection of data.

Scope

The present study has been confined to the recruitment policies and programmes in respect of Constables and Sub-Inspectors.

Areas Covered

(1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Haryana, (3) Uttar Pradesh and (4) Maharashtra.

Recommendations

1. In order to assure planned career development

for the police personnel at Constabulary and SIs level, steps should be taken through Annual Manpower Planning so that posts don't remain vacant for a long period.

2. For stream-lining the system there should be coordination between recruitment selection process and training activities.
3. There should be "Assured Career Progression Scheme" with at least three promotions along with financial up-gradation in the career may be after 8, 16 and 24 years of service at a particular grade.
4. The State Government must adhere to the Constitutional provisions and the judicial pronouncements made from time to time and no change should be contemplated or suggested in the reservation for candidates belonging to SC/ST, OBC, women and other categories.
5. 10+2 should be kept minimum educational qualification for recruitment of Constables in all States and Union Territories.
6. Some system should be developed to discourage the candidates with higher qualifications to be appointed as Constables.
7. For direct recruitment for the posts of SI and Inspector the minimum educational qualification should be graduate and some weightage should be given for higher qualified persons' with law / computer degrees.

* The study was conducted by the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi and sponsored by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA, New Delhi



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8. The minimum age eligibility for constables should be 18 years and upper age limit should be 21 years. Similarly, for the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors the minimum age should be 20 years and maximum age should be upto 24 years.
9. Every State should have a permanent Board whose functions should be to deal with the entire process of recruitment, selection and appointment of Constables, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. Such a Board should also deal with other personnel matters like promotions, postings, transfers and disciplinary actions.
10. General guidelines should be drawn up streamlining the selection process in order to reduce the chances of manipulation in physical tests and written examinations.
11. For the physical fitness test, the state government should fix different physical standards depending on the prevailing ethnical, genetic, and geographical variations.
12. The physical tests should be done under the overall supervision of a Medical Board and each candidate should be informed and shown his/ her performance in physical tests on the spot. The result of such tests should be declared / notified at the earliest.
13. Personnel and behavioural information system should be developed to make entire system of recruitment effective.
14. The present policy of recruitment of constables at the District level should be continued with the sole aim of attracting local candidates in the police. This will give greater representation to the “Sons of the soil”

108. Professionalism in Indian Police at the Cutting Edge Level (SHO Level) (1998)

Subhash Joshi and Anil K Saxena*

Objective

To focus on the perception of the SHO's and their Senior Police Officers with regard to professionalism in Indian Police at the cutting edge level.

Professionalism in Police: As a Concept

Logically, the idea of what it means to be professional Police Officer is governed by the notion of the Police Officer's role in society. It would be argued that if we emphasize the law enforcement function, professionalism means attributes conducive to this function, for example, courage, respect for superiors, reliability, discipline, patience, obedience and so on. If,

* SVP, NPA, Hyderabad
(BPR&D, MHA, Sponsored Research Project)

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instead, we emphasize the peace-keeping side of policing, then professionalism means attributes such as common sense, friendliness, intelligence and courtesy. Souryal (1977) an expert on police management has identified the following elements of a profession:

1. A clearly defined body of knowledge, constantly augmented and refined through specialised literature and research.
2. Facilities for ongoing education, rather than one time training.
3. Uniform minimum standards of excellence for selection, training and performance.
4. A realistic code of ethics that defines the relations of the members of the profession to the public.
5. An unequivocal service orientation.
6. A well developed sense of dignity sustained by a progressive culture and respected by the public.
7. An organisation which includes a governing body of members qualified to supervise the profession and to influence the maintenance of high quality standards.

Methodology

Literature survey was followed by stratified random sampling procedure for data collection from SHOs and supervisory officers using a set of six questionnaires for SHOs and five for Senior Officers. It was followed by analysis and interpretation of data.

Sample Size and Profile of Respondents

Sample of Study : Station House Officers (SHOs) – 886
Senior Police Officers – 250

Profile

(State-wise Distribution of SHOs who responded to the Questionnaire)

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of Respondents</i>
1. Bihar	186
2. Uttar Pradesh	110
3. Punjab	78
1. Karnataka	77
2. Tamil Nadu	72
3. Andhra Pradesh	65
4. Orissa	64
5. West Bengal	49
6. Delhi	42
7. Madhya Pradesh	32
8. Maharashtra	26
9. Assam	19
10. Kerala	19
11. Jammu & Kashmir	15
12. Rajasthan	15
13. Gujarat	12
Total	881 *

* 5 SHOs did not indicate their States. Total number of respondents were 886.

Recommendations

The Senior Police Officers were of the view that the professionalism in SHOs can be improved by the following measures :

1. Providing adequate infrastructural facilities at



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- Police Station.
2. Superiors acting as role models.
 3. Ensuring fixed tenure with high level of accountability..
 4. Providing adequate manpower at Police Stations.
 5. Ensuring sensitivity to professional values.
 6. Providing more facilities.
 7. Conducting stress management programmes for SHOs (Yoga, Meditation etc.).
 8. Encouraging initiatives and creativity in SHOs.
 9. Continuous dissemination of profession related knowledge and information.

As per the response of the Station House Officers, the professionalism in them can be improved by adopting the following measures :

1. Providing adequate manpower at Police Stations.
2. Providing adequate infrastructural facilities at Police Stations.
3. Attractive reward schemes.
4. Rationalising the workload of SHOs.
5. Improving mechanisms for welfare and grievance handling.
6. Realistic performance appraisal and counselling of SHO and subordinates.
7. Career progression to be linked with training.
8. Changing archaic laws/procedures.
9. Providing more recreational facilities.
10. Increasing the use of computers with technical aids.

It is evident from these recommendations that most of the steps recommended by Senior Police Officers and SHOs for improving professionalism in SHOs can be taken by the department itself. The government will have to initiate urgent measures to provide better pay, adequate infrastructural facilities and manpower at Police Stations, adequate budget and financial support for day to day activities, change archaic laws/ procedures and above all, exhibit the necessary political will to tackle the factors inhibiting professionalism in police.



109. Bio-psycho-social Study of Habitual Criminals* (1998)

Objectives

1. To study the genetic, Psychiatric, Neuro psychological and social variables associated with criminal behavior.
2. To identify those factors that are associated with repetitive criminal behavior in order to provide psychiatric assistance.
3. The two group Habitual and Non-Habitual do not differ on all other variables in this study.
4. The two groups also differ on variables such as education, age and severity of the crime.
5. The groups of fifty criminal differ significantly on Psychiatric, Neuro- Psychological and Psycho-social variables compared to the norms.

Methodology

A sample of 50 Criminals was chosen from the study and they were divided into two groups viz. habitual criminals and non-habitual criminals.

Area of the Study

Bangalore

Important Findings

The group of fifty (50) criminals differs significantly on Psychiatric Neuro-psychological and Psycho-social variables compared to norms.

1. Habitual and non habitual groups differ significantly on the IPDE and pre-morbid personality variables.
2. Habitual and non habitual groups differ on variables such as scanning trial making test three sub-scales on the TC ad positive family history. However these differences did not reach significant levels.

Recommendations

1. The groups of criminals (Habitual and Non-Habitual) differ from norms on most of the variables suggesting that they are different from the normal population and need to be looked at from a different perspective compared with the general population.
2. Both short term and long term goals should be set by incorporating tasks that involve planning remedial measures for such people who has the presence of cognitive deficits.
3. The behaviour problems should be managed with the help of behaviour modules and management of these behavior deficits would help in reducing the discomfort one feels with one self and thus lead to better adjustment in society and better interpersonal adjustment.
4. The presence of family pathology has been found in this study and it would facilitate in providing psychiatric assistance to such families.
5. Jail authorities should be trained to deal with such criminals suitably while in custody.

* National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore



110. Professionalism in Indian Police at the Cutting Edge Level (SO/SHO Level) – Public Perception in Uttar Pradesh (2000)

RC Agarwal* and HS Balwaria**

Objectives

To study whether:

1. the officers have internalized the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values.
2. these attributes are helping the department in delivering service to people.
3. conscious efforts are being made to correct the deviations, and
4. nodal points of accountability exist, etc.

Prognosis

This study is a sequel to a study conducted by a research team of the SVP National Police Academy on 'Professionalism' in Indian Police at the cutting edge level (SO/SHO Level), and endeavours to look at the same 'professionalism' from the public's point of view. The study intends to examine whether the public treats the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values of policemen as professional and whether the people get a

professional response from the Police, at the Police Station level.

Conceptual Framework

There are many definitions of 'professionalism'. Some academicians define it in terms of 'possession of intellectual techniques' acquired by training and which is applied to some sphere of activity. Others consider it as body of knowledge, building confidence in client, approval, respect by the society, and adoption of ethical codes.

As far as police is concerned, some hold the view that 'police work' is a profession while others argue against it. There are certain universally recognized attributes of professionalism. These are:

1. High standard of candidates, entry by merit.
2. Training in knowledge and skills (KS).
3. Ethical conduct which includes values and attitude (VS).
4. Advancement from within.
5. Resentment to outside interference.
6. Service orientation.
7. Satisfaction of client.

Police need to be tested on the above touchstone to assess whether it is professional.

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**IPS, Addl. Director, IG, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar U.P. Police Academy, Moradabad



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Methodology

The methodology consisted of grouping people according to their occupation, profession and economic status into 15 distinct categories and interviewing them by using detailed questionnaire. Separate questionnaire were prepared for each category of respondents.

Sample Size and Profile of Respondents

The team of researchers selected ten Districts namely Almora, Agra, Gazipur, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar as a representative of diversities of population, economic development, educational levels and social problems, and also catering to the divergence in rural and urban areas, within the State.

In the study as many as 1080 respondents were interviewed. The profile of respondents was as under:

Main Results

1. The respondents find the police “weak in knowledge” on the basis of their observations and experience. According to them the inadequacies in knowledge are discernible in procedural lapses pertaining to :
 - (a) arrest not as per procedure (or meant to cause harassment).
 - (b) failure to seek remand or action regarding forfeiture of property in case criminal is not apprehended.
 - (c) non-grant of bail inailable cases.
 - (d) non-prompt service of processes.
 - (e) fake seizure of property.
 - (f) non-submission of case diaries on time.
 - (g) use of torture for extracting/procuring a confession.
 - (h) lack of protection to witnesses and action against criminals who pressurise for retraction.
 - (i) lack of impartial action under section 107 Cr.P.C.
 - (j) lack of prompt medical treatment to the injured.
2. Police is also said to lack skills of investigation, use of scientific aids for collecting evidence, proper recording of statements of witnesses, and report writing.
3. Respondents have adversely commented upon the level of integrity and honesty in police working.
4. The SHO is not impartial in his behaviour with subordinates.
5. On the attitude scale too, Police appears weak to the respondents. Most of them have complained that, Police treatment towards the weaker sections, including women, is unsatisfactory. Police suspect their version in the beginning, with the result that their response is not prompt.
6. The attitude of police to legal procedures is one of non-compliance or selective. It is not uniform application of law and adherence to procedures.
7. According to the public perception the main hindrances faced by the SOs/SHOs in their



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functioning are :

- (a) improper attitude of senior officers
- (b) political interference
- (c) undue public expectations
- (d) media interference
- (e) lack of necessary infrastructure

Recommendations

1. Police should be given training in public dealing.
2. The police should throw open gates of the Police Station and the public should be encouraged to visit to Police Stations.
3. Police should build bridges with public in peacetime in order to have their support during crises. The police should help the public in distress, even in matters where it may not be directly related to the Police.
4. Police, which is a public service, should be made accountable to the public.
5. Setting up of the State Security Commission, as suggested by the National Police Commission, needs to be implemented.
6. Recommendations of the National Police Commission with regard to the process of selection, appointment and tenure of the “Police Chiefs” should be implemented.
7. There is need to establish the “Rule of Law” instead of the “Rule of Order”. The principle of personal accountability of the individual police officers, for acts of omission and commission, should be taken to its logical end.
8. There is a need to involve certain segments of public e.g. academicians and senior citizens etc., to start with non hardcore Police jobs such as traffic management and crime prevention strategy. It would increase the risk taking capacity of Police. Secondly, it would give the public a feeling of participation and thereby they would identify with the police.
9. A Citizens’ Charter for Police should be drawn so that the public knows what to expect at the Police Station.
10. Efforts should be made to involve NGOs working in fields relating to Police. There should be networking of Police with NGOs.
11. The Police Officer should go to schools and colleges to talk to students and teachers.
12. The Police should regularly interact with business community through the forum of Vyapar Sangh.
13. There is need to mobilise students/youth for Police help.
14. Community liaison units/groups should be constituted at Thana level.
15. It is necessary to train and tune the senior officers to perform the role of change agents by setting the agenda. The senior should become a systems engineer, trainer, role-model, doer and a facilitator.
16. There is a need of an audit whether all the work being done at the Police Station level is

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- contributing towards organisational goals and objectives, and also the results achieved from these efforts.
17. To put an effective check on the statistics syndrome, a pragmatic performance evaluation system for the staff posted at the Police Station should be evolved and strictly followed.
 18. There is a need to bring transparency in Police functioning to check any cause for grievance in subordinates.
 19. Machinery in police should be fair and prompt.
 20. It would be useful to organise sensitisation programme so that the media may be used as a force multiplier.
 21. Short-term training courses be organized for police personnel of the level of Sub-Inspector and above about media management.
 22. There is a need to provide basic infrastructural facilities at every Police Station, as per UNDP standards.
 23. There is a need to introduce the concept of zero budgeting both in terms of human and other resources at Thana level.
 24. Police should develop a 'value for money' approach in public expenditure.
 25. To garner additional resources, police should explore the possibility of tapping community resources.



111. Norms for Allocation of Manpower and Subsidiary Resources to Police Stations in India (2000) (The Maharashtra Case)

VK Saraf*

Objective

To evolve yardsticks for the allocation of manpower to Police stations and subsidiary resources.

Methodology

1. Answer to questionnaires.
2. Public documents
3. Interviews of various Police Officers.
4. Field studies.

Area of Study

Maharashtra.

Recommendations

1. The jurisdictions of large Police Stations should be delimited and made most compact and manageable for better policing.
2. The area of rural police stations should not exceed 150 sq. kms. and population more than 60,000. If it exceeds these limits the Police Station should be bifurcated.

3. The number of IPC crimes registered and investigated is also an important criterion. If Police Station registers more than 700 crimes annually, another police station should be created.
4. Urban areas should have exclusive Police Stations.
5. The Station House Officers (SHO) should have over all control and responsibility for all the police tasks within Police Station limits. However, in the bigger Police Stations the work may be divided functionally to ensure better attention to each kind of duty, more so to crime investigation work.
6. Every Police Station should have at least two Sub-Inspectors, one designated as S.H.O. and the other as Second Officer, so that one Police Officer is available at the Police Station all the time.
7. There should be appropriate provision for weekly off, leave, training and emergent duties so that the functioning strength of Police Station is not depleted below the level of operational efficiency.
8. The Police work should be so organized that ASIs/PSIs/PIs also take a hand in basic police work and are seen by people side by side with constables.

* Retd DGP Maharashtra, Nehru Centre, Mumbai. Study sponsored by BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



9. Supervisory functions in the Police work must be limited and only incidental to the operative field functions of each rank. Operative job content must be developed as under:
 - (a) The Constables & Head Constables, who should be operating level functionaries, will constitute the first level.
 - (b) The ASIs & PSIs would constitute the investigating level form the second level.
 - (c) Inspectors, who should be junior supervisory-cum-investigation level functionaries, should constitute the third level.
10. The latter two levels will meet the operational need of greater number of Investigating Officers.
11. Police Outposts (Chowkies) must be opened in areas with urban agglomerations or where new colonies are coming up. But, they must ultimately be converted into regular Police Stations.
12. Section 154 Cr.P.C. must be suitably amended so that Out Posts are enabled to register FIRs as and when information or complaints about offences are lodged with them.
13. Beat system should be made more vibrant and an effective agent of grass root policing. This can be achieved by re-designing the Beat structure and re-fashioning the duties and responsibilities of the Beat Patrolman. One Beat should have strength of 1 ASI, 1 HC and 4 PCs. In addition, the Beats should be provided with a static wireless set to be in communication with station House as the telephone connections are in the habit of going dead for days on in rural areas.
14. The town/city should be divided into Chowkies that would be classified as City Centre Chowkies and Sub-urban Chowkies. In the former patrolling will be on foot while in the latter it would be on two-wheelers.
15. For Police Stations in cities having more than one lakh population, wireless mobile patrolling should be made part of the system in order to supplement patrolling by Chowki personnel.
16. Police Headquarters reserves should be created so that they could be lent to field units from time to time to meet the occasional exigencies in the most economical way.
17. Crime Detective Squads should be formed directly under the S.H.O. in every Police Station (urban or rural) for crime investigation and collection of intelligence. The compositions of these squads may vary from place to place.
18. Introduction of computers for specified use in Police Stations should be recommended. This will be economical, efficient & productive. There should also be a provision to hire video cameras for video taping of scene of offence and photographers. This will improve the working of Police Station.
19. The following entitlement and distribution of man-power for an urban/city police station worked out is as under:



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(a) S.H.O	Police Inspector
(b) Second Officer	Assistant police Inspector
(c) PSP+ Assistants	3 PSIs + 3HCs + 6 PCs (PSI+will be Duty Officer and H.C)
(d) Writer-Crime	1 HC + 1PC
(e) Writer - Accounts	1 HC + 2 PCs (1 PC for Muddemal keeping)
(f) Duty distribution	1 HC + 1 PC
(g) Barnishi	1 PC
(h) Summons/warrants	1 PC
(i) FIS Operator	1 PC
(j) Computer Operator	1 PC
(k) Confidential work	1 HC + 2 PC's
(l) Crime orderly	1 PC per officer- PSI and above.
(m) Court orderly	1 PC per Court.
(n) Tapal duty	1 PC
(o) RTPCs	2 PC
(p) Lock up guard/escort	1 HC + 4 PCs
(q) Chowki Staff	1 Pst + 1 HC+6PCs+ 2 PCs per extra
(r) Traffic	1 PC per Traffic point + 1 PC extra for every 4 Points for relief + 1 HC + IPC. If number of PCs Exceeds 10.
(s) WMP Units	1 PS1+11+C+2PCs per vehicle.
(t) Order Maintenance	(i) 2 PSIs+6HCs+18PCs for normal station and (ii) 1 API + 3 PSIs + 10 HCs + 30 PCs who are no not engaged in investigative, patrolling and Bandobast duties.
(u) Training Reserve	2.5 per cent of 1+ Cs+PCs who are not engaged Investigative, patrolling and Bandobast duties.
(v) Leave Reserve	10 percent of PSIs and HCs not engaged in Investigative patrolling and Bandobast duties. The percentage to be calculated separately for officers & mess.



112. Improving the Organisation and Management of the Law Enforcement System in India (2000) (An Evaluation Report)

Shankar Sen*, DK Giri, Nivedita Pradhan and Sanjeev Kumar Sharma

Objectives

1. To improve Police/Community understanding and interactions in the selected pilot Police Stations.
2. To improve social skills, transparency and responsiveness of the Police through new management initiatives and introduction of new technology.

Objectives of the Evaluation

- (a) To critically examine the project concept and design and its implementation.
- (b) To assess the impact of the project in terms of relevance, performance success and sustainability and to identify its strengths and weaknesses.
- (c) To make recommendations for improvement in implementation and for redefining the objectives and strategies of the project.

Issues to be Addressed

In furtherance of the above objectives, the following issues in particular were to be addressed:

1. Change Agents and pilot Police Stations in all the three States.
2. Infrastructure development in the pilot Police Stations – improving living and working conditions and ambience.
3. Human Resource Development (HRD) – training and output of the Police personnel specially the change agents.
4. Understanding of the project objectives by the policemen, public and others concerned.
5. A SWOT analysis of the Police Stations.
6. Mechanisms set up for running the project and achieving targets such as experimentation of new approaches routine evaluation of effectiveness of the current approaches changing management culture identifying errors for improvement and rewarding initiatives.

Scope and Methodology

The collection of data was based mainly on:

1. Primary sources like observations, interviews and questionnaire.
2. Secondary sources—project documents, consultancy reports, mid-term evaluation and other related literature.

* Study sponsored by BPRD, MHA, New Delhi



Areas of the Study

Assam, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

Recommendations

1. In order to make specific areas of Police-Public interface more meaningful there is need for strengthening bonds between Police and the Community.
2. Community Liaison Groups (CLG) which could forge strong links between Police and the Community need to be recast and revamped. The selection of CLG members has to be done in a more planned and careful manner so that it does not remain an exercise confined between SPs and SHOs and steps should be taken to keep this institutional mechanism in good fettle.
3. Senior Police Officers particularly those involved with the project should visit schools, colleges and other public institutions and explain the project (particularly regarding the formation of CLGs) and try to generate greater public awareness and to mobilize vibrant public support.
4. Training programmes of change agents should be recast as well as streamlined. BPR&D should constitute a roving training team which can move in different states covered by the project and train the police personnel involved in it at the work place without disturbing their work. This will ensure some kind of uniformity in training.
5. There is a need for more women Police Officers to be involved in the project and CLGs and they should be provided better facilities to work in Police Stations.
6. Police leadership in the project states have to play a more proactive role. Senior officers, particularly those who have some say in the project have to be involved. They cannot play the role of critical onlookers. Ways and means of involving through training meetings and discussion have to be worked out. The team was seen in one instance the stultifying impact of the non-cooperation of the Police chief. They have to be convinced of the *raison d'être* of the project and its efficacy in changing police role and goals.
7. The BPR&D may think of having a victimization survey in all these Police Stations covered by the project to find out if really the incidence of crime has come down or not. This is reason to be felt that suppression of crime is taking place in all these Police Stations and this calls for some probe by the State Police authorities.
8. In Rajasthan and Assam the Supreme Court's obligatory directive in the case of DK Basu versus the State of West Bengal respecting the rights of arrestees as laid down in the case should be prominently displayed on a notice board in the Police Station, has not been followed.

Sustainability

Sustainability is central to projects of this kind. It is important that the project develops what is sometimes referred to as exit strategy. This involves thinking of ways in which it can be ensured that any good that the project has done continues and where possible is improved upon in the future.

In attempting to cement the existence of the changed relationship between Police and Public



and of a different culture within the police, it is important to create mechanisms which will reinforce the process of change. The following might be relevant.

Ensuring that a communication network exists between different Police Stations while implementation of these new strategies so that they can share problems and successes with each other.

Ensuring that the police involved are required to report on their implementations of these new methods on a regular basis in the future.

Giving support and encouragement to the new methods through publicity and praise. This might be done through the establishment of Newsletter in which best practices could be highlighted and in which case studies of successful actions by the Police could also be given prominence, perhaps, with favourable comments from prominent figures in the community and in the Police.

1. Establishing a medium term plan for monitoring the overall results of innovating in Police-Public relations with regular opportunities for publicizing the results.
2. Sustainability can also be achieved through embedding these new processes more firmly within the community.
3. Access to the Police on a regular basis by relevant community consultative organization and their members are important.
4. Ordinary members of the public could be encouraged to form organization designed to encourage crime prevention along the lines of the Neighbourhood Watch Schemes employed in English communities.
5. Increasing the visibility of community policing by patrolling in areas and at times when there is a high risk of crimes taking place.

6. Ensuring that police makes contact with various interest groups in a non-conflict situation (perhaps just going along to talk to them about the new approach).
7. Undertaking well publicized campaigns to deal with topical issues when they arise. This requires the Police to lend a close ear to the things, which are concerning the community in the area of law and order and to attempt to deal with them when the issues become prominent.
8. Working with the community to identify crime hotspots and applying extra resource to these for prevention of crime.
9. Identifying repeat victims such as those who have been burgled or robbed several times) and giving extra advice and assistance to them and notifying the community generally that this has been done.
10. Attempting to deal with hidden crime such as domestic violence by demonstrating the complaining victims will be dealt with symptomatically and that these offences will be treated seriously.

Results

Overall the results of the project are encouraging. The people in the project areas are more willing to help the police and also to understand the need for friendly law enforcement. To some extent the divide between the Police and the people has narrowed. If community's faith and confidence in the Police increases many people will come forward to report crimes, furnish information and act as witness in police cases. This is consummation one wishes for. However, good deal will depend upon the commitment of the



police leadership and co-operation of the community leaders in the final analysis and the support extended by the political leadership. This calls for vision as well as determination and we do hope that they will not be found wanting.

The team has made a number of recommendations for streamlining as well as sustenance of the project. The team has shown how the implementation of the project has been some what more successful in Tamil Nadu and has generated greater enthusiasm in Assam than Rajasthan. There are local variables but enthusiasm displayed by Police Officers and the community is crucial for the success of the project. We also hope that police leadership in the States will take advantage of the start given by

UNDP and consolidate the gains by their own exertions.

Policing is neither all good nor all bad. It is neither intrinsically corrupt nor virtuous. But it is a necessary service in any society. To provide acceptable service, Police have to remain a well-trained and well selected body that is recognized part of the society. The Police cannot be allowed to be a distinct caste nor a group of outcasts. The Police cannot be isolated from sentiments, opinions and support of the society they serve. Community based policing as envisaged in the project will enhance the quality of police as well as communities. Such a development should characterize policing in the country in coming years.

113. Categorisation of Police Stations (2001)

NK Singhal*

Since the Police Station is the primary unit of the Law Enforcement System in India, the first strategy of the Project was to make an assessment of the 'Material Deficiencies' a Police Station suffers from. However, there being no uniformity in the size of Police Stations, and the actual workload of a Police Station, the first step in pursuance of that 'strategy' was to lay down a system of Categorisation of Police Stations.

Under the Project the task of categorisation of Police Stations was assigned to Shri N.K. Singhal, IPS (Retd.) serving as a consultant under the Project. He not only visited the project Police Stations but also a large number of other Police Stations all over the country to make an

assessment at the ground level, to come up with a realistic criteria for categorising Police Stations, the object of categorisation being to set a scale for their requirements in terms of men and materials. His report is summarised as under:

Factors Governing Categorisation

The main factors governing the categorisation of Police Stations, which in turn can be used for laying down its manpower and infra-structural requirements, are:

1. Type of location.
2. Area under jurisdiction.
3. Population.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



4. Type of community served.
5. Nature and quantum of policing problems e.g., crime, maintenance of order, traffic etc.

The Main Criteria for Basic Categorisation Would be

1. Location – whether in metropolitan, city, urban or rural area.
2. Size of population – (for Metropolitan and ‘City’ categorisation).
3. Nature of area in jurisdiction – whether metropolitan/city/urban/rural or predominantly so in case of police stations with mixed jurisdiction.
4. Nature of predominant economic activity in the jurisdiction – whether agriculture-related (for ‘rural’ categorisation) or otherwise – commercial, industrial etc. (for ‘urban’ categorisation).

The Basic Categories of Police Stations Shall be

Metropolitan

1. All Police Stations located in ‘metropolitan’ areas.
2. All Police Stations in cities with more than 8 lakh population at last census (1991).

Explanation: With annual growth rate of population of 2.14% during the previous decade and fast rate of urbanisation, the population of these cities would already be near 10 lakhs besides large floating population which is a normal feature of big cities. The crime, law and order, traffic, security and other policing problems in such cities are no different from notified metropolitan towns.

City

All Police Stations located in towns with population of 1 lakh or more.

Categorisation of Project Police Stations

<i>Name of Police Station</i>	<i>Category</i>
Gumanpura	City (Headquarters)/Big/Traffic intensive Communally sensitive
Pratap Nagar	City (Headquarters)
Ulunderpet	Rural (Big)/Traffic intensive
Hasthampati	City (Big) (Headquarters)
Paan Bazar	Metropolitan, large.
Jorhat	Urban, large.
Titabor	Town, medium.
Villupuram	Urban, large.
Mandalgarh	Town, medium.



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Urban

1. All Distt. Headquarters Police Stations (other than 'Metropolitan' & 'City' Police Station).
2. Police Stations in towns with 50,000 or more population.

3. Police Stations located in other urban towns (as per criteria adopted for 1991 census) with at least 50% of working population in jurisdiction engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

Rural

All other Police Stations covering un-urbanised areas.

114. Professionalism in the Constabulary : A Challenge to Police Leadership (2001)

Girdhari Nayak* and AK Saxena**

Objective

The research study is aimed at assessing the professional competencies of the Constables.

Constables - 2800

Public - 1000

Stratified Random Sampling procedure was adopted for data collection.

Methodology

Following responded from various parts of the country:

Senior Police Officers - 150

Important Results

Constables' own view on improving professionalism among themselves:

<i>S.N</i>	<i>Measures to improve Professionalism</i>	<i>Fully</i>	<i>To a great extent</i>	<i>To a considerable extent</i>	<i>To some extent</i>	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Ch. Sq. df = 4</i>
1.	Continuous Refresher Training	98 (4.1)	887 (36.9)	1110 (46.2)	246 (10.3)	59 (2.5)	2.9
2.	Strict Supervision of work	96 (4.0)	362 (15.1)	457 (19.1)	1440 (60)	45 (1.8)	5.5
3.	Proper Performance Evaluation	485 (20.2)	1142 (47.7)	409 (17)	200 (8.3)	164 (6.8)	2.7
4.	Creating Promotional Avenues	1267 (52.8)	715 (29.8)	383 (16.0)	35 (1.4)	—	3.8

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages.

(Contd.)

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<i>S.N</i>	<i>Measures to improve Professionalism</i>	<i>Fully</i>	<i>To a great extent</i>	<i>To a considerable extent</i>	<i>To some extent</i>	<i>Not at all</i>	<i>Ch. Sq. df = 4</i>
5.	Enhancing their pay scales	1689 (70.4)	421 (17.5)	240 (10)	50 (2.1)	—	7.4
6.	Superiors not to compel them to do things contrary to law or procedures	1219 (50.8)	726 (30.2)	419 (17.5)	23 (1)	13 (6.5)	4.4
7.	Providing mentoring system for learning the work	593 (24.6)	472 (19.7)	1008 (42)	222 (9.3)	105 (4.4)	2.2
8.	Superiors must communicate with them perfectly on professional aspects (there should be no scope for communication gap between superiors and constables)	1591 (66.2)	534 (22.3)	199 (8.3)	43 (1.8)	33 (1.4)	7.4
9.	Recognition of their good work	2078 (86.6)	244 (10.2)	47 (1.9)	31 (1.2)	—	13
10.	Proper assignment of work	955 (39.8)	1165 (48.5)	227 (9.5)	53 (2.2)	—	4.1
11.	Continuous provision of professional learning material	895 (37.3)	621 (25.9)	6602 (7.5)	139 (5.8)	85 (3.5)	2.2
12.	Healthy work environment (Physical infra-structure)	214 (8.9)	967 (40.3)	1142 (47.6)	47 (1.9)	30 (1.3)	4.9
13.	Not frequently punishing them for mistakes (Failures to be treated as Learning Lessons)	466 (19.4)	770 (32.1)	918 (38.2)	160 (6.7)	86 (3.6)	2.3
14.	Depoliticisation of police force	1656 (69)	555 (23.2)	140 (5.8)	49 (2.0)	—	7.3
15.	Motivating them to improve Educational Qualifications	230 (9.6)	572 (23.8)	1364 (56.8)	218 (9.1)	16 (0.7)	4.9
16.	Developing in them more pride in service and uniform	1515 (63.1)	511 (21.3)	304 (12.7)	62 (2.6)	8 (0.3)	6.5
17.	Developing stress management competence	232 (9.7)	452 (18.8)	1403 (58.4)	273 (11.4)	40 (1.7)	4.9
18.	Conducting physical fitness programmes	1381 (57.5)	835 (34.8)	131 (5.5)	45 (1.9)	8 (0.3)	6.4
19.	Dead woods must be removed	1300 (54.2)	791 (32.9)	243 (10.1)	54 (2.3)	12 (0.5)	5.3
20.	Courses on Human Rights	908 (37.8)	1274 (53.1)	116 (4.8)	102 (4.3)	—	4.7
21.	Training in Time Management	618 (25.8)	1134 (47.2)	592 (24.6)	38 (1.6)	18 (0.8)	3.7

(Contd.)



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S.N	Measures to improve Professionalism	Fully	To a great extent	To a considerable	To some extent	Not at all	Ch. Sq. df = 4
22.	Providing proper Insurance coverage for constables	1853 (77.3)	374 (15.5)	146 (6.1)	27 (1.1)	—	9.6
23.	Reducing their vulnerability by providing proper eqpt. (B.P. Vests, B.P. Helmets)	1956 (81.5)	368 (15.3)	57 (2.4)	19 (0.8)	—	11.2
24.	Reducing their vulnerability by providing legal protection (Ex: the killers of policemen must get capital punishment)	1416 (59)	790 (33)	173 (7.2)	21 (0.8)	—	5.5
25.	Encouraging them to have hobbies and relaxation activities	2057 (85.7)	203 (8.5)	89 (3.7)	45 (1.9)	6 (0.2)	13.5
26.	Creating better sports and entertainment facilities	1589 (66.2)	593 (24.7)	208 (8.7)	10 (0.4)	—	6.6
27.	Linking their promotion with training	95 (3.9)	1870 (78)	424 (17.6)	11 (0.5)	—	9.4
28.	Reducing the age of Recruitment	206 (8.6)	1201 (50)	487 (20.3)	423 (17.6)	83 (3.5)	4.4
29.	Streamlining the process of recruitment so that chances of corruption are eliminated	654 (27.3)	354 (14.8)	1265 (52.6)	95 (4)	32 (1.3)	4.1
30.	Posting competent trainers at the police training institutes to train the constables	793 (33)	1417 (59)	112 (4.7)	31 (1.3)	47 (2)	6.5
31.	Designing the basic and refresher courses keeping in mind the performance problems of constables	1482 (61.8)	448 (18.6)	383 (16)	87 (3.6)	—	5.1
32.	Providing adequate health services to the police constables and their family members	2127 (88.7)	190 (7.9)	68 (2.7)	15 (0.6)	—	13.8
33.	Evolving proper uniform (Ex: The boot is unsuitable for chasing criminal)	126 (5.3)	939 (39.1)	1195 (49.8)	118 (4.9)	22 (0.9)	5.1
34.	Controlling alcoholism in constables	139 (5.8)	257 (10.7)	499 (20.7)	1129 (58.9)	93 (3.9)	3.2
35.	Decreasing police brutality	721 (30.0)	456 (19)	459 (19.1)	628 (26.2)	136 (5.7)	1.0
36.	Acquainting the constables perfectly on code of ethics and rules of conduct	1209 (50.3)	856 (35.7)	251 (10.5)	69 (2.9)	15 (0.6)	4.8
37.	Policing the police to made more strict	153 (6.4)	189 (7.9)	1806 (75.2)	189 (7.9)	63 (2.6)	9.5

(Contd.)



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Senior Police Officers' Views on Improving Professionalism

S.N	Measures to improve Professionalism	Fully	To a great extent	To a considerable extent	To some extent	Not at all	Ch. Sq. df = 4
1.	Continuous Refresher Training	50 (20)	87 (34.8)	78 (31.2)	30 (12)	5 (2)	91.560
2.	Strict Supervision of work	50	66 (20)	101 (56.4)	25 (40.4)	8 (10)	104.920 (3.2)
3.	Proper Performance Evaluation	53 (21.2)	92 (36.8)	77 (30.8)	27 (10.8)	1 (0.4)	108.640
4.	Creating Promotional Avenues	79 (31.6)	115 (46)	37 (14.8)	15 (6)	4 (1.6)	171.520
5.	Enhancing their pay scales	73 (29.2)	62 (24.8)	84 (33.6)	26 (10.4)	5 (2)	88.600
6.	Superiors not to compel them to do things contrary to law or procedures	75 (30)	86 (34.4)	41 (16.4)	30 (12)	18 (7.2)	68.520
7.	Providing mentoring system for learning the work	48 (19.2)	60 (24)	91 (36.4)	46 (18.4)	5 (2)	76.520
8.	Superiors must communicate with them perfectly on professional aspects (there should be no scope for communication gap between superiors and constables)	103 (41.2)	86 (34.4)	54 (21.6)	7 (2.8)	—	85.520
9.	Recognition of their good work	127 (50.8)	83 (33.2)	36 (14.4)	4 (1.6)	—	39.280
10.	Proper assignment of work	79 (31.6)	112 (44.8)	42 (16.8)	13 (5.2)	4 (1.6)	164.680
11.	Continuous provision of professional learning material	49 (19.6)	77 (30.8)	83 (33.2)	37 (14.8)	4 (1.6)	82.080
12.	Healthy work environment	86 (34.4)	85 (34)	58 (23.2)	17 (6.8)	4 (1.6)	15.800
13.	Not frequently punishing them for mistakes	26 (10.4)	80 (32)	83 (33.2)	49 (19.6)	12 (4.8)	80.2
14.	Depoliticisation of police force	92 (36.8)	85 (34)	43 (17.2)	28 (11.2)	2 (0.8)	116.520
15.	Motivating them to improve Educational Qualifications	42 (16.8)	99 (39.6)	75 (30)	30 (12)	4 (1.6)	112.120
16.	Developing in them more pride in service and uniform	64 (25.6)	93 (37.2)	69 (27.6)	23 (9.2)	1 (0.4)	110.720
17.	Developing stress management competence	36 (14.4)	87 (34.8)	96 (38.4)	28 (11.2)	3 (1.2)	127.480
18.	Conducting physical fitness programme	25 (10)	100 (40)	81 (32.4)	30 (12)	14 (5.6)	115.640

(Contd.)



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S.N	Measures to improve Professionalism	Fully	To a great extent	To a considerable extent	To some extent	Not at all	Ch. Sq. df = 4
19.	Dead woods must be removed	69 (27.6)	83 (33.2)	49 (19.6)	49 (19.6)	—	13.232
20.	Courses on Human Rights	39 (15.6)	77 (30.8)	79 (13.6)	47 (18.8)	8 (3.2)	69.280
21.	Training in Time Management	38 (15.2)	58 (23.2)	106 (42.4)	39 (15.6)	19 (3.6)	102.920
22.	Provide proper Insurance policies for constables	55 (22)	52 (20.8)	103 (41.2)	39 (15.6)	1 (0.4)	107.2
23.	Reducing their vulnerability by providing proper eqpt.	54 (21.6)	66 (26.4)	81 (32.4)	45 (18)	4 (1.6)	67.480
24.	Reducing their vulnerability by providing legal protection	51 (20.4)	65 (26)	95 (38)	34 (13.6)	5 (2)	90.640
25.	Encouraging them to have hobbies and relaxation activities	46 (18.4)	74 (29.6)	85 (34)	34 (13.6)	11 (4.4)	71.880
26.	Creating better sports and entertainment facilities	40 (16)	88 (35.2)	58 (23.2)	56 (22.4)	8 (3.2)	68.160
27.	Linking their promotion with training	52 (20.8)	79 (31.6)	86 (34.4)	27 (10.8)	6 (2.4)	92.120
28.	Reducing the age of Recruitment	25 (10)	58 (23.2)	56 (22.4)	69 (27.6)	42 (16.8)	23
29.	Streamlining the process of recruitment so that chances of corruption are eliminated	112 (44.8)	58 (23.2)	45 (18)	22 (8.8)	13 (5.2)	121.720
30.	Posting competent trainers at the police training institutes to train the constables	105 (42)	97 (38.8)	35 (14)	13 (5.2)	—	99.248
31.	Designing the basic and refresher courses keeping in mind the performance problems of constables	78 (31.2)	79 (31.6)	78 (31.2)	15 (6)	—	48.144
32.	Providing adequate health services to the police constables and their family members	88 (35.2)	69 (27.6)	66 (26.4)	27 (10.8)	—	31.440
33.	Evolving proper uniform	63 (25.2)	44 (17.6)	100 (40)	40 (16)	3 (1.2)	100.280
34.	Controlling alcoholism in constables	60 (24)	74 (29.6)	72 (28.8)	42 (16.8)	2 (0.8)	70.560
35.	Decreasing police brutality	62 (24.8)	84 (33.6)	72 (28.8)	29 (11.6)	3 (1.2)	88.680
36.	Acquainting the constables perfectly on code of ethics and rules of conduct	64 (25.6)	88 (35.2)	63 (25.2)	30 (12)	5 (2.0)	84.680
37.	Policing the police to be made more strict	81 (32.4)	64 (25.6)	72 (28.8)	26 (10.4)	7 (2.8)	81.320



Recommendations

Recruitment of High Quality Individuals

1. Constables have to perform very stressful tasks. Therefore, there is a need to recruit younger people who are energetic and can face the work pressure.
2. In the attitude survey, 94.7% of people viewed that the recruitment of constables is not free from corruption and there is a need to set up Recruitment Boards as in Tamil Nadu.
3. Candidate's qualification and physical fitness needs to be kept in mind while selecting a constable.
4. Psychological, psychiatric or lie detector tests as conducted in western countries should be administered so that people with wrong attitudes are screened out at the early stage.

Improved Career Opportunities

1. There should be at least two promotions in career span of a constable.
2. There should be proper policy with regard to postings of the constables and after training they should for one or two years work at Police Lines with striking reserve or criminal squads.
3. After every stint of difficult postings they must get a chance to work in peaceful areas.

Capacity Development Programme

1. The constables should be so trained and retrained that they are able to perform their tasks with deftness, agility, confidence, competence and positive attitude.

2. The infra-structural facilities of Police Training Schools need to be improved.
3. PTSs should be located at Range Hqrs. so that proper supervision by senior officers can be done and resource persons can be made available for conducting the courses.
4. On the job Refresher Training Programmes should be conducted regularly. Some good Head Constables or A.S.Is. at the Police Station level may be designated as mentor to facilitate the learning of the Constables.
5. The Constables need to be provided small ready reckoners containing provisions of law, rules and regulation do's and don'ts to be followed in different situations. It will add to their capacity and solve their ground problems.

Reducing Vulnerability

1. By reducing the vulnerability of Police Constables the brutality will go down. They need to be given adequate legal knowledge not only conceptually but also practically to a great extent.
2. They also need to be provided protective equipments like bullet proof vests, flame proof overalls etc. during special operations.
3. Providing accommodation to their families (in the communal or terrorist prone areas) in the premises of Police Station or Reserve Police Lines will reduce their vulnerability.

Proper Work Design and Job Enrichment

1. A systematic work study can help in standardizing the work design and help in discarding and eliminating wasteful practices.



2. It can be emphasised that the task identity, task significance and job enlargement cause job enrichment for the police constables and it can bring the concept of quality of work life into force.

Effective Supervision and Performance Evaluation

1. Police supervision should be prospective, progressive and it must be of the activity, so that at the right stage the supervisory officer can intervene and keep the work on the right track.
2. Evaluation of performance of Constable Cadre has to be periodic. The SHO or R.I who is in charge of the Constables, must assess the monthly performance of the Constables. S.P. can get these performance notes every month through the SHOs to monitor the performance.
3. The individuals who exhibit the dimensions and behaviours that define professionalism need to be rewarded. There should be 'Hall of Fame' in all PTSs, the Office of Superintendent of Police and District Reserve Police Lines. Recognition of good work encourages and motivates them.

Stress Level Elimination Plan

All possible efforts must be made to transform the depressed, sad Constables to glad Constables. Besides these, the emotional re-silience of the Constables need to be developed and it can be done through by providing extra curricular activities, yoga, being liberal in providing leave to Constables, arranging for counselling and providing for life insurance and accident insurance.

Proper Time Management

Time Management is essential because timeliness of response is the crux of policing. The odd time duties and long hour duties cause tremendous fatigue. They also do not find time for personal growth or relaxation. So, there is a need for streamlining the work practice and discarding the time waste practices. The location of housing for Constables near the work places can reduce the wastage of time.

Proper Communication

Communication is the life-blood of police administration and has a great bearing on the tasks of the Constables. Through the art of communication, the Constables can overcome the allegations of being inhuman and abusive and can work better.

Proper Management of Professional Image

1. The professional reputation of Police Constables depends not only on the inherent quality of the Constables, but also on their outward look or the appearance. There is a need to design the uniform in such a manner that he can easily carry all the things and simultaneously keep his hands free for use.
2. The protective uniform like providing of bullet proof jackets, the flame proof overalls, bullet proof helmets etc. helps constables from various injuries and even death. There is further scope of improvement in it.
3. Similarly, ceremonial uniforms need to be highly impressive and eye catching so that it can produce an smart looking police constable projecting a professional image.



Professional Will

The professional will is required at the levels of Police Headquarters, Police Training School, at District and lastly at Police Station. With the help

of professional will, the majority of unprofessional and sub-professional Constables can be transformed into professionally competent and trustworthy Constables.

115. Police Public Interface (2001)

GP Joshi*

Objective

One of the Project objectives is “measurable improvement in police social skills, transparency, and responsiveness as assessed by community liaison groups and improved understanding of police circumstances and practice on the part of the public” and “improved understanding on the part of the public of their own rights and the roles and functions of the police, and the constraints under which they operate”.

Methodology

The achievement of this objective necessitated a detailed field study of various aspects of police-public interface and identify the problem areas and salient features of people’s perception of the police in order to “devise means for informing the public about role, functions, rights and constraints of police”.

Important Findings

A community’s trust in police force is a direct effect on the quality of police operations. A hostile

public, reluctant to take the policemen in their confidence may not even report incidence of crime, let alone volunteer to give evidence. Thus, the department’s capacity to control crime and maintain peace is adversely affected.

Lack of community support can also affect the police in other ways such as:

1. A police force with a bad image will be unable to attract and retain quality manpower.
2. Absence of public trust causes job dissatisfaction amongst policemen.
3. The police organisation will find it difficult to get additional resources from the government.
4. Absence of public co-operation makes the policemen adopt shortcuts and use third degree methods.

In a nutshell a hostile public and a brutal police force generally go together.

There are a variety of reasons for the present poor image of the police and the absence of working police community relations and some of these reasons are historical as well. If the organisation and management of law enforcement system in India is to improve, there is need for a systematic analysis of problem areas and improving police image and having done that take steps for

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improving police image towards the ultimate goal of *policing in partnership with the people*.

Identifying the Problems

The first step towards identifying the problems of police public interface is to find out how the people look at the police. The CHRI carried survey on public opinion and some of its salient findings are:

1. Do the police help?

	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Never</i>
Total	39.3%	51.3%	9.5%

2. How quick is the police response?

	<i>Quick</i>	<i>Late</i>	<i>Very Late</i>	<i>No Response</i>
Total	51.1%	29.6%	14.8%	4.5%

3. Are the police successful in preventing crime?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't Say</i>
Total	48.9%	25.0%	26.1%

4. Do the police have links with criminals?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't Say</i>
Total	21.5%	28.6%	49.9%

5. Are the police corrupt?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't Say</i>
Total	44.4%	21.6%	33.9%

6. How do the police behave with citizens?

	<i>Courteously</i>	<i>Indifferent</i>	<i>Rudely</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
Total	38.7%	29.3%	24.1%	7.9%

7. Do the police use brutal methods?

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	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't Say</i>
Total	31.1%	40.1%	28.7%

8. Are the police biased?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	63.4%	36.6%

9. Would you complain against police misbehaviour?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	51.0%	49.0%

Reasons for Poor Police Performance

The general public impression is that the overall performance of the police is not up to the mark. The survey attempted to find from the public as to what they considered to be the most likely reasons for poor performance.

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Total (in %)</i>
Political and other Interference	72.3
Lack of Adequate Resources	48.7
Lack of Public Support	48.6
Recruitment of Wrong Type of People	45.5
Inadequate Supervision	42.4
Poor Service Conditions	38.8
Poor Training	32.3
Low Status in Community	27.4
Poor Salary	28.4

Experience of Public Who Came in Contact with the Police

The persons approached for the survey were

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complainants, persons suspected in cases, persons accused of crime, witnesses, those giving

information to the police or visiting police stations for routine enquiries. Their perceptions were:

1. What did the police do when the complainants went to lodge reports?

	<i>Registered the crime</i>	<i>Tried to threaten</i>	<i>Tried to dissuade</i>
Total	71.6%	4.1%	24.3%

2. When did the police register the crime?

	<i>In the first instance</i>	<i>After two visits</i>	<i>After three or more visits</i>
Total	68.9%	23.0%	8.1%

3. Did the police register the crime?

	<i>After politician's intervention</i>	<i>After senior police officer's intervention</i>	<i>On public pressure</i>	<i>After taking money</i>	<i>On their own</i>
Total	6.8%	4.1%	1.4%	24.2%	63.5%

4. Was a copy of the FIR given by the police?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	36.5%	63.5%

5. Did the FIR register facts correctly?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	60.8%	39.2%

6. Did the police act promptly on complaint?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
Total	50.0%	36.5%	13.5%

7. Are complainants satisfied with outcome of their cases?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	37.8%	62.2%

8. Did the police inform you about the grounds of arrest?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
Total	49.3%	49.3%	1.4%

9. Did the police inform you about your right to bail?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	33.8%	66.2%



10. Did the police allow you to inform others about your arrest?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	42.3%	57.7%

11. Did the police use unnecessary or excessive force while making arrests?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	33.8%	66.2%

12. Were you subjected to cruel and degrading treatment?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	36.6%	63.4%

13. What was the police response to witness?

	<i>Shown Appreciation</i>	<i>Did not Appreciate</i>	<i>Were Suspicious</i>	<i>Were Hostile</i>
Total	64.3%	22.9%	5.7%	7.1%

14. Did the police ask witness to accompany them from place to place?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	21.4%	78.6%

15. Number of occasions witness was summoned to the police station

	<i>Once</i>	<i>Twice</i>	<i>Thrice</i>	<i>More than three times</i>
Total	38.6%	22.7%	16.0%	22.7%

16. How did the police treat the witnesses?

	<i>Court-ously</i>	<i>Indiff-erently</i>	<i>Arrog-antly</i>	<i>With hostility</i>	<i>No Answer</i>
Total	45.7%	22.9%	8.6%	2.9%	20.0%

Perceptions and Views – Police

Another survey was conducted to sample the views of police personnel both serving and retired with regard to the amount of support they receive from the public in their day to day work and to find out how they view their problems particularly in the areas where the public accuses them of wrong doing. The main indicators during the survey were:

1. Police success depends upon public support:

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	89.8%	10.2%

2. Police get public support:

	<i>Always</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>Never</i>
Total	10.7%	28.4%	60.9%

Reasons for Lack of Public Support

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Total (in %)</i>
Involvement in police and court proceedings	72.5
Lack of confidence in police and courts	70.5
Lack of fairness and impartiality on police part	69.6
Fear of reprisal from criminals	56.9
Discourteous treatment by police	44.5
Police corruption	32.4

If the findings are interpreted on the basis of total of all the three states, fear of ‘involvement in police and court proceedings resulting in harassment and loss of earnings’ emerges as the



most important reason for lack of public support and co-operation to the police.

Perceptions with Regard to Certain Aspects of Police Functioning

A. Registration of Crime

1. Is it true that several offences are not registered?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	48.9%	51.1%

2. Is non-registration of crime an important reason for poor relations with the community?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	51.1%	48.9%

B. Efficacy in Dealing with Criminals

1. Are the police successful in dealing with criminals effectively?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	30.7%	69.3%

2. Reasons for police ineffectiveness in dealing with criminals.

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Total (in %)</i>
Lack of Transport, Communication and other Resources	91.7
Inadequate Strength	90.4
Political Interference	89.7
Lack of Dedication	58.3
Lack of Trained Personnel	57.1
Corruption in Police	37.8

C. Public Fear of Police

1. Is the public afraid of the police?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
Total	37.3%	56.0%	6.7%

2. Should the public fear the police?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't say</i>
Total	17.8%	78.7%	3.5%

D. Use of Third-degree Methods

1. Do the police use third degree methods during interrogation?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	60.9%	39.1%

2. Reasons for use of third degree Methods

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Total (in %)</i>
Lack of Skill in Investigation	69.3
Pressure of Work	65.7
Desire for Quick Results	65.7
Faith in effectiveness	62.0
Lack of Forensic Science Facilities	61.3
Lack of Faith in Scientific Methods	56.2
Deficiencies in Law	55.5
Unreasonable Public Demands & Expectations	55.5
Unwillingness to put Sustained Effort	35.0

3. Suggestions to eliminate use of third degree Methods

<i>Suggestions</i>	<i>Total (in %)</i>
Training in scientific methods to be emphasised	92.0
Forensic science facilities to be made available at the police station level	87.1



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Judicial inquiry should be mandatory in cases of death or grievous hurt in police custody	80.4
Senior officers should pay surprise visits to the police stations	74.2
Use of such methods should result in swift and deterrent punishment	73.8
It should be mandatory for the court to ask the arrested person if he was ill treated by the police	69.3
Performance of police officers should not be evaluated on the basis of number of cases solved by them	65.3

E. Misuse of Powers by Police

Reasons for misuse of powers by police

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Total (in %)</i>
Political Interference	78.7
Lack of Resources	73.3
Lack of Public Co-operation	70.2
Legal Handicaps	68.0
Pressure for Quick Results	61.8
Lack of Professional Training	60.0
Apathy to the use of Scientific Methods and Facilities	59.6
Adverse Working/living Conditions	58.2
Lack of Sensitivity Towards Human Rights	52.4
Wrong Recruitment	49.3
Inadequate Supervision	48.9
Corrupt Motives	35.1
Constant Exposure to the Underworld	32.9

F. Constraints of Police

Is the public aware of the constraints under which police function?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Total	35.1%	64.9%

G. Educating the Community

1. Should the police educate the community?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Can't Say</i>
Total	98.2%	2.7%	2.7%

2. Methods to educate the public

<i>Methods</i>	<i>Total (in %)</i>
Meet the Public and Listen to their Grievances	94.7
Set up Police – Community Liaison Committees	93.3
Deliver Lectures about Police Role and Problems	88.9
Deliver Talks on Radio/Television	85.3
Organise Training Programmes for Citizens	82.2
Organise Workshops	81.8

Police-Human Rights Awareness and Attitudes

Work Related Human Rights Issues – Awareness

Though general awareness of police personnel about human rights issues leaves a lot to be desired, their specific work related awareness of human rights is not so bad. They are fairly well aware of many provisions of law and Police Manuals, which safeguard the rights of citizens; but even here some of them have been found wanting in important respects.

We put a number of questions to the investigating officers, trying to assess their awareness about provisions relating to arrest, bail, search, seizure, use of handcuffs, dealing with women witnesses, use of brutal methods etc. Some important findings of this part of the survey of 200 police officers interviewed by us are summarised below:



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1. It is necessary to inform the arrested person about the grounds of arrest.
2. It is their duty to inform the arrested person in a bailable case that he can apply for bail.
3. An arrested person has a right to consult a lawyer of his choice and that he can be allowed to do that.
4. An arrested person has a right to inform a relative or friend about his arrest and place of detention.
5. It is their duty to make the arrested person aware of his rights.
6. Policemen have the power to put handcuffs on prisoners in their custody routinely.
7. It is not necessary that every case of handcuffing of a prisoner must be judicially approved or ratified, particularly when he is being escorted to the court for trial.
8. Provision of law that female witnesses can not be summoned to the police station for interrogation.
9. The occupants of a building or place whose premises are being searched have a right to remain present during the search.
10. They have the power to deny the person searched a duly signed copy of the list of items searched and seized by them.
11. The principle of double jeopardy in law means a person can not be prosecuted again on the same facts for an offence for which he is acquitted by a court of law.
12. Violent situations must be controlled by using minimum force.
13. Firearms should be used only if it becomes unavoidable to do so.
14. It is necessary to arrest all persons suspected to be involved in committing cognisable offences.
15. Law can not be applied with retrospective effect. They think that if an act is not an offence when it is done, it can become so after the day of its commission.
16. A mentally ill person found wandering in their jurisdiction can be detained in jail.
17. The institutions dealing with or looking after juveniles are established under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Attitudes towards Human Rights Issues

1. The police should derive their power from law and not from posts they hold.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	65.5%	32.5%		1.5%	0.5%

2. The police should be allowed to occasionally use third degree methods.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	6.5%	44.0%	9.5%	19.0%	21.0%

3. Arbitrary arrests and detentions are absolutely necessary to prevent and control crime.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	7.0%	25.5%	8.5%	25.0%	34.0%

4. Terrorists and hardened criminals should not be entitled to same fundamental rights as are guaranteed to other citizens.



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	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	21.5%	23.0%	9.5%	29.0%	17.0%

5. Liquidation of hardcore criminals in fake encounters is necessary.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	6.0%	28.5%	17.5%	28.0%	20.0%

6. Courts should not release hardcore criminals on bail.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	55.0%	32.5%	1.0%	8.0%	3.5%

7. Bail and not jail should be the rule and not the exception.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	8.0%	51.0%	11.5%	17.5%	12.0%

8. Convicted persons in jails should not be entitled to fundamental rights guaranteed to other citizens.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	8.5%	31.0%	7.5%	33.5%	19.5%

9. Persons in police custody should not have any right to communicate with their relations, friends and lawyers.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	3.0%	4.5%	2.0%	38.5%	52.0%

10. Women should do only household and men only non-household work.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	4.0%	3.5%	4.5%	31.0%	57.0%

11. Human Rights NGOs should not be allowed to criticise the police.

	<i>Strongly Agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Strongly Disagree</i>
Total	25.5%	27.0%	7.0%	30.0%	10.5%

Perceptions about Human Rights Violations – Causes and Remedies

1. Common Malpractice in which Police Indulge – Number of Priority Responses

Three most common manifestations of misuse or excessive use of police powers in order of priorities determined on the basis of total responses of police personnel themselves are as follows:

1. *First Priority*–Non Registration – 44.7 % of complaints
2. *Second Priority*–Showing partiality – 24.0 % towards rich or influential people in cases involving them or reported by them
3. *Third Priority*–Discriminatory – 20.6 % treatment against the weaker sections of community

2. Causes of Misuse of Power by Police – Number of Priority Responses

The above Table shows that the three most important causes of misuse of power by the



policemen identified on the basis of priorities attached by the total sample are as follows:

1. Political Interference	– 66.8 %
2. Legal Impediments & Handicaps to Police Work	– 23.6 %
3. Lack of Willing Public Co-operation	–24.1 %

3. Suggestions to Prevent the Misuse of Power by Police – Number of Priority Responses in Percentage

Conclusions

A few suggestions received from the public were as follows:

1. Police should become more people-friendly and accessible.
2. The complaints of the public against the police should be attended to promptly without delay. The complaints should be investigated in a transparent and impartial manner.
3. The public must be educated about the role, duties and responsibilities of the police so that they can approach the police with confidence.
4. Senior police officers should become more visible to the public and arrange for frequent meetings with them. The problems of the police should be shared with the public and their support enlisted.
5. Monthly meetings should be organised between the police and the public by forming joint consultative committee of the local police and the community representatives to discuss the problems of both.
6. Complaint boxes should be kept at prominent places to facilitate easy reporting.
7. Several respondents of the public understand

that police work under very difficult circumstances and limited resources. The police should take the public into confidence with the idea of tapping community help and resources to improve the police system.

Recommendations

Educating the Public about Police Work and Problems

Some methods to educate the community are discussed below:

Citizens Police Academies

These Academies are in the nature of instructive training programmes being conducted by foreign police forces for citizens. The idea is to educate the public and to develop in them an understanding of the role of the police, the problems they face and the constraints under which they function.

The UNDP may consider including the experiment as a part of their project and run it in the six Districts of the selected States where their project is being run. A small team of trainers may be formed in each district, which may organise the training programmes and take them to the doorsteps of the communities at the block levels. Once the programme succeeds in these places, it will encourage others to adopt the experiment.

Mass Contact Meetings

The Superintendents of Police in the districts and other senior officers should organise mass meetings with citizens to listen to what the public want. Public will attend these meetings if these become known as occasions for communities to voice their problems, needs and expectations.

These meetings should also be utilised



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profitably by the police to inform the public what the police can do and why they can not do the other things that the public wants. The police officers should explain to the public their limitations resulting from inadequacies in law, resources and in the functioning of other agencies of the criminal justice system and the government.

The police will have to guard against two things, if these meetings are to succeed as a mechanism to educate the public. Firstly, these should not be organised routinely, without faith in their efficacy. Secondly, the aim should be to educate the public and not to vent one's grievances against other departments or services.

Citizens' Monitoring Committees

Lack of openness by police has also contributed to perpetuating ignorance or wrong myths about them. The police have been secretive and shown reluctance to share information with the public about their operations and methods of work.

The experiment may be started in the nine selected police stations on the basis of executive orders.

Success of the committees would depend upon three factors. One is the interest taken by the senior officers, in police and in administration, to establish the committees and to see that they run effectively. The other is to man the committees with eminent and honest citizens from the community. The third is to take steps to see that the committees are not politicised and that they are not seen to function as the "inner circle" of the police station.

Use of Media

The police have used the media mainly for publicising their achievements, which do not always find ready and wide acceptance. TV is one

of the most powerful mediums with tremendous reach and coverage. The police has used it for only two purposes - one for seeking information helpful in investigation of cases and the other for glorifying their achievements. It has not been used to inform the public about the police organisation and its problems.

We are of the view that as a part of the UNDP experiment, the BPR&D may commission few programmes for the print as well as electronic media with the sole aim of educating the public in the selected jurisdictions of the three States on different aspects of police organisation, its work and problems.

We would urge that the experiment to use both radio and television as a means of developing a more satisfactory public-police interface should be thoughtfully structured to measure and make impact. For example, the public could be invited to take a quiz on police functioning, or bring in complaints and discuss how they have been dealt with or be brought on to talk about the positive interactions they have had with the police.

Bollywood is another powerful image-maker. Opportunities must be created by senior officers to bring producers and scriptwriters into contact with the daily lives of the police and to invite them to develop more realistic portrayals. We believe that more life-like portrayals are possible and would go a long way toward creating sympathy in the public for the police.

Police officers must deliver talks on radio and television and write articles in the press, explaining to the public the work and problems of the police. The police could themselves run a column in the press regularly giving information about crime and other problems in the districts.

Use of Educational Institutions

The educational institutions in this country have



shown no interest in either learning or teaching about the police. Thus, there have been no research by academicians into police problems and no courses are offered in Police Science or Administration by Universities. In other Countries the police departments and educational establishments have evolved a system of internship where students are deputed to the police department to learn work during summer vacations. Likewise, there is no system of police officers going to educational institutions to deliver talks. There is need for governmental intervention and a systematic approach on all the four counts.

Educating the Public about their Rights under the Criminal Justice System

There is also a need for educating the citizens about their rights under the Criminal Justice System. Such an education programmes should cover the following:

At Police Station

- (a) Right to lodge FIR
- (b) Right against arbitrary arrest and detention
- (c) Right to bail in bailable offences
- (d) Right to plea legal aid
- (e) Right to be medically examined
- (f) Right against unauthorised searches and seizures
- (g) Rights during police interrogation

During Trial

- (a) Protection against self-incrimination
- (b) Protection against conviction under ex-post-facto law and against enhanced punishment

- (c) Protection against double jeopardy
- (d) Right to presumption of innocence
- (e) Right to speedy bail
- (f) Right to have due notice of charges framed
- (g) Right to get copies of all documents
- (h) Right to demand that evidence be record in his presence
- (i) Right to produce evidence for defence
- (j) Right to be heard about sentence
- (k) Right to get a copy of the judgement
- (l) Right to appeal in case of conviction

During Prison Stage

- (a) Right to live with basic human dignity
- (b) Right to equal treatment amongst fellow prisoners
- (c) Right against internment in excess of the court sentence
- (d) Right against arbitrary use of handcuffs and fetters
- (e) Right to get compensation against excesses
- (f) Right against solitary confinements awarded by prison authorities
- (g) Right to information about prison rules
- (h) Right to communication
- (i) Right to air grievances
- (j) Right to evoke *Habeas Corpus* against prison authorities for excesses
- (k) Right to file appeals and petitions
- (l) Women prisoner's right to be separated



from male prisoners

- (m) Under trial prisoner's right to be segregated from convicts
- (n) Young prisoner's right to be segregated from adult prisoners.

Such education can be provided with the help of printed material, through the electronic media, through the popular entertainment media, by conducting rights awareness workshops, rallies and public meetings and through community liaison groups.

Training the Police

The training of policemen, as it exists today, suffers from the following drawbacks:

1. Preoccupation with drill and practices
2. Hierarchical nature of interaction

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3. Tendency towards repetition and rote learning and 'frontloading' in the classroom
4. Focus on knowledge based assessment stat.

It is necessary that the culture prevailing in the police training institutions in the Country is changed. The climate must be conducive to developing the traits of sensitivity, friendliness and responsiveness in the policemen. The atmosphere should be relaxed, less tiring, less intimidating and less authoritarian and feudal. There is also a need for training inputs on:

1. Human Rights
2. Police integrity and ethics
3. Cultural awareness
4. Police culture and its management
5. Problems solving
6. Investigation skills
7. Registration of complaints.



116. Community Participation in Law Enforcement System* (2001)

Objectives

1. To improve police/community understanding and interactions at the Police Station level.
2. To devise and institutionalise a system of community participation in policing at the Police Station level.
3. To determine broad selection and membership criteria for such groups (Community Liaison Group).
4. To draw up terms of reference for their functioning.

The task of devising membership criteria for Community Liaison Groups and the structure, size and periodicity of meetings of such groups, which are expected to become the focal point of all efforts directed towards community policing was assigned to Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA).

Methodology

Field study and assessment of perceptions of people.

Important Findings

* Society for Participatory Research in Asia, (PRIA)

People's Perceptions of the Police

A large number of people felt that instead of being a supportive force, the police is arrogant and has superior attitude towards the people. The higher ranking police officials are cordial while those in the lower ranks are rude, particularly towards the marginalised sections of the society.

1. The police is infamous for taking bribes and harassing innocent people. This has instilled a fear psychosis in the people, which prevents them from seeking police help. There is a sense of insecurity because of the police-miscreant nexus. The caste-class divide continues to control the way the police behave.
2. Added to this, are the complicated formalities that come into play while requiring police assistance.
3. Role of the police is curative rather than preventive. Their involvement begins once a crime is committed.
4. The police lack commitment and professional approach to their work. They begin with the assumption that everybody is a criminal.

Policemen's Perceptions of the People

1. The general public does not trust the police. The police is blamed for everything that goes wrong.
2. The public is non-co-operative. They don't give information or give evidence against criminals.



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3. There is a lack of awareness among the people about the laws and legal processes as well as the rights and duties of citizens. The public does not have an understanding of the constraints under which the police functions.
4. Those who help them become power brokers and seek favours from the police.
5. Political interference is yet another problem that the police face. People seek politicians to intervene on their behalf.

Perception of Police about Themselves

1. They are handicapped because of structural and legal constraints.
2. The lack of facilities and training affects their performance very badly.
3. Weak public relations is another cause of poor police image.
4. Attitude and behaviour of police personnel.

Common Concerns

1. The police are apprehensive, particularly in a new place, of interacting with their neighbours in case they are involved in anti-social activities.
2. The structural constraint of the police system under the Police Act, 1861 restricts police movement and has resulted in a closed system of functioning. The hierarchy within the system is very strong and it is difficult for the police to come out of that mode.
3. The police follow a target system, which increases every year.
4. The police training is inappropriate since it is directed more towards physical training. There are few or no inputs towards an understanding of human behaviour, public

relations, etc.

5. The police is grossly overworked and understaffed.
6. The police lack time for their families. The compensation package is low in comparison to other departments while the workload is very high. The low salaries make them susceptible to taking bribes. The legal system is ineffective. If a criminal or an insurgent is caught, she/he may be released because of the legal system. The police feel humiliated since the crime continues and they get blamed for it.
7. The infrastructure for the police is inadequate, be it in terms of arms and ammunitions or facilities like computer, Internet, etc. The police stations are within dirty and unhygienic conditions and at times do not have even the basic facilities of toilet, enough furniture etc.
8. Media has a major role to play in portraying a realistic image of police. There are many instances of police officers who have performed their duties well but this does not get reported.

Community-Police Interface – Some Existing Initiatives

Joint Patrolling Committee

Residents of a new residential colony Chandra Shekhar Azad Nagar in the Bhilwara District (Rajasthan) have come forward to help the police in jointly patrolling the area. Patrolling is done in a structured manner and a regular roster is maintained.

Meira Paibi (Torch Bearers). The women of Manipuri Basti, Guwahati (Assam) have taken upon themselves the responsibility of improving the law and order situations and other social



problems in their Basti and tackle problems of drug-abuse by youth. The women have come together to prevent the youth from going out of the Basti after sunset. They light their torches and go around the Basti guarding the entry and exit points. About 300 women from 3 voluntary groups are participating in this programme and the local police responded positively to the initiative taken by them. This has helped control the problem of drug abuse among youth thereby showing that if the community initiatives are supported by the police it brings desired results.

Preventing Employment of Miscreants

In Pratap Nagar (Rajasthan) steps were taken to educate the community and industrialists to avoid employing miscreants. In some areas a form 'B' was introduced to procure information of each resident of a given locality. The Community was encouraged to fill up this form as a preventive measure of thefts. Similar kinds of forms were used for the new tenants in some area. The rickshaw pullers were given license and appropriate identity cards. The exercise has helped the police to clearly differentiate between resident and floating population and in turn has helped them keep check on criminals.

Peace Committees

Peace Committees were usually formed with initiatives of police department and were composed of some eminent citizens of the locality. In most cases department call these committees only during some communal tensions. The inability to involve the right kind of people has been a major cause of failure of such committees. Selection of right kind of people as members and empowering them is essential for effective functioning of such committees.

Open Grievance Redressal Forums

Open grievance redress forums like the one, which existed in Kota and which was initiated by the former SP of the district have proved to be highly effective and beneficial for the community.

Village Defence Party

In Assam there is the idea of Village Defence Party (VDP). Each household is a member of the VDP and involved in night patrolling within the village. They maintain a roster explaining who will be involved in what dates. The villagers usually select a secretary who is responsible to keep regular contact with the police station. There is one Circle Organiser of Village Defence Organisations (COVDO) who is responsible for the co-ordination of all the VDPs within one police station. In various places of Assam the VDPs were involved by the police forces to protect the oil pipelines especially during the height of insurgency activities.

Gaon Burah

In Assam in each village there is usually one Gaon Burah who is traditionally selected by the village community. The Government had employed these Gaon Burah to collect village revenues. During the height of insurgency police department tried to utilise them to get information regarding the militancy activities in the village. The success of this system shows that the traditional mechanism to maintain peace and harmony in society should go side by side with formal legal initiatives.

Friends of Police

Friends of Police in almost all the places are also



an example of this who act as informers and help in prevention and detection of crime. For example, in Salem the youth are involved in monitoring traffic, ensuring that the people follow traffic rules, etc. However, these have not proved to be effective since the youth became negative and fell in the trap of taking bribe.

Recommendations

Education and Awareness Programmes at Various Levels

This strategy met with overwhelming support right across the Country, in all the nine places. As per this suggestion the attitude and behaviour of both the parties can be changed if the pre-conceived notions are changed. This can be done through sensitisation, information and education of the public and police.

1. The public need to be educated about legal processes, the penal code and their own roles and responsibilities as citizens. In order to facilitate this educational process, existing associations and organisations could be utilised as conduits to spread awareness and education.
2. There was a suggestion that the educational curricula of schools should incorporate a course on rights and responsibilities of citizens. This could include visits to the police stations, classes by the local Inspector etc. This will help to build well-informed future citizens in the Country.
3. A number of people have suggested to earmark – a particular day in the year as “Police Day” to felicitate the police and thank them for the services they render to society.

This is a long-term solution, the results of this

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intervention will be felt only with the next generation of citizens. At the same time, it needs to be supported with some changes within the department to fulfil the objective of creating a better relationship between the public and the police.

Community-Police Officer

A new and innovative idea, this puts the responsibility on the community to elect, select or nominate a person, who would act as a Public-Police Officer, from among themselves. This person will not be a party of the police force but would act as a catalyst between the police and the community. She/He would perform the following duties:

1. Listening to the grievance of the people
2. Take forward the peoples grievances to the police
3. Mediate between the police and the people
4. Reporting to the police from time to time about the illegal activities going on in the community
5. Help the people in approaching the police for reporting, filing FIR etc.
6. Giving feedback to the community
7. Build a stronger bond between both the groups.

Who will be the Community-Police Officer?

The person would be a known and respected person in the community. The types of people who could fit this position could be senior citizens, eminent personalities like artists, journalists, government servants, ex-police officers etc.



Who will Select the Person?

The community will either select or nominate as per the size and composition of the community. Municipal or Panchayat Ward Councillor could also be approached to help in the selection criteria. It will be a rotating post and the tenure of this post will not be too long.

Third Party Mediation

A number of people were of the opinion that a third party, not of the police or any other department – Government of Private, organised

for the service and welfare of the public should take the responsibility of improving the relationship between police and public. This body could also play the role of watchdogs and monitor the functioning of department as well as of public.

Non Governmental Organisations from the local area were seen to be able to play this role effectively.

An interesting option, there are some reservations about the capacities of NGOs to play this role:

Strengths and Weaknesses of the Community-Police Officer

<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community can approach the public police officer if they do not feel comfortable to approach the people • Stronger relations between police and public • She/He would allow more transparency in the police system • Will help in detection of crime and giving inside news which many a times the police find it difficult to access. • The agency can play an effective mediating role without any vested interests. • The agency can also bring changes in attitude and behaviour of both community and police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting the responsibility on one person only will not be feasible as this kind of job requires a full time involvement and that person would also have other commitments to fulfil • There are very high chances of this officer becoming a 'power' person himself/herself and could exploit both the police and the public for vested interests • She/He could become corrupt and therefore increase the distance between the police and the citizens • This officer will always be in constant danger from the illegal elements in the society. • The agency may carry an overloaded agenda of its own. • NGOs play roles of social change agents, they may not be seen as neutral bodies by all members of the community.



Formation of Community Liaison Groups

Community Liaison Group

CLG represents a group of people belonging to various socio-economic strata of the society within a given geographical area who come together with a common specific objective to improve relationship between public and police of the given area with an aim to foster peace and harmony in the society through co-operation and constant communication, interaction and understanding between the police and the public.

Roles and Responsibilities of Community Liaison Groups

1. The committee as a group should maintain continuous relationship with the community and police department to bridge the gap between both the parties.
2. The committee should try to improve the law and order situation in the locality in partnership with the police.
3. The committee should listen to the grievances and problems faced by the community people and endeavour for feasible redressal of such grievances in partnership with the police.
4. The committee should help the police to prevent and detect crimes in the locality.
5. The committee should take the responsibility of spreading awareness among the community regarding legal affairs, procedures of police department and rights and obligations of the citizen. This can be done by educating people through pamphlets, hoarding, organising cultural programmes, seminars, debates and related events and daily contact with people of the locality.
6. The committee should be able to mobilise and manage resources toward its long terms sustainability. The committee should not expect or depend on grants or any other financial assistance from the Government. This will help to generate a sense of belongingness among the community members.
7. The committee should apprise appropriate authorities about the performance of the police including instances of alleged atrocities. At the same time, it should also monitor the activities taking place in the community. It should act as a pressure group to motivate the police to do their work in proper manner and within the legal framework. It should help to upkeep the social order through preventing communal riots and building harmonious relationship in the community.
8. The committee should actively follow up each grievance of the people. If law and order issues are not solved at the beat level committee, the members should take up the issues at the police station level committee.
9. Members should be willingly associated with this process and with the spirit of voluntarism. It is expected that the people will serve selflessly and should devote time to this kind of work. Members should be socially aware and involved in social activities.
10. The confidentiality of the sources of information should be maintained.
11. No member of a CLG shall go to the police station individually in support of any person having grievance. If any complainant's



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grievance is found to be genuine by a member of the Community Liaison Group of such complaint and go to the police in a group of 3 members.

12. No member of the CLG shall be actively involved in the affairs of any political party or shall be an office bearer of a union.

Additional Responsibilities of P.S. Level Committee

In addition to the roles and responsibilities earlier listed, members of police station level Community Liaison Groups shall have the following additional responsibilities.

1. The police station level committee should act as an interface between community and officials from police station and District.
2. The committee should try to resolve the unresolved issues at the beat level committees – in partnership with police.
3. The members of the P.S. level committee shall ensure that at the local level CLGs meet periodically and function in a purposeful and effective manner.

Composition of Community Liaison Groups

The following categories of individuals and representatives of associations and organisations should be members of the CLG:

1. Housewife
2. Local schools, colleges and academic institution (preferably the Principal)
3. Religious associations like Temple, Mosque, Church Committees
4. Industrialist or factory owner

5. Local media person
6. Trade Union
7. Vehicle drivers'/transport owners' association
8. Social organisation or club or NGO
9. Student Union
10. Medical profession
11. Lawyers
12. Slum Dweller, economically and socially weaker sections
13. Senior citizens like ex-servicemen or retired Government employees
14. Beat Constable/Office in-charge of PS
15. Market/Trade Association
16. Hawkers

Selection Criterion for Community Liaison Groups

The member of Community Liaison Groups must be a resident of the area. Citizens with a vision and committed to the cause and interest of people should be included in the committee. The members should behave as responsible citizens. However, it should be clear that any individual with a criminal record, or who is actively involved in politics, or who is an office bearer of a union cannot be members of the Community Liaison Groups. Whenever any person from a trade or other union is to be inducted in the Community Liaison Group, preference should be given to an ordinary member of the union rather than an office bearer. The underlying idea is to encourage ordinary citizens to come up and assume leadership in the area of preventing crime and removing social tensions.



*Disqualification for Becoming
Members of CLG*

1. Those who have been convicted/accused of any crime.
2. Those who may be involved in disputes over money and property which are likely to attract police interference.
3. Those who have been member of a CLG continuously for three years shall not be made member again at least for two years.
4. Those who are known to harbour criminals or are reputed to be professional police witnesses.
5. Any individual with a criminal record.
6. Any individual who is actively involved in politics or who is an office bearer of a Union.

Structure, Size and Tenure of Community Liaison Groups

Structure

The committees should not be too formal in structure. The convenor should be selected turn-wise from the community and the co-ordinator from the police department. The others will be members. All members will be elected or nominated by the community except the police officer. The representative members will elect or select the Convenor at the police station level committee. The SHO of a police station will act as a Co-ordinator in the police station level committee.

Size

Normally the beat level committees should comprise of 12-15 members. The size of police

station level committee will depend on the number of representatives from the beat levels. However, if the SHO feels that the number is not enough to include representatives of each section of a given locality, the number can be interested. The number should be flexible to suit the needs of a given area. But the total membership should not exceed 15.

Tenure

The tenure of the committee will be of 2 years. One half of the members shall retire at the end of every calendar year. However, to keep continuity, the convener of the CLG during a particular calendar year shall be from among the members due to retire at the end of the year.

The Community Liaison Group shall meet at least once every month. Informal minutes of the meetings shall be recorded by the convener in a register to be kept at the police station. This register will be a permanent record of the police station and it shall be the duty of the Station House Officer to maintain it properly and present it to Superintendent of Police and other senior officers visiting the police station, who in turn, shall record their advisory remarks on the margin.

The Station House Officer shall ensure that timely action is taken on the minutes of the meeting and shall also record the results of such actions in the register.

Selection Procedure and Monitoring Panel

The selection panel will comprise of the Superintendent of the Police and District Collector along with five other citizen representatives from women, Bar Association, Indian Medical Association and Principal of academic institute. For the PS level CLG, for the beat level CLG,

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selective SDPO and SDO/SDM shall replace SP and District Collector on the Selection Panel. However, the criteria and categories mentioned for the composition of CLG can also be used to select citizen's representatives. The SP will finally select the citizen representative in consultation with District Collector. The selection panel will work for three years. After three years the new representatives from the citizen should be brought into the selection panel. The selection panel will be responsible to initiate the formation of CLGs at the beat levels with the help of prospective representative of the police department.

The selection panel would also work as a monitoring cell. They will monitor the following things:

1. Regularity of meetings of CLG.
2. Record of recommendation.
3. The appropriate composition of CLG as per characteristics of a given area.

4. Attendance in CLG meeting.
5. Public interaction of CLG.
6. Frequency of public interaction.
7. Follow up of public grievances.

The people will nominate and select their representatives through consensus (through majority where consensus is not possible). We are convinced that this is not possible through formal election. The people will meet in a general meeting at the beat level and select the representative from each beat who may attend meetings of police station level committee.

After finally drawing up the selection criterion etc. for Community Liaison Groups detailed instructions were conveyed to the Project States by the Union Home Secretary. The text of his letter addressed to the Chief Secretaries of the States is available in Appendix IV in full text.



117. Training Policemen of the Future (2001)

Vijay Rama Rao*

Objective

One of the objectives of the Project was “to institutionalise, within the Pilot Police Stations and in training institutions, policies and procedures (operation and training) for improving police community understanding and interactions”.

Methodology

This involved carrying out detailed Training Needs Analysis and revised training curricula for training institutions for the basic training of policemen inducted at the level of Constables and SIs, prepare a revised training curricula and to draw up a revised training syllabus. Field visits and interviews were conducted in the Project and other States, interaction with serving police officers and members of the public, and a number of Police Training Institutions were visited to assess the State of police training.

Important Findings

During their study the Consultants circulated separate questionnaire to field level police officers and senior supervisory officers to collect facts, views and data. The study revealed that in the existing training courses there were following shortcomings:

1. Minimum use of modern training aids and absence of audio-visual training aids at training institution.
2. No emphasis on time management.

3. Little emphasis on practical training and training in skills like driving, swimming and use of weapons.
4. Lack of professional expertise among trainers.
5. Poor infrastructure at training institutions.
6. Inadequate training staff and lack of motivation among them.
7. Low importance to forensic sciences.

The general assessment was that there was over-emphasis on outdoor training at the cost of training in humanities, law and forensic science and development of social skills.

Recommendations

The Recruitment Process

The recruitment process will constitute the following stages. The main process, consisting of Physical measurement and Physical Efficiency Test, written examination and pre-appointment formalities, will normally be completed in a period of 180 days.

Those qualifying in PET would be required to appear in a written examination. The written examination will consist of two objective type question papers in the following subjects:

The Training Module

The training module is structured and designed as follows:

* Administrative Staff College of India



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1. Pre-institutional Training Module
2. Institutional Training Module (Phase-I)
3. Field & Operational Training Module
4. Institutional Training Module (Phase-II)

1. *Pre-Institution Training Module*

This scheme of training contemplates an informal pre-institutional training system through distance learning material like text books, reference books on law, police manual and other connected subjects which are required to be prepared by a group of experts with reference to the functions and responsibilities of the Constables. A benchmark standard for physical fitness is also to be prescribed to the selected candidates who would be required to equip themselves with the standard so prescribed before they join a training institution. This system will save quality training time in training institutions and facilitate appropriate focus on practical training, physical fitness, skills, attitudes and behaviour required for a professional policeman in the contemporary society.

2. *Institutional Training Module: Phase I*

The first phase of institutional training module will be for a period of 5 months (120 days) consisting of 600 periods, each period with a duration of 45 minutes. During this period following subjects can be covered:

Role of Police in Indian Polity and Police Organisation

- (a) Introduction to Indian Polity
- (b) Police Organisation and its Role in Internal Security
- (c) Police Administration and Service Matters.

Police Behaviour and Public

- (a) Police Attitude
- (b) Police and Social Groups
- (c) Police and Human Rights

Law

- (a) Indian Penal Code
- (b) Code of Criminal Procedure
- (c) Indian Evidence Act
- (d) Special and Local Laws

Duties of Constable

- (a) Preventive and Detective Duties
- (b) Maintenance of Law & Order and Traffic: Methods and Strategies
- (c) Security Duties
- (d) General Duties of a Police Constable

Procedures, Methods and Skills

- (a) State Police Manual
- (b) Maintenance of Records
- (c) Procedure and Methods: Dealing with Crime and Criminals
- (d) Techniques of Observation
- (e) Police Portraits: Observation and Identification
- (f) Verbal & Written Communication Skills

Police Investigation

- (a) Scene of Crime
- (b) Scientific Methods and Aids in Investigation



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- (c) Introduction to Finger Print and Foot Prints
- (d) Computer Appreciation and Introduction to Office Automation Devices
- (e) Basic Elements of Medical Jurisprudence

3. *Practical Training Module in Field and Operational Areas*

This training module will be for a period of 2 months (48 days) after the first phase of institutional training. This training will be imparted to the trainees in the field and operational areas with reference to the duties, which would be performed by them on completion of training. This is also a module for application of the knowledge imparted to them in the first 5 months in the training institution. During this period the trainees would remain in the training institution and would be attached to the local police stations of the district in which the training institution is located. In this context, it would be useful that the Police Stations selected for practical training are brought up to a level both in matter of personnel and infrastructure as experimented and recommended in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Assam as part of UNDP Project. The trainees will perform various duties in association with the constables and also independent of the police station staff as if they are members of the operational strength of the police station. On the field they will be observed and guided by the staff from the training institutions. The training institution would assess their field performance and review the work under taken by them once a week to ensure immediate correction and give guidance at the appropriate time. The 2 months (48 days) period will be apportioned for duties as follows:

1. Prevention of crime with particular reference to

patrols, surveillance, preventive interventions.

2. Investigation of crime with specific reference to preservation of scene, pursuit for arrest of accused and incidental control.
3. Maintenance of law & order.
4. Enforcement of special and local Laws.
5. Security Duties.
6. Traffic Regulation.
7. Large Scale *Bundobast* during violent agitation, if any.
8. Escort Duties.
9. Guard Duties.
10. Community Relationship.
11. Collection of Intelligence on crime and criminal gangs, anti-social elements and extremists
12. Observance of human rights.

On completion of this phase of training the trainee should return to training institutions for full time institutional training once again for the second phase.

4. *Institutional Training Module: Phase II*

This phase of institutional training is very crucial and extends over a period of 2 months (48 days). Having 240 periods this training module is designed to reinforce and strengthen the training inputs provided through earlier modules. The module includes case studies simulation exercises, practical and field exercises, role-play etc. The trainee would also be exposed to first aid, relief, emergency and fire-fighting, problem solving exercises, extensive hands-on training on computers, training in photography and communication skills. During this period final

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Duration (in days)</i>
1.	Publication of advertisement with application form	1
2.	Conduct of pre-qualification 5 Km run, measurement of physical standard, physical efficiency tests, issue of admission certificate for written examination and supply of pre-recruitment study material	15-20
3.	Preparation time for written test	20-50
4.	Written test consisting of two papers objective type	51
5.	Publication of list of successful candidates	51-58
6.	Character and antecedent verification and medical examination	59-88
7.	Issue of appointment letter and supply of pre-induction training study materials	89-90
8.	Preparation for training utilising the material supplied	90-180

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Weightage</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Marks</i>
I	General Awareness	40%	2.30 hours	100
	Mental Ability	30%		
	Aptitude	30%		
I	General Awareness	40%	2.30 hours	100
II	Elementary Law covering Police Act, few provisions of Indian Penal Code, Cr.P.C. and Indian Evidence Act and other important laws like MV Act, Arms Act etc.	60%	2.30 hours	100
	Elements of Sociology	40%		

examinations will be conducted for the trainees and the successful candidates will be passed-out from the training institution.

5. Outdoor Training

Outdoor training module emphasises development of stamina, endurance and certain practical skills

including unarmed combat and weapon training etc., required for the constables during discharge of their duties. Another objective of the outdoor training will be to inculcate in trainees the habit of undertaking physical exercise on regular basis to develop ability to withstand strain and stress of police functioning. The traditional militaristic training has been substantially reduced. The



components of drill, which are required to sustain development of personality and bearing and to create an *esprit de corps*, have been retained. To break the monotony, games like basketball, football, hockey etc., is provided for which also enhance the stamina of the trainees. The candidate will also be given opportunity to learn individual games of his choice. The training for unarmed combat and self-defence techniques has been provided for to infuse expertise in trainees for self-defence. Some periods have also been earmarked for Yoga/Meditation as part of training for stress management.

During institutional training the trainees will have 3 period of outdoor training excluding one period for games. The outdoor training period would be reduced to only two during their field and operational training. A total number of 600 periods has been earmarked for all types of outdoor activities.

6. *In-service Training*

This training module also envisages in-service training subsequent to induction training with periodical intervals. All the constables are required to undergo pre-promotion training on completion of 3 years in service. They are also required to undergo in-service training once in 3 years i.e., in 6th, 9th and 12th year on subjects of topical interest and relevance in the field. In-service training modules are required to be designed from time to time. Those of the personnel who would not qualify for promotion within a period of 12 year would be required to be retired from service. The pre-promotion courses and in-service courses are to be compulsory and their test results will be considered for deciding on continuance of a Constable in service or otherwise.

7. *Closure of Gaps and Future Needs*

This syllabus and training module provides for future needs for police constables as frontline police officers closing the gaps existing in earlier modules. The training module is designed with strict reference to the field duties required to be performed by a civil police constable. The module prepares the trainees to work in a more transparent and open manner soliciting partnership of public in police work. While emphasis is on improvement of knowledge, skill and scientific temper the training module is aimed at preparing them to be people friendly and professional during discharge of their duties. The training module also aims at infusing requisite expertise and confidence to keep them away from temptations or shortcut methods.

8. *Methodology*

The methodology adopted is combination of conventional and contemporary system. The classroom teaching methods through talk and chalk, use of teaching aids etc., stands reinforced through various techniques of learning methods such as Group discussions, role play, simulation exercises, practical, hand on practices and on the field experience in operational duties. All these methodologies have been prescribed to activate the thinking process of the trainees and making the training interactive. This methodology can be standardised for a given period of time by development of case studies, editing of role-plays and designing of simulated exercises through serving and retired police officer that are known for their performances in field duties. Exposure to use of information technology is introduced as all future police operations are closely linked with the computers.



9. Nodal Institution

The Premier Police Training Institution or Academy of the State should be identified as the training institution to take up the task of production of text workbook, case study, D.V.Ds. and other audio visual training films etc. This institute has to be equipped with the capacity to take up these activities as a package, engaging experts for preparation of these materials. (The responsibilities to identify individuals capable of preparing the material are left to the Police Academy concerned).

Training Syllabus for Constables

On the basis of their field research, collection of data and discussions with trainers, training managers at BPR&D and the National and International Consultant, ASCI developed a syllabus for training of Constables.

Training Module for Sub-inspector of Police

The training module presupposes and contemplates a recruitment process, aimed at selection of candidates having Bachelors Degree (in any discipline) and possessing prescribed physical standards. The candidates are required to qualify in physical efficiency tests followed by written examination designed to test mental ability, aptitude, general awareness and knowledge of elementary law and sociology. Distance learning materials will be provided to prospective candidates to facilitate their preparation on appropriate lines for the written examination. Such materials are to be supplied along with call letter for the written examination to qualified candidates.

The Recruitment Process

The recruitment process, which consists of physical measurements and PETs, written examination and pre-appointment formalities, may be completed in a period of 180 days as detailed below:

Those qualifying in prescribed PET would be required to appear in a written examination consisting of three objective and / short answer type question papers in the subjects mentioned below. A short essay or report may, if needed be prescribed on one of the topics out of a list of topics to be made known in advance to the candidates along with the scheme of written examinations indicated below:

The selection process is designed to introduce to the intending candidates, a profile of the career they are choosing and test their suitability and degree of interest in it. The syllabi and the books for 2nd and 3rd tests and the scheme of first examination will have to be printed by the department and supplied at the candidate's own cost. The books may also contain suggested further readings on each topic for those intending to have a deeper interest and understanding of the subjects.

The Training Module

The training module is structured and designed as follows:

1. Pre-institutional Training Module
2. Institutional Training Module (Phase-I)
3. Field & Operational Training Module
4. Institutional Training Module (Phase-II)



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1. *Pre-institutional Training Module*

This scheme of training contemplates an informal pre-institutional training system through distance learning material like text books, police manual, reference books on law, Police Sciences and other connected subjects which are required to be prepared by a group of experts with reference to the functions & responsibilities of the Sub-inspectors/SHOs. A bench mark standard for physical fitness is also to be prescribed to the selected candidates who would be required to equip themselves with the standard so prescribed before they join training institution. This system will save quality training time in training institutions and facilitate appropriate focus on practical training, physical fitness, skills, attitudes and behaviour required for a professional police officer in the contemporary society.

2. *Institutional Training Module: Phase I*

The first phase of institutional training module will be for a period of 7 months (68 working days) consisting of 840 periods, each period having a duration of 45 minutes. During this period following subjects are to be covered:

Republic of India–Role of Police

- (a) The Indian Constitutional Framework and Indian Polity
- (b) Socio-Economic Environment
- (c) Police Role in Modern India

Administration and Police Organisation

- (a) Administration Set-up and Central Police Organisations

- (b) Police Organisation in the State/Union Territory

- (c) Police Conduct and Service Matters

Human Behaviour and Relationship Management

- (a) Human Behaviour
- (b) Relationship Management
- (c) Relation with Groups and Institutions
- (d) Police and Human Rights
- (e) Community Policing

Law

- (a) Jurisprudence and Legal concepts
- (b) Indian Penal Code 1860
- (c) Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
- (d) Indian Evidence Act 1872
- (e) Special and Local Laws

Criminology

- (a) Concepts of Criminology
- (b) Criminological Factors
- (c) Deviance and Delinquency
- (d) Emerging Trends in Crime
- (e) Penology
- (f) Victimology

Crime Prevention

- (a) Beats and Patrols
- (b) Surveillance and Collection of Intelligence
- (c) Crime and Police Records

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Public Order, Traffic and Security

- (a) Maintenance of Law and Order
- (b) Traffic Regulation and Management
- (c) Security and Protective Duties
- (d) Relief and Disaster Management

Investigation and Trial Methods and Skills

- (a) Investigation
- (b) Scientific Aids and Methods of Investigation: Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine
- (c) Trial of Cases and Court Management
- (d) Computer Appreciation and Introduction to other Office Automation Devices

3. *Practical Training Module in Field and Operational Areas*

This training module will be for a period of 2 months spreading over 48 working days after the first phase of institutional training. This training will be imparted to the trainees in the field and operational areas with reference to the duties of SHOs, which would be performed by them on completion of training. This is also a module for application of the knowledge imparted to them in the first 7 months in the training institution. During this year the trainees would remain the training institution and would be attached to the local Police Stations of the District in which training institution is located or Police Stations of other Districts. It would be useful that the Police Station selected for practical training are brought up to a level both in matter of personnel and infrastructure as experimented and recommended in Rajasthan,

Tamil Nadu and Assam as part of UNDP Project. The trainees will have to perform various duties of SHO. On the field, they will be observed and guided by the instructors from the training institutions. The training institution would assess their field performance and review the work undertaken by them once a week to ensure immediate correction and give guidance at appropriate time. The 2 months period will be apportioned for duties as follows:

- (a) Prevention of Crime
- (b) Investigation of Crime
- (c) Maintenance of Law and Order
- (d) Enforcement of Special and Local Laws
- (e) Security Duties
- (f) Traffic Regulation
- (g) Large Scale Bundobast
- (h) Community Relationship
- (i) Collection of Intelligence on Crime, Criminal Organisations, Anti-social Elements and Extremists

On completion of this phase of training the trainee should return to training institutions for full time institutional training once again for the second phase.

4. *Institutional Training Module: Phase II*

This phase of institutional training is very crucial and extends over a period of 3 months with over 72 working days having 360 periods. This is designed to reinforce and strengthen the training inputs provided through earlier modules. The module includes case studies simulation exercises, practical and field exercises, role-play etc. The trainee would also be exposed to first aid, relief, emergency and fire fighting, problem solving



exercises, hands on training on computers and training in communication skills. During this period final examinations will be conducted for the trainees and the successful candidates will be passed out from the training institution.

5. *Outdoor Training*

Outdoor training module emphasises development of stamina, endurance and certain practical skills including unarmed combat and weapon training etc. required for the Sub-inspectors/SHOs during discharge of their duties. Another objective of the Outdoor Training will be to inculcate in trainees habit of undertaking physical exercise on regular basis to develop ability to withstand strain and stress of police functioning. The traditional militaristic training has been substantially reduced. The components of drill, which are required to the development of personality and bearing and to create an esprit de corps, have been retained. To break the monotony, games like basketball, football, hockey etc., are to be provided as these also help to enhance the stamina of the trainees. The candidate will also be given opportunity to learn individual games like Badminton, Lawn Tennis etc. The training for unarmed combat and self-defence techniques has been provided for to infuse expertise in trainees for self-defence. Some time may also be earmarked for Yoga/ Meditation as part of training for stress management. During institutional training the trainees will have 3 periods of outdoor training excluding one period for games. The outdoor training period would be reduced to only two during their field and operational training. A total number of 816 periods has been earmarked for all types of outdoor activities.

6. *In-service Training*

This training module envisages in-service training subsequent to completion of induction training with periodical intervals. All the Sub-inspectors of Police are required to undergo pre-promotion training on completion of qualifying years of service which could be after 4 or 5 years service. The Sub-inspectors would also be required to undergo at least one in-service course once in year on subject of topical interest and relevance in the field. In-service training modules are required to be designed from time to time. The pre-promotion courses and in-service courses are to be made compulsory and result of the test will be considered as a prerequisite for promotion and award of recognition and medals during their career.

7. *Bridging the Gaps and Future Needs*

This syllabus and training module provides for future needs for Sub-inspector as frontline police officers closing the gaps existing in earlier modules. The training module is designed with strict reference to the field duties required to be performed by a Sub-inspector/SHO. The module prepares the trainees to work in a transparent and professional manner, enlisting partnership of public in police work. While emphasis is on improvement of knowledge, skill and scientific temper the training module is aimed at preparing them to be people friendly and professional during discharge of their duties. The training module also aims at infusing requisite expertise and confidence to keep them away from temptations or shortcut methods. The outdoor trainee is intended to ensure physical fitness,

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weapon handling, unarmed combat and other skills needed.

8. *Methodology*

The methodology adopted is combination of conventional and contemporary system. The class room teaching methods through talk and chalk, use of teaching aids etc., stands reinforced through various techniques of learning methods such as of group discussions, role play, simulation exercises, practical, hand on practices and on the field experience in operational duties. All these methodologies have been prescribed to activate the thinking process of the trainees and making the training interactive. This methodology can be standardised for a given period of time by development of case studies, editing of role-plays and designing of simulated exercises through serving and retired police officers that

are known for their performance in the field duties. Exposure to use of information technology is introduced as all future police operations are linked with the computers.

9. *Nodal Institution*

The State Police Academy has to be a nodal institution to take up the task of production of text books, workbooks, case studies, audio visual training films etc. The institute has to take up these activities as a package and may engage experts for preparation of the materials.

Training Syllabus for Sub-Inspectors

On the basis of their field research, collection of data and discussions with trainers, training managers at BPR&D and the National and International Consultant, ASCI developed a syllabus for training of SIs.



118. Establishing Success Criteria and Baselines for Performance in Relation to Social Skills, Transparency and Responsiveness of Indian Police (2001)

SS Vaidyanathan* and Ravi Kumar

Introduction

This being one of the major strategies of the project Indian Institute of Management Bangalore were appointed consultants to establish the 'success criteria and baselines for performance in relation to social skills, transparency and responsiveness' for the Indian Police.

Methodology

A widespread survey and examination of best policing practices followed in developed societies all over the world.

Important Findings

The Early Indicators

The Study revealed that the people were generally very critical to the social skills, responsiveness and transparency of the police. The consensus views, expressed by respondents, and recorded by the consultants are summarised as under:

1. The police are generally very rude, especially towards poor people.
2. The mitigating factor, appreciated by educated groups is that the police work under very severe constraints and have very little freedom to act as per their conscience.

3. They lack basic working and living facilities, which partly explains the undesirable attributes.
4. They are particularly insensitive to people's feelings during VIP visits and movements.
5. Negative media reports discourage the police greatly. The people have some sympathy for the police on such occasions.
6. There should be numerous local contacts of the police with the people and it should not be connected with ongoing crime or disorder situations.
7. Senior police officers do not treat their subordinates with adequate consideration.
8. Police leadership should set a personal example to personnel down the line in all respects.
9. Police attitude towards women should change drastically and women should be made to feel safe in police presence. The police do not always honour the integrity and dignity of women.
10. Human rights are not to be taken advantage by criminal elements, which will encourage crime and discourage the police.
11. The police asking the people to approach them directly must eliminate the role of intermediaries and brokers in resolving issues connected with police.

* Professor in IIM, Bangalore. Study sponsored by BPRD, MHA, New Delhi



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12. The police should be very familiar with their area, the people and the culture.
 13. The appearance of police premises must improve. No intimidating objects like guns and handcuffs should be openly displayed.
 14. All police personnel should wear name badges at all times. When asked, they must reveal their full name.
 15. The police are unnecessarily 'cagey' and do not give even open information.
 16. The police feel their powers and importance will diminish if they are transparent.
 17. The police like to create occasions for the public to go to them repeatedly and 'beg' for favours even if the police are obligated to give them information.
 18. The police should give copies of statements, First Information Reports (FIR) and other documents.
 19. They should inform people of the progress of cases and share other information of general interest like crime situation and movement of suspects.
 20. The police do not share information with the public because they have a 'big' ego. Some of them won't oblige them even for money. Actually such officers are not corrupt but haughty.
 21. The police should allow citizens to see them at work and allow them to accompany them on their beats.
 22. The police should be present with their families at social and other community functions as friends and well-wishers.
 23. The police turnout and appearance should inspire confidence.
 24. The police should be in no hurry to get rid of a person who has come to meet them.
 25. They should show patience and listen with attention. They should do one job at a time and talk to one person at a time.
 26. They cannot be at all places at all times. They should however respond in a reasonable time in recording statements, visiting scenes etc.
 27. The senior citizens expect a great deal of consideration from the police.
 28. It seems that police are selected not on the basis of suitability but connections. We need better quality police persons who enjoy working for the people.
 29. The police should visit schools and colleges to see and get a feel of what the youth do and how they act.
 30. The police leaders should be more accessible to the common people, especially poor and illiterate.
 31. Some persons expect undue favours of the police and use threats to stall the course of justice. Such persons alone deserve to be treated with contempt.
 32. The police work under severe stress, which must be explained to the people.
- These clearly indicate that in order to enhance the functioning of police and overcome these handicaps several, organisation-wide, interventions need to be evolved and implemented.

Snapshot of Major Findings: Tamil Nadu

1. Between men and women, across different age groups, between those who have had prior



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interaction with the police and those who have not, no significant differences have been noticed in the perceptions. It is low.

2. Rural people perceived the police more negatively compared to those from urban areas.
3. Postgraduates expressed a positive attitude towards the quality of policing compared to less educated people.
4. A strongly negative perception is noticed among students, self-employed and professionals when compared to retired and unemployed people.
5. Respondents from lower income groups have shown a negative perception towards the functioning of the police.
6. Individuals who have interacted with the police in the last three months preceding the survey exhibited positive feelings towards the police compared to those who interacted earlier.
7. Accused, victims and complainants expressed very negative opinions towards the quality of policing.
8. Even “Friends of Police”, an organised band of volunteers who stand by the police in the community, stated that the police have been very inefficient and have shown poor quality of policing with respect to social skills and responsiveness.

Snapshot of Major Findings: Rajasthan

1. Men perceived the quality of policing more negatively as compared to women.
2. Rural people believed that the police were concerned about the feelings of the public, as compared to people from urban areas.
3. Respondents in the age group of 20 to 30

years expressed a negative attitude towards the quality of policing as compared to older age groups (above 58 years).

4. Highly educated individuals felt positively towards the police compared to less educated individuals.
5. Retired people expressed a very positive opinion regarding the police compared to housewives, students, self-employed and unemployed groups. Unemployed groups shared negative perceptions about the police.
6. Prior interaction with the police was an important factor in influencing the opinion of the people. Those who had interactions had a negative perception towards the police compared to those who had no interaction.
7. The role of the respondent had significant effects on perception. Complainants, victims and petitioners perceived the police more negatively.
8. Social workers expressed a very negative opinion towards the police.
9. The current level of functioning of the police is low.
10. Expectations are high among respondents regarding the level of functioning of the police.
11. The three dimensions contributing towards the quality of policing have been perceived as very important.

Snapshot of Major Findings: Assam

1. Men expressed more positive opinions about the police compared to women.
2. Older age groups (above 45 years) displayed comparatively more negative perceptions towards the quality of policing.



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3. Rural people, compared to urban people, expressed more positive opinions.
4. Retired people, unemployed and housewives have a poor opinion regarding the functioning of the police.
5. Middle income groups revealed a negative opinion about the responsiveness of the police.
6. Social workers felt very negatively towards the police as they were of the opinion that the police were not concerned about the feelings of the public.
7. A high degree of expectation in the quality of policing was evinced.
8. A majority has expressed the view that the three dimensions in question are very important in improving the functioning of the police.

Further Conclusions that Emerge are

1. A very high degree of dissatisfaction is noticed among respondents with respect to the current level of the overall functioning of the police.
2. The expectation of the public towards the police regarding the level of functioning is very high.
3. Respondents have expressed that the three attributes of social skills, responsiveness and transparency are of vital importance in influencing the quality of policing.

These findings indicate that the level of the key attributes i.e., social skills, responsiveness and transparency in serving policemen of 3 States is very low and people are greatly disillusioned with the police and all sections of the population expect significant change for the better.

Recommendations

1. Non crime related, public initiated contacts of the police with the community offer much

scope for building community relations and to display the three attributes. Such contacts should be utilised to the fullest extent by the police to build goodwill.

2. There is much potential for earning enormous gratitude of the community when the police are dealing with cases of tracing missing persons. This should not be looked upon as peripheral police work.
3. The police should not ask the affected persons to trace those who are missing by visiting hospitals. They should do it themselves.
4. While evaluating citizen satisfaction and police performance, senior officers should take into account the work done by the police and time spent on tracing out missing persons and give credit for the same though there may be no crime angle sometimes.
5. In view of the high distress caused to citizens during police arrangements made at the time of VIP visits, the existing arrangements should be thoroughly re-examined and suitable practical instructions issued since this is an area of high discontent.
6. Non-punitive contacts during arrangements at fairs and the like are to be looked upon as contacts for earning the trust of the people.
7. The police should invariably wear their name badges prominently when they are in uniform and should reveal their full name if any citizen requests for it. This is a measure of transparency.
8. The appearance of police stations, both inside and its surroundings should be neat and tidy to reassure the people.
9. Guns, handcuffs etc. should not be openly displayed in police premises as they have an intimidating effect.



119. Baseline for Minimum Equipment and Supply Standards for Different Categories of Police Stations (2001)

PS Bawa*

Objective

An assessment of the minimum equipment and supply standards for different categories of Police Stations.

Methodology

During the study Shri Bawa visited all the Project Police Stations to make an assessment of availing status of equipment and supplies required by the policemen for performing their essential functions.

Important Findings

His study revealed that the Project Police Stations were woefully lacking in this regard and it affected their work to a considerable degree. Shri Bawa's report underlined the importance of material inputs in improving the overall functioning and responsiveness of the police at the cutting edge level.

Recommendations

Imperatives and Guiding Principles

The effective and efficient functioning of police depends, beside legal and administrative inputs, on the availability of resources to achieve the following imperatives:

1. Instant response to all complaints, reports and happenings within the jurisdiction of the police stations
2. Concern for human dignity while attending to victims of crime and accidents and while handling offenders and witnesses
3. To practice scientific methods of investigation of crime
4. Mandatory documentation, i.e., to be able to record every report received at the police station and hand over a copy thereof to the complainant.

Guiding Principles

1. The officer must not feel that his functioning suffers from constraints imposed by paucity of resources. For instance, in the absence of transport to carry the injured to the hospital or the dead body to the mortuary, he has to beg for the facility which makes him dependent upon others who could expect a return of the obligation. These practices also diminish his status, demean his self, reduce his performance.
2. The infrastructure must be designed to respond to contingencies relating to crime, order, security or other unforeseen problems of the community so that the response is not only quick but also adequate.

* Study sponsored by BPRD, MHA, New Delhi

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Scale of Equipment Recommended by the Consultant

Mobility

<i>Transport</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Semi-Urban</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Distt. Level</i>
Vehicles	2	2	3	—
Motorcycles (for O.P.s)	1	2	3	—
Bicycles (for patrols)	2	3	4	—
Prison van	—	—	—	1
Ambulance	—	—	—	1
Medium vehicle	—	—	—	1
Hearse	—	—	—	1
Scene of crime	—	—	—	1

Boats with District Headquarters Depending Upon Requirement of the Riverine Areas

Communication

<i>Communications</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Semi-urban</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Distt. Level</i>
Wireless static (available)				
Hand Held sets	4	6	8	
Telephone (office)	2	2	1 (one phone with 100 No.)	
Telephone at SHO's resi.	1	1	1	
Mobile phone	—	—	1	
Pagers	—	—	4 (for SI only)	
P.A. equipment	1	1	1	1
PABX	—	—	—	1
FAX	—	—	—	1
Intercom	—	—	1	

Security

<i>Security</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Semi-Urban</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Distt. Level</i>
HHMD	2	2	2	10
DFMD	—	—	—	3



Binoculars for terrorist-infected areas only.
Bullet proof jackets as above
Weapons as above.

Law and Order

<i>Law AND Order</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Semi-Urban</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Distt. Level</i>
Stretcher		1	1	1
Tape recorder	—	1	1	
VCR	—	—	—	1
Camera	1	1	1	

Documentation

<i>Documentation</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Semi-Urban</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Distt. Level</i>
Typewriter (bilingual)	1	1	1	
Photocopier	—	—	1	
Racks and Cabinets	1	2	4	
Computer	1	1	1	

Requirement of Equipment

The requirement of equipment at a police station shall fall under the following heads:

1. Mobility
2. Communication
3. Investigation
4. Care of Detenues
5. Maintenance of order
6. Traffic
7. Security
8. Arms & ammunition

9. Documentation

10. Stationery
11. Reference books
12. Crime prevention literature
13. Furniture and facilities
14. Contingency

Stationery

Though the consultancy report is not specific about this item and the items that follow, the requirement can be worked out by actual quantity used during a year in some representative police



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stations and relating that quantity with the number of cases/complaints registered and investigated/enquired during that period.

Books and Literature

Law books, volumes of Police Rules and Procedures and Standing Orders should be made available in every Police Station. Selective Crime Prevention literature should also be given wide circulation by officers at the level of District and State Headquarters. Help of local agencies can also be taken in getting such literature prepared and printed.

Furniture

Furniture at Police Stations, particularly that which is available for use by visitors and complainants should be decent by local standards, without resorting to extravagant expenditure. There is need also for providing proper work

desks and chairs for investigating officers in quantities depending on their numbers in a particular police station.

Lump-sum Grant

A lump-sum grant for upgrading the environment, looks, structure, toilets, premises, water facility, kitchen, recreation etc. of the station may be considered.

Imprest Money

SHO may be given imprest money for meeting contingent expenditure so that he does not feel helpless and look around for help.

Provision of Bicycles

Even though the staff is entitled to a bicycle allowance at a paltry rate of Rs.15 or Rs.20, yet the station must have a few bicycles for use by the staff for patrolling purposes. These should also be maintained at Government cost.



120. Working and Living Conditions for Policemen (2001)

DR Singh*

Objective

An assessment of the living and working conditions of policemen.

Methodology

1. To conduct actual field visits and study and determine the minimum quantum and kind of office space, equipment, transport and communication facilities required for SIs, ASIs, HCs and Constables working at Police Stations of all categories.
2. To determine the maximum quantum and kind of living accommodation and recreational and educational and cultural facilities required for SIs, ASIs, HCs and Constables working at Police Stations of all categories.

Important Findings

The Study revealed that the living and working conditions for policemen at various Police Stations all over the country were in a very poor state. The Consultant, in his report, categorically stated that “working and living conditions are the key to the efficient and effective working of the policemen”. To ensure that the policemen responded positively to the needs and demands of the community they served it is imperative that their living and working conditions are such that the conditions themselves do not become an

irritant and a cause of tension for them. Needless to say that if the living and working conditions for the Constables are congenial, it will put them in a positive frame of mind while dealing with their clientele.

Recommendations

1. Strength of the Police Station

Despite increase in crime and population the review of manpower strength of police stations has remained tardy. It is necessary that there is a periodic review (every 5 years) of manpower of police stations on the basis of crime and complaints and the special needs of the particular area in respect of population and problems. Such review should include posting of women police officers to handle specific problems relating to women and juvenile. There should be a provision for at least 20% extra strength for sickness, leave and training reserve.

2. Office Space

The following office space is must for a police station:

1. One room for SIs and ASIs
2. One room for Interrogation
3. One room for HCs and Constables
4. One lock up for men
5. One lock up for women

* Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai



6. One Malkhana
7. One control room
8. One reception room
9. One office room
10. One reading room/library
11. One committee room
12. One rest room for the officers
13. One rest room for the HCs and Constables

3. Rest Rooms

One rest room should be provided to officers and one rest room for Head Constables and Constables separately.

4. Toilets

Toilets for men and women should be provided separately. At least 1 toilet for women and 3 toilets for men should be provided in all police stations. This could be divided: 1 for officers and 2 for others.

5. Furniture

Furniture should be provided to the Inspector, SIs, ASIs (Interrogation Room: 1 table and 3 chairs); Office: as per the number of workers, reception room (1 table and 6 chairs), HCs and Constables (33.0% of the strength of the HCs and Constables) who come to take instruction and go for field duty after taking instructions.

6. Stationary

The major requirements like registers, diaries, plain paper, pen, pencil, ink and other requirements of the office should be supplied through the state supply sources which are presently not supplied in full.

7. Typing Equipment

Most of the police stations do not have typing equipment. They should be supplied now with computers (at least 2 in each police station).

8. Hours of Work

10 hours of work should be useful.

9. Pay and Allowances

For the pay and allowances, Inspector, Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables, all should be given Central Government Scales to give them better deal.

10. Promotions

Promotions should be given within 10 years from one rank to another rank or they should be given running grade.

11. Pension

Pension should be given within 3 months of retirement and as per the Central Government Pension Scheme.

12. Leave

Leave should be given as per the Central Government Leave Rules.

13. Food

While on long hour of duty, food should be served as provided to the para-military forces.

14. Sports



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All the police stations should have Volley Ball/Foot Ball courts for playing every day.

15. Reading Room

All the police stations should have reading facility or library facility where they should get newspapers, magazines and books.

16. Accommodation

Accommodation should be provided to at least 60% of the policemen at all police stations.

17. Weekly Off

Every policeman should be given weekly off preferably on Sunday.

18. Recreation Facilities

All the police stations should have Radio, Television, Indoor games like carrom, table tennis for recreations.

19. Education for Children

On the pattern of the Central Schools, the State Governments should make arrangements for the education of children of the policemen.

20. Healthcare

The State Governments should plan for the policemen like the Central Government Health Services.

121. Prison Administration and Connected Aspects (2001) (Regarding Vocational Training for Wage Earnings)

K N Kapoor

Objectives

The main objectives/aims of the project are:

1. To examine and review management of prisons with bias towards vocational training for wage earning.
2. To suggest measures for improvement in working of prison industries.

Methodology

1. Visit jails of different categories and connected institutions in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
2. Interview persons who have knowledge about prison management.
3. Obtain information/data about prisons through a communication from the concerned Inspector General of Prisons of States.
4. Study literature, jails manuals of states, reports of the august committee and

* Ex-DGP, Himachal Pradesh. Study sponsored by BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



commissions set up by the Government of India and the states in the recent past, and looked into matters connected with bias towards vocational training in jail industries for prisoners for their settlement in life.

Findings

1. No proper planning for work programme and vocational training for prisoners.
2. Work opportunity for prisoners has not been fully utilized.
3. Requirements of manpower in prison industries, agriculture and horticulture have not been worked out.
4. Large number of inmates are unemployed on account of non-supply of raw materials.
5. Agriculture farms in prison are still run by outdated machinery.
6. Prison industries are managed by executive and prison staff and not by technical staff.
7. Lack of funds for development of prison industries.
8. Prison industries are suffering due to lack of time, budget, physical facilities, raw materials, equipment and stores, etc.
9. Poor maintenance of workshops, agriculture farms, etc.

Suggestions

1. The possibilities of association of private sector need to be explored and, utilized for better prospect of prison industries and outlets for its products.
2. Need to setup work camp centre in prisons.
3. Prison industries to be linked with cottage and small scale industries for new products in prison industries.

4. There is a need for co-ordination between the headquarters and field units.
5. Need to lay down yardstick for production units through system analysis, and incentive for wages.
6. Need to be paid wages as per recent judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, at par with wages for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled worker.
7. Vocational training must be recognized as an input of correctional programme, so that those prisoners are trained in terms of their skills and occupation for resettlement in society.
8. Undertrial prisoners, who volunteer to work, be given fair wages along with others.
9. Released prisoners to be employed or self-employ, according to their skills and performance.
10. Trade work such as woodwork, leatherwork, foundering, printing press, soap and phenyl making, carpet making, etc. should be introduced in prisons.
11. In order to develop prison industries for vocational training and wage earning, a board with chairman as Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services for work programmes and vocational training needs to be set up at Headquarters of Departments/States.

Recommendations

1. High powered board should be vested with financial and administrative powers to provide funds, plan programme of work and vocational training with modern technique and



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- co-ordinate work relating to production on commercial basis.
2. Prisoners, who perform their work satisfactorily should be brought on wage system. Newly admitted prisoner in production unit should be given token wages.
 3. Prison industries may establish retail outlets outside the prison site for sale of prison products.
 4. A survey of employment opportunities in trade and industries to be conducted to assess the labour requirements and for self-employment.
 5. On completion of training, inmates should be examined by the department of technical education, and on passing of examination be awarded a certificate for resettlement in society after release from the prisons.
 6. In order to encourage prison farm industries, the project director suggested to give higher priority for developing horticulture, dairy products, poultry, fishery, mushroom cultivation, fruit canning besides agro-based industries like gohar gas plant, solar heater, etc.
 7. Proper wages will encourage the prisoners to increase prison farm production.
 8. Introduction of modern methods in prison industries including cottage industries, handicrafts for employment potential outside on release of inmates.
 9. There is need for enforcement of instructions for purchase by Government and semi-Government Departments from the prison industries department for the development of prisons.
 10. Prison industries to be included as a development department and in the Five Year Plan with regular survey to assess opportunities for self employment in trade.
 11. Need to prepare perspective planning for five to twenty years to serve as a base at the state level, for central government financial assistance for modernization schemes for proper utilization of grants well in time.



122. The Impact of Frequency of Transfers on Efficiency and Effectiveness of Superintendents of Police (2002)

SK. Jha, PV Ramana, BP Routray and Animesh Roul*

Objectives

1. Identify the linkages, correlation and dynamics of the interaction between security and length of tenure of officers at the rank of SP and performance in crime and law and order management.
2. Review and analyse existing data and literature on the subject.
3. Define and evaluate appropriate norms and practices that ought to determine the State's transfer policy with regard to officers in the rank of Superintendent of Police.

Methodology

The study was conducted in three phases, each with a different purpose and separate methods of investigation. The first phase involved research, observations and interactions, interviews. The second phase involved an intensive field survey in three selected states of U.P., A.P. and Assam. The third phase involved developing and administering extensive questionnaire for generation of data.

Important Findings

1. A serious lacunae exist in the prevailing norms

governing transfers of SPs and that a frequency and intensity of deviation from such existing norms was high and growing in many states.

2. These deficiencies were perceived due to increasing politicization of the police and specifically of the process of selection of officers for particular post.
3. There is a little evidence of rational human resource management approach to the placement of officers or of concerns for skill development, professional excellence and coherent career planning within the norms.
4. There is a need for reforms in current practices governing transfers of police officials.
5. Attempts to reforms have not succeeded because of deep rooted and strong resistance to police reforms in policing in the government.

Recommendations

1. There is an urgent need to review the role of CM's office in matters relating to transfer of SPs. The respective responsibilities of CM Office, Home Ministry and Police department should be properly laid down.
2. The transfer should be made on sound administrative basis.
3. A sound system of human resource

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management should be in place to take into account the impact of transfers on personnel.

4. The recommendations of National Police Commission for establishment of State Security Commission should be implemented in each State.
5. Suitable structures or mechanisms be evolved to regulate interactions between police and political executives.
6. Internal management of the force should be left entirely to the police department itself with

government laying down broad policy directions.

7. There should be a new law to define the role of police and insulate it from outside pressures.
8. There is a need to streamline the training programme for police organization.
9. The recommendations of National Police Commission regarding fixed tenure for Chief of State Police, their selection from a panel of IPS Officers of the State cadre, an independent appropriate authority to review transfers must be accepted.

123. Impact of Media on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime* (2002)

Objective

To critically analyse the impact of mass media on juvenile delinquency and youth crime.

Methodology

1. Collection of data through discussions/ interviews.
2. Collection of data from past records.

Area of Survey

Delhi, Lucknow and Meerut.

Important Findings

1. There has been proliferation of mass media in recent years. The review of literature does not indicate with certainty whether mass media influences criminal behaviour or not.
2. It was seen that, while the non-delinquents were higher media-consumers, the delinquent some how got more influenced.
3. The survey showed that a low level of literacy (up to middle school) was more prevalent among the delinquents than non-delinquents.

* The study was conducted by the "Organization for Applied Socio-Economic Systems (OASES), New Delhi for Bureau of Police Research and Development, MHA.



4. All indicators showed that their socio-economic status was of lower-middle class.
5. The study assessed the role of interpersonal communication and found that a higher percentage of delinquents had a limited communication with their parents for various reasons.
6. Print media had also brought out the difference in the behaviour of the delinquent and non-delinquents. More persons among delinquents were found focussed on crime news (when reading a newspaper) and were interested in crime writings and thought of attempting or crime on reading than among the non-delinquents.
7. Ironically, most delinquents did not enjoy scenes which could be called tempting and could have lead to criminal behaviour.
8. Advertisements had also lead to a feeling of deprivation among the population more so among the delinquents than non-delinquents. Further, this deprivation leads to the desire to take action in some respondents again a higher percentage of them being delinquents. Teasing of girls by singing songs seems to be quiet common.

Recommendations

1. Government through Ministry of Welfare and NGOs should promote the significant of interpersonal communication so that person with better interpersonal communication were less affected by the negative influences of mass media.
2. Jail authorities should give due importance for the developments of inter-personal communication among the inmates for controlling the negative effects of Media.
3. Police should also try to play an important role:
 - (a) In ensuring that cable operators were not violating regulations
 - (b) In dealing with media persons.
 - (c) Counselling parents of deviants on their role as parents and the importance of inter personal communication.
4. Parents should encourage their children to speak and discuss with them the films and TV Programs they have been watching so the children does not have misconception about the happenings on TV and Films.
5. There is a need for a study with wider coverage. A large sample could include persons from different socio-economic profiles as the coverage of the study was made among lower income groups because of high prevalence of crime in such groups.



124. Restructuring of BPR&D* (2002)

Objective

To restructure BPR&D for effective transformation into a vibrant organization.

Methodology

1. Personal interviews and telephone contacts with target users of police and related organizations, international parallel organizations.
2. Parallel case studies were consulted and organizations associated in the field of research, technology, training in India were studied.

Important Findings

1. The high compliance areas of BPR&D have resulted in the *formation* of Dte. Of Forensic Sciences, LNIN NICFS and NCRB.
2. The BPR&D has become an organization which is hierarchical and compartmentalized, more of a police organisation than R&D Organisation, excessive government dependence and ministry culture.
3. It has reactive culture rather than proactive.
4. It's culture is more effort based than solution based.

Recommendations

1. To fulfill its mission it should be autonomous body comprising of multi-disciplined functionaries drawn from police, management, technology, social sciences and legal profession.
2. The body should be state-of-the-art in its content and structure. The body should lend advisory and consulting services.
3. The organization should be proactive. It should reach out to police forces and help them address their requirements.
4. Should address issues of HRD, Training, Restructuring, Systems, Process re-engineering, emerging crimes, police image, community policing, performance appraisal & measurement, Crime trends etc.
5. Concentrate only on providing services to state police forces only.
6. Focus on police research, development, training and consultation and shed in due course all physical administrative functions of operational units.
7. Become proactive – evaluate the needs and promote BPR&D services.
8. Develop International linkages – with similar and allied organizations.
9. Develop niche core competencies
10. Develop skills of coordination, project management, product development, technology evaluation, consulting and

* Insight Management Consultants (Sponsored by BPR&D, MHA)



integration within the organizations to collaborate with outside developed competencies. This will ensure a very compact R&D organization bring objectivity, high quality output and accountability.

11. Change the work culture from an effort based to solution/result based organization and with measurable targets and programs.

12. Restructure the organization into a professional, lean, flexible, open, stable, flat, objective and need driven until encouraging work culture and values.

An alternative structure for BPR&D was suggested and is available in the main study.

125. Crimes Against Women – Role of Section 498-A IPC in States of Delhi and Haryana (2002)

NK Singhal*

Objectives

1. To assess the adequacy or otherwise of special legal provisions relating to dowry deaths, domestic torture and other atrocities on married women (Section 498-A IPC and other related legal provisions).
2. To examine their implementation in practice, deficiencies/weaknesses, difficulties or misuse, if any, and extent thereof.
3. To suggest amendments, if any necessary, to make the laws more effective for preventing marital violence against women.
4. To suggest measures to streamline the implementation of these legal provisions and prevent their misuse, if any, and otherwise

to counter allegations/propaganda in that regard.

5. To examine and comment on any other related matter.

Methodology

1. Basic inputs from police statistics about registration and disposal of cases under the relevant heads, sample study of case records and court judgment etc.
2. Interviews and discussions, both formal and informal, with police officers at various levels.
3. Views and comments of women NGOs, lawyers handling such cases and other knowledgeable persons and interviews and discussions, informally in some cases, with them.

* Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, (Sponsored by BPR&D, MHA)



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4. Published materials in books, magazines, newspapers, NCW Report etc.

Important Findings

1. Information about crimes against women is not projected correctly as only a partial picture of these crimes is being presented under various heads in 'Crime in India'.
2. The basic objective of Women Cells to act as non-police institutional alternatives to provide for initial intervention in matrimonial disputes, is not being fulfilled.
3. A more focused approach is required in this area.
4. The cases are not being registered promptly and bail matters require proper and responsible handling.
5. There is a substantial misuse both by the victims/complainants and the police of Section 498-A, IPC.
6. There is need to amend relevant sections of law to remove the ambiguity in the law.

Recommendations

1. Amendment of section 498-A, IPC with regards to the term 'grave injury' and 'danger

to mental health' in part A.

2. 'Cruelty' should be re-defined in more precise and effective terms.
3. Offences under the section should be made compoundable with the permission of court by an amendment to section 323 Cr.P.C.
4. A specific provision for conditional bail in cases under section 498-A IPC should be considered and the punishment under this section should be increased to five years.
5. Provision should be made to include "other relatives of the victim" and any recognized welfare organization among authorized informants for the purpose of taking cognizance under the section.
6. The provisions relating to protection order, monetary relief and their breach in Protection for Domestic Violence Bill, 2001 should be amended suitably to make them more reasonable and comprehensive.
7. The applicability of 306 IPC should be limited to suicide by the wife. For all other unnatural deaths, the action should be initiated under section 498-A, IPC.
8. The term 'dowry demand' should be substituted with the term 'demand for money' or other items estimable in Monetary terms.



126. Manpower Requirement of Goa Police (2002)*

Objectives

To study and suggest the manpower requirements of Goa Police and to enable it to carry out its ever expanding task of policing the state.

Methodology

Study of existing government proposals for sanction of additional manpower made by Goa Police from time to time. Reviewing the manpower requirements based on the recommendation of National Police Commission, and other research studies. Field visits were carried out to assess the ground realities and find out the requirements. Interactions and interviews with seniors police officials and field level officers were made to recommend the requirements.

On considering the proposals received from Goa Police, BPR&D has suggested required manpower for following units to Goa Police:

- (i) Traffic Unit
- (ii) Crime Branch
- (iii) Police Training School
- (iv) Revamping the District Establishments

- (v) Special Branch
- (vi) Goa Reserve Police
- (vii) Police Control Room and its Operational Vans
- (viii) Goa Police Lines Units
- (ix) Marine Police Force
- (x) An Outpost at Dabolin Airport
- (xi) Tourist Police
- (xii) Police Wireless Unit
- (xiii) Creation of a post of a Legal Advisor to DGP in the rank of Public Prosecutor
- (xiv) Vigilance Cell
- (xv) Human Rights Cell
- (xvi) Police Welfare Cell

The new inputs in this study are the recommendation on the manpower structure of Tourist Police Unit, Legal Adviser to the DGP, Human Rights Cell in Goa.

The study has recommended detailed manpower norms for the personal staff of SP, SDPOs, DSP HQ, DCRB, Accounts Branch and Establishment Branch of PHQ.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



127. Towards Total E-governance (2002)*

(Enablement of the Bureau of Police Research and Development)

Objectives

BPR&D sponsored a study on “*Towards Total E-Governance – Enablement of the Bureau of Police Research and Development*” with a view to:

- preparing a feasibility report on the application of E-governance in the BPR&D
- to make the bureau totally E-governance enabled

The present project aims at total E-governance encompassing all functions of the divisions of the bureau.

Methodology

During the study, all the Divisions of the BPR&D were examined before devising various applications framework of E-governance for administering the activities of all the Divisions. The study is based on the secondary data and evaluatory in nature.

Important Findings

Proposal to go for a dedicated and separate BPR&D mail server which will provide high-level security to its users who would be the officers, institutions and DGP offices.

- into helping load balancing amongst server some different divisions, CDTS and

providing security within the organisation

- messages can be authenticated
- it will have the facilities to encrypt the messages
- it will have user interfaces with other e-mail service providers
- file transfer and sharing systems
- development of Web portal
- the study talked about the networking through ISDN, PSDN, and wireless networking.

The study proposed four main modules which are as follows:

1. *Web-based Application Server*—This is core Server of E-governance operation on the Internet for O2O and O2C. It will be responsible to communicate between CDTS and VIC institutions and BPR&D. It will be communication Gateway for BPR&D to the rest of the world.

The mail server for BPR&D will be like *hotmail*. Every user will have a login name and password and can be authenticated individually that will comprise POP (Post Office Protocol) mails. The mail server will be provided with MD5 security system. This will enable O2O and O2C communication.

2. *Intranet Server*—This server will be responsible for day-to-day governing works in the organization. It will be responsible for file movements inside it, Messaging system,

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- Event manager for officials for ease of their day-to-day official work.
3. *Security and Sync. Server*—This server will be responsible for maintaining security system with MD5 or RLE like algorithms, encoding and encrypting the data between and O2O and O2C interfaces as well as replication on Local main server and Web Server.
 4. *Database Management System*—This System will have all the databases of BPR&D and will function as backbone of the e-governance. It will have linkages with other servers.

The study also proposed various networking like, ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), PSDN (Public Switched Data Network), LAN etc.

128. National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners (2002) (Implementation of Recommendations Made by the Committee Headed by Justice Krishna Iyer)

MZ Khan* and BV Trivedi**

Objectives

1. The work of looking into implementation of the recommendations of *National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners*, assigned by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Correctional Administration Division fitted very well into its range of activities. As is well known, the Committee (1986-87) examines the situation of women in prisons in the states and UTs. Among others, their small number spread over a large number of jails further keeps them away from the correctional mainstream. The Committee appraised their situation and made momentous recommendations.
2. Correctional Administration Division

commenced this work in June, 2001. The Division has been able to wrap up the work within a short period of twelve months, snags and bottlenecks notwithstanding. The report in hand reflects the position of implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

Methodology

1. The present report focuses on actionable recommendations. Initially, these recommendations were further sub-divided into two — those concerning Government of India and those concerning States and UTs. It follows that the number of recommendations concerning States and UTs is far larger than those concerning Government of India. The latter were consolidated and were forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs that had since returned these along with their comments.

* Ex-Professor and HOD, Social Work, Jamia Malia Islamia, New Delhi.

** AD, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi.



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2. Relating to actionable recommendations concerning States and UTs, a detailed questionnaire, with mostly close-ended items, was developed and mailed to all the 35 states and UTs on September 19, 2001, with the request that the completed questionnaire be returned by October 20, 2001. However, it has taken much more time than was expected. In most cases, the questionnaire were received in January and in the case of one state and one UT, as late as on April 17, 2002. Furthermore, three states, namely, Jharkhand, Kerala and Uttranchal have not, to-date, supplied the needed information.
3. The information on the questionnaire has been computer-tabulated and interpreted. Incorporating all this material a report has been documented which has eight sections. While recommendations of the Committee and interpretive material have been presented side by side, data tables have been given at the end to facilitate communication.

129. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules (2002)* (Implementation of Recommendations)

MZ Khan* and BV Trivedi**

Objectives

1. The work of looking into the implementation of *United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and Related Recommendations, 1955*, assigned by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Correctional Administration Division, thus, fitted very well into its range of activities. As is well known, the Rules address global standard of institutional correction. Quite a few of them are in force in this country—for quite some time. Nonetheless, most of the Rules have a direct relevance to the situation obtaining in India. Given this, the implementation of these has to be taken seriously. This is likely to serve a dual purpose: improvement of correctional institutions and making them comparable with those in developed countries.
2. Not denying the fact, these Rules reflect collective wisdom and make for a bold attempt to modernize and standardize living conditions in prisons globally. Furthermore, when enforced in spirit and letter, these Rules are likely to enable prisons to perform what they are supposed to perform. The present exercise is to look into the status of the implementation of *UN Standard Minimum Rules* has been as exciting as it has been daunting. It goes without saying that all the recommendations of the Committee is of paramount importance. However, these could be classified into two broad groups: goal-oriented recommendations and ‘actionable’ recommendations.

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** BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



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3. The present report focuses on actionable recommendations. Initially, these recommendations were further sub-divided into two — those concerning Government of India and those concerning States and UTs. It follows that the number of recommendations concerning States and UTs is far larger than those concerning Government of India. The latter were consolidated and were forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs who have since returned these along with their comments.

Methodology

1. Relating to actionable recommendations concerning States and UTs, a detailed

questionnaire, with mostly close-ended items, was developed and mailed to all the 35 states and UTs on September 19, 2001, with the request that the completed questionnaire be returned by October 20, 2001. However, it has taken much more time than was expected. In most cases, the questionnaire were received in January and in the case of one state and one UT, as late as on April 17, 2002.

2. The information on the questionnaire has been computer-tabulated and interpreted. Incorporating all this material, a report has been documented having eight sections. The recommendations of the Committee and interpretive material have been presented side by side, data tables have been given at the end to facilitate communication.

130. Creating a Functional Positive Police-Politician Interface for Public Order Maintenance (2003)

SN Pradhan

Objectives

The study aims to achieve the following:

1. To ascertain the role perception of police and politicians about themselves and each other.
2. To define a proactive and functional positive interface of police and politicians.
3. To analyze the interface as it has developed historically till the present times.
4. To identify areas where proactive and functional positive interface can take place.
5. To prescribe practicable role reorientation

required by police or politician while interacting with each other.

6. To attempt an outline for a code of conduct for police and politicians in the interest of better policing.

Sample

Police - 200 respondents
Politicians - 100 respondents
Citizens - 300 respondents
(Citizens from all socio-economic Strata, NGOs, Professors, Journalists, etc.)

* SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad



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Techniques of Data Collection

1. Review and Analysis of Literature — Newspapers, reports, books, articles, Internet, etc.
2. Opinionaire
3. Questionnaire
4. Personal interviews

Likert Method was used to analyse the qualitative data of attitudinal aspects in the study. Content analysis and χ^2 -Test for comparison has been used in the study.

Important Findings

1. Politicians have a poor opinion about the police.
2. The major issue on which most politicians seem to agree upon is that police officers behave arrogantly with the public.
3. The other important point most politicians have made is that police officers are not good listeners.
4. Interestingly in their self-role perception they have indicated by and large that since police is inaccessible to public, politicians have to intervene.
5. They are of the opinion that policemen pamper politicians to obtain small favours.
6. They have a broad agreement on the issue that police and politicians often collude with each other to the detriment of society and that they are by and large the agent of the ruling party.
7. The majority also seems to think that police harass innocents under influence of politicians.

8. There is a feeling that in law and order situations, innocents are arrested and tortured without reason.
9. The majority agrees that there should be regular and if necessary regulated interface between police and politicians after acknowledging that police do have a negative image about politicians.
10. The politicians feel that police is responsible for its own image and cannot blame politicians for the same.
11. Response ambiguity was seen in the following areas:
 - (a) Whether police leadership is by and large corrupt
 - (b) Whether good behaviour with police leaders is effective
 - (c) Whether police officers are discourteous towards politicians
12. The politicians do feel that:
 - (a) Police have a right to complain about lack of resources
 - (b) Police and politicians must work together for the good of society
 - (c) It is not possible to imagine a policeless society.

Recommendations

1. The predominant management style in the present police set up has to change from a highly feudalistic approach towards a more democratic approach in organizational decision making.
2. Complete divorce between police and



politician is impossible. There should however be broad guidelines to separate proper political influence from improper political influence.

3. Despite laying down any code of conduct or body of principles to define the interface between police and politicians, it will continue to be a perpetual management issue for the police leadership because it will involve the balancing of accountability and efficiency, public interest and government interest, transparency and secretiveness in decision making.
4. Wherever politicians interface with police regarding proclaimed public interests it shall be incumbent upon the police leader to see it in the perspective of a democracy where the greater public good is a common goal for all actors in the democracy including bureaucrats and politicians. However, in defining that public good he will need to be open and positive as also unbiased in assessing the demand. In other words it is to be prima facie assumed in a democracy that a genuine public demand may be routed through the politician and that this will continue to be the case in the foreseeable future.
5. With more and more decentralization of powers, politicians will play a greater not lesser role in day-to-day policing. So the future may in fact entail greater degree of interaction and joint responsibilities towards public and also may bring in situations where a majority of police related decisions are taken by a body consisting of citizen leaders and / or politicians and police officers.
6. Such a situation is already existent and functional in the European countries as well as the United States. The local administration units like countries and cities have their own administrative setup headed by a elected political executive body which exercises the power of appointment of police chiefs.
7. In the years to come similar picture is bound to emerge in India where the district administration will be supervised by a minister incharge (i.e., a politician) who will be the chairman of the highest authoritative body in the district. Naturally, such a body will take many decisions with respect to the police functioning and establishment matters. Of course, it will be done in consultation with the police chief. This only serves to underscore the point that the future indicates a greater interface and partnership between the police and the politicians at least from a structural point of view. Whether this will lead to greater interference in police work is an issue that only time and organizational change in police can resolve.
8. The hypothesis that this researcher would like to present is that the police manager need not be overly concerned about the increasing role of politicians in day-to-day policing. He should see it is an increasing consciousness in the public or he may in fact work towards increasing the consciousness of the public regarding policing issues. A more conscious public would galvanize the politicians to put up the public demands proactively in front of the police leadership. At the same time a proactive police manager will build bridges with the same public and involve them in day-to-day policing activities, which in turn will engender a lasting partnership between the police and the public. The results would be a safer community and improved law and order scenario. The politician will find fewer excuses to complain and it will be a win-win situation for all parties concerned.



131. Shortage of Manpower in CFSLs/FSLs (2003)* (Causes and Solutions)

S. Sanyal*

Objectives

1. To survey the extent of vacancies in various FSLs/CFSLs and the reasons for which such vacancies have remained unfilled.
2. To study the profile of forensic scientists joining the profession in the past few years.
3. To examine the recruitment rules and procedures currently in vogue for appointing forensic scientists in FSLs.
4. To assess the workload in the laboratories and survey if a significant number of qualified scientists, after the joining profession quit, finding the jobs unattractive and the reasons therefore.
5. To study the reasons why university students of forensic science are not found interested in joining the FSLs.
6. To suggest ways and means to bring about improvement in the situation.

Scope

The study has covered the different Central and State FSLs in the country and their conditions for the last 5 years.

Sample Design

No sampling technique was applied, the subjects

were selected on the basis of their willingness to respond to the questionnaire. Effort was made to approach the maximum number of staff of these laboratories.

The methods applied to obtain responses were as under:

- questionnaires/interview for faculty members of the universities.
- interview schedule to scientists and heads including the present and past directors of FSLs/CFSLs.
- content analysis of the recruitment rules of the scientific posts in different laboratories.
- interview of the target groups.
- a qualitative and quantitative analysis had been done of the responses obtained from the target groups.

Recommendations

The suggestions and recommendations made by respondents for minimizing the vacancies and making the profession attractive are assimilated and mentioned as salient features for formulating an action plan and a followup by the government:

1. The vacant posts should be advertised promptly. They should be filled up within three months. Every year assessment of vacancies should be done and immediate actions must be taken. Lengthy administrative procedure in filling the required posts should be minimized.

* NICFS, New Delhi



2. The post should be filled by persons with the appropriate type of qualification. Work norm should be fixed and due emphasis should be given to quality of work and not quantitative output.
3. Campus recruitment of the scientists should be made.
4. Existing recruitment rules were rigid and should be made more flexible. The rules should be revised on a regular basis.
5. There should be uniform recruitment rules for the posts of scientists in all the forensic science institutions in the country.
6. Services of eminent scientists should be availed to assess the knowledge and the skills of the candidates while recruiting them.
7. There should be better carrier opportunities for the forensic scientists. All forensic science organizations should be headed by All India Forensic Science Services.
8. Promotional opportunities to assured and merits and awards must be introduced to make the job attractive and prevent scientists from quitting the posts after joining the laboratories.
9. Pay scales should be sufficiently attractive. Flexi-complementary schemes should be introduced in the laboratories.
10. The Departmental heads and the directors would be authorized to fill up the vacancies on short-term basis/ad hoc basis till the regular appointment is made.
11. Forensic scientists should participate in different seminars and conferences to enhance the knowledge.
12. The laboratories must take research and development work. The scientists should be motivated to conduct studies and research and present them in the forensic conferences.
13. Work climate in the organization should be favorable to prevent the scientists from quitting their jobs after joining the laboratories.
14. Financial support should be made available for the development of the laboratories. Besides the existing scientific equipment, more sophisticated machines could be introduced in the laboratories and the scientists should be trained accordingly.
15. More universities should have postgraduate courses on forensic science. The heads of the institutions desired that organizations like BPR&D in collaboration with NICSF should organize a meeting of the vice-chancellors of renowned universities for opening post-MSc diploma course in specialized forensic disciplines. The faculty members also supported the idea saying that HRD Ministry should think positively for higher education and provide facilities at the university level for upgradation and need-based curriculum in forensic science subjects to improve the existing condition of the profession.
16. The faculty members teaching forensic science and the scientists working in the laboratories should coordinate to frame the syllabus of forensic science to make it need based.
17. The discipline of forensic science should be altered and made job oriented.
18. Students doing research in forensic science should have the freedom to work in different universities and then joined the CFSL/FSL. They should be provided need based training in different laboratories.
19. Forensic science laboratories should be made autonomous. It should be under the supervision of a senior forensic scientist.



132. Punishment before Verdict (2003) (Prison Conditions of Undertrial Prisoners in Tamil Nadu)

R Thilagaraj

Objectives

The main objectives/aims of the project are:

1. To understand the problems faced by undertrials in matters related to bail, legal aid and engaging a defence lawyer.
2. To assess the problems faced by undertrials in meeting their family members.
3. To highlight the living conditions of the undertrials in prisons.
4. To evaluate the treatment programmes for undertrials in prisons.

Methodology

1. Work on the review began in early May, 2002 and at this stage, included a series of consultations with a wide range of representatives from the Criminal Justice System.
2. Two research investigators were then tasked with undertaking a preliminary study, which commenced in early June 2003. Initially, the researchers selected two undertrial prisons in Chennai.
3. As part of these visits, the researchers undertook individual interviews and group discussions with both staff and prisoners. For this purpose, a list of topics was drawn

up and this formed the basis of what were otherwise unstructured interviews.

4. The result was formal discussion with the staff of the office of Inspector General of Prisons and the administrative staff of the prisons. A further group discussion with a few prisoners and a few individual interviews also took place in the pilot study.
5. The interviews attempted to target a wide range of individuals; for example, under twenty-one as well as adults, those remanded for the first time and those with previous experience of the system. The staff included the administrative staff, the wardens, medical staff, social workers, legal aid staff and those in education departments.
6. The interviews were intended to be a means of exploring issues about custody on remand rather than as a means of gathering statistical data. The information collected from the discussion has been presented qualitatively, with general descriptions of the findings.
7. Seven Central Prisons were chosen for the study, Chennai, Puzhal, Vellore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Palayamkottai and Trichy.
8. Seventy-five undertrial prisoners were chosen randomly from the undertrial list in each of these prisons. The only pre-laid condition was that the undertrial prisoner should have been in the prison for at least a week. The total sample was therefore: $N = 7 \times 75 = 525$.

* Prof of Criminology, Madras University, Chennai



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9. The prisoners were interviewed using a structured interview schedule in Tamil, which is the State language in Tamil Nadu.
10. All the correctional prison staff in each of these prisons was interviewed using an unstructured interview schedule.

Recommendations

1. Regular joint reviews should be held at national and local level with relevant criminal justice agencies to consider performance and to coordinate improvements.
2. Accurate means of identifying the costs of keeping undertrials in prison should be found and these costs should be published annually; more up-to-date means should be found to identify the costs of alternatives to custodial remand; and a study should be undertaken to compare the alternatives.
3. Levels of care provided to undertrial prisoners by social work agencies should be at least equal to those in the community.
4. Undertrial prisoners should have increased opportunities for access to the range of support services that would be available to them if they were on bail.
5. Arrangements for prisoners to meet with their legal agents should be accorded the greatest priority.
6. Every remand establishment should have a supply of legal books to which undertrial prisoners should have full access, facilitated by the designated and trained Legal Development Officer.
7. A set of Operating Standards, specifically related to the regime for undertrial prisoners should be brought about.
8. Consideration should be given to amending the rules to introduce rules specifically aimed at young undertrial prisoners.
9. Prison Survey should publish views of undertrial prisoners.
10. Visiting Committees should be asked to consider the appointment of one member to oversee all contact with undertrial prisoners.
11. All staff working in undertrial areas of prisons should receive training in the distinctive characteristics and needs of undertrial prisoners, starting with a clear understanding of how the principles of natural justice should be applied for undertrial prisoners.
12. Every undertrial establishment should have a common, accredited induction programme.
13. Undertrial prisoners should be offered a continuance of prescribed medication and should have equitable access to detoxification facilities.
14. Undertrial prisoners should have the opportunity to be held in drug-free areas.
15. A system should be introduced that would enable undertrial prisoners to have a radio and television in their cell as well as having access to daily newspapers and regular visits to the establishment's library.
16. There should be a doubling of the current level of visit entitlement for undertrial prisoners to at least 60 minutes per day and visits for such prisoners should be available every day.



133. Model Prison Manual (2003)

(for the Superintendence and Management of Prisons)

A K Sinha and B V Trivedi

Objectives

The main objectives/aims of the project are:

- (i) To review the laws, rules and regulations governing the management of prisons, treatment of prisoners and to make recommendations for devising good practices and procedures on the basis of comparative analysis of the provisions of the States Prison Manuals by identifying gaps in their provisions for managing and administering prisons.
 - (ii) To examine various aspects relating to treatment of prisoners with special reference to their basic minimum needs compatible to the dignity of human life in the light of the recommendations made by the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83), Supreme Court Judgments and various international instruments to which India is a party.
 - (iii) To look into the procedure regarding the internal management of prisons with a view to uphold the rights of the prisoners and the development of prison staff in terms of custody, security institutional discipline, institutional programmes for the specialized treatment of women, adolescents, children and mentally sick person, staff recruitment and training and to suggest measures with a view to develop prisons as correctional institutions.
- (iv) To scrutinize and analyze the implications of the proposed Prison Management Bill being finalized by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
 - (v) To finalize the draft of Model Prison Manual by evolving national consensus on the relevant issues relating to Prison Reforms in India.
 - (vi) Any other matter relating to management of prison administration that the committee may like to consider.

Methodology

1. The Committee approved a tentative chapter scheme for the proposed Model Prison Manual and decided to evolve a *national consensus* on various aspects to be covered therein by appointing six Working Groups comprising senior prison administrators from various states.
2. On the basis of intensive discussions and deliberations on the subjects assigned to it, each Working Group submitted the drafts for consideration of the committee. In this process, the Working Groups were duly assisted by the secretariat of the committee by way of all the relevant research material including the following:

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



- (i) A review of the existing laws, rules and regulations governing prisons;
 - (ii) A comparative analysis of the provisions of the State Prison Manuals;
 - (iii) A thorough study of the recommendations made by the All India Committee on Jail Reforms, Supreme Court Judgments and various international instruments on the treatment of prisoners to which India is a party;
 - (iv) A close scrutiny of the implications of the proposed Bill on the prisons being finalized by the MHA;
 - (v) Identification of gaps in the provision of State Prison Manuals.
3. Thus, the present draft of the Model Prison Manual has been prepared on the basis of a national consensus evolved through a cross-section of prison administrators and experts drawn from various parts of the country. The draft is further proposed to be circulated among all the States and UTs to elicit their comments and suggestions, if any, for incorporation. The final draft is likely to truly represent the best of wisdom from all over the country to bring prison system in tune with the Constitutional provisions, Supreme Court judgments and the international instruments subscribed by India.

Important Findings

The Model Prison Manual prepared for the Superintendence and Management of Prisons in India comprises 28 Chapters with 9 Appendices, namely: *Definitions; Institutional Framework; Headquarters Organization; Institutional Personnel; Custodial Management; Maintenance of prisoners; Medical Care; Contacts with the Outside World; Transfer of Prisoners; Execution of Sentences; Prisoner Sentenced to Death; Emergencies; Education of Prisoners; Vocational Training and Work Programme; Welfare of Prisoners; Remission; Leave and Special Leave; Premature Release, Prison Discipline; After-care and Rehabilitation; Open Institutions; Undertrial Prisoners; High Security Prisoners; Women Prisoners; Young Offenders; Board of Visitors; Staff Development; and Miscellaneous*. Each chapter is divided into several provisions under the separate head, which is based on indepth discussion with various relevant quarters to evolve national consensus. The Committee submitted this Manual to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and after its acceptance / approval, this Manual was circulated to all States/ UTs for its adoption, after making suitable amendments based on local ground situations.

This manual would prove a vital instrument for the states in streamlining their prison administration and bringing prison reforms in tune with the current penological and criminological thinking.



134. All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) (2003) (Implementation of Recommendations made by the Committee headed by Justice A N Mulla)

M Z Khan* and BV Trivedi**

Objectives

1. In 1980, the second high powered *All India Committee on Jail Reforms* was constituted by Government of India under the chairmanship of Justice Anand Narain Mulla (Retd.) to study all aspects of prison administration in the country, and to devise measures for its effective improvement. The committee examined various issues concerning prison administration, based on ground realities in the light of standard minimum norms laid down in various international covenants. The committee made 658 momentous recommendations on various aspects of prison administration in the country. More than 90% of the recommendations made by this committee are concerned with State Governments as 'Prisons' being the state subject. All these recommendations were circulated to all states by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India with a request to implement them on priority.
2. Correctional Administration Division commenced the work in June, 2001. The Division has been able to wrap up the work within a short period of twelve months, snags and bottlenecks notwithstanding. The report in

hand reflects the position of implementation of the Committee's recommendations.

Methodology

1. The present report focuses on actionable recommendations. Initially, these recommendations were further sub-divided into two — those concerning Government of India and those concerning States and UTs. It follows that the number of recommendations concerning States and UTs is far larger than those concerning Government of India. The latter were consolidated and were forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs for comments, which have been incorporated under Section One of this report.
2. Relating to actionable recommendations concerning States and UTs, a detailed questionnaire, with mostly close-ended items, was developed and mailed to all the 35 states and UTs on September 19, 2001, with the request that the completed questionnaire be returned by October 20, 2001. However, it has taken much more time than was expected. In most cases the questionnaire were received in January and in the case of one state and one UT, as late as on April 17, 2002. Furthermore, three states, namely, Jharkhand, Kerala and Uttranchal have not to-date supplied the needed information, despite our all possible and constant efforts.

* Ex-Professor and HOD, Social Work, Jamia Malia Islamia, New Delhi

** AD, BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi



3. The information on the questionnaire has been computer-tabulated and interpreted. Incorporating all this material, a report has been documented which has twenty-nine

sections. While recommendations of the Committee and interpretive material have been presented side by side, in Volume I, data and tables have been placed in Volume II, so as to facilitate communication.

135. Cost of Investigation (2004)

L Kailasam*

Objectives

1. To find the cost of crime investigation of various offences
 2. To assess the percentage of time devoted by the police officers to crime investigation
 3. To suggest measures to reduce cost of crime investigation without affecting quality
 4. To identify the constraints and bottlenecks in crime investigation
 5. To confirm whether resources are utilized properly.
2. By reducing the average time taken by Public Prosecutors from 71 days in Delhi and 95 days in Chennai to 15 days, a saving of 74.44 crores can be effected.
 3. A saving of 717.42 crores can be possible by delegating crime investigation powers to lower officials.

Methodology

Two hundred samples from three police stations located at Delhi and another two hundred sample from three police stations, randomly selected at Chennai were collected and analysed.

Important Findings

1. Police officers in Delhi and Chennai devote only 4.27% to 13.04% of their time to crime investigations

Recommendations

1. The cadre of Investigating Officers have to be increased.
2. Adequate transport, forensic labs, scientific aids, office staff, standardizing records, formats etc. would improve the quality of investigation and reduce time required for it.
3. Specific amendments in section 2, 37, 100, 102, 161, 162, 167, 172 of the Cr.P.C. and section 26 and 27 of the Evidence Act have been suggested to improve the quality of investigations.

The proliferation of small arms and explosives is a serious challenge to the national security. This study is to examine the various facets of the problem and to explore policy instruments to solve this problem.

* Assistant Director, BPR&D, MHA, (In-house Study)



136. Estimation of the Quantities and Impact of Influx of Small Arms and Explosives in India (2004)*

Objective

The objectives of the study are as under:

1. To establish a direct link between the availability of small arms and explosives and the increase in the occurrence of violent incidents in an area;
 2. To understand the complexities of the networks that sustain the flow. An attempt has also been made to explore the meeting ground of various interests that keep the problem alive;
 3. To evaluate the impact of availability of illegal weapons and explosives on terrorist and general political violence, crime and various sectarian and societal tensions;
 4. To identify and evaluate systems for the continuous, effective, immediate and co-ordinated documentation and collation of all information and intelligence relating to illegal weapons and explosives flows and use; and
 5. To review and analyze existing data and literature on small arms issues, including arms movement to and within the coverage area selected for the study, and on the varied social, economic and political implications of the illicit trade in small arms and explosives.
1. The 'threshold of violence' across the entire range of political tensions and conflicts is directly correlated to the availability and quality of illegal arms and explosives.
 2. The intensity of damage, in a crisis situation, is directly proportional to the availability of illegal arms and explosives in the possession of the conflicting parties.
 3. The existing law enforcement agencies are underequipped to monitor and map the flow of illegal weapons and explosives.
 4. In the absence of efficacious identification and evaluation methods, accurate information regarding the flow of small arms becomes erratic, undermining the state's capacity to neutralize their use in terrorist movements and in organized crimes.
 5. Elaborate pattern of collusion between criminals, terrorist groups, politicians and the structures of governance in some regions, and with the overground (legal) economy, facilitates the illegal flow and proliferation of arms and explosives.
 6. With the advent of modern tools of violence, a continuous monitoring of weapons available to terrorists and criminal groups is a precondition of an effective law-enforcement and a safeguard against the possibility of being overwhelmed in situations where a new generation of technologies is illegally introduced into the conflict.
 7. The meeting grounds of interests of the actual

Hypotheses

Study examined and the following hypothesis

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suppliers of arms and their ultimate users, on the one hand, and their active and passive support networks, on the other, needs to be disrupted before an effective policy against terrorism and organized crime can be implemented.

Methodology

The study is based on primary as well as secondary sources of information gathered through extensive field surveys. For the field survey, three areas were identified taking into account the varying nature of violence. Assam represented the States that have a history of insurgent violence, Andhra Pradesh represented the States affected by Naxalite violence and Mumbai provided a study for organized crime.

A set of questionnaire was prepared after discussion with the field level officers, experts and specialists. The first set of questionnaire targeted the common civilian population. The second set was devised for the intelligentsia, and the third set was meant for police personnel. Questionnaires were administered both in urban and rural areas.

Data and information regarding the seizure of small arms and explosives were collected from police sources. Secondary information was collected from newspaper reports, journals, books and publications.

Data gathered through the field study yielded both quantitative and qualitative information. While quantitative data was tabulated to map the scale of proliferation and its impact, qualitative information was used to contextualize the quantitative findings in the final analysis of results, and to derive broad conclusions.

Important Findings

1. Small arms proliferation has a dramatic impact

on the social system; undermines social cohesion and legitimate authority; lowers the threshold of criminal; extremist and political violence, and causes inordinate suffering among civilian populations, particularly wounded children.

2. The proliferation of sophisticated weapons and explosives and among sub-state actors has undermined the authority of the state and the rule of law.
3. Large-scale influx of small arms and explosives and the resultant upsurge in violence have created a sense of pervasive insecurity and fear among the civilian population.
4. The empowerment of insurgents and criminals has a serious bearing on the future of children in various theatres of conflict. Apart from the impact of the culture of violence, and specific losses of loved ones and family support that many of them may suffer, there have been numerous cases of forced and voluntary recruitment of children and youth into the cadres of various groups.
5. The prevailing violence has a serious impact on the economic and employment opportunities of the people. The common people suffers the decline in their daily earnings, while the rich have to submit to large-scale extortion by terrorists and criminals.
6. The influx of small arms has a serious impact on the traditional rural economy and activities of the rural people.
7. Violence has also led to a large-scale displacement of the population, though this trend has remained confined to certain areas.



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8. Apart from some urban centres, acquiring arms is yet to find favour among the common people as a means to counter their sense of insecurity. There is an overwhelming feeling that possession of a weapon doesn't necessarily guarantee security.
 9. The availability of sophisticated small arms and explosives has led to a perceptible change in the nature of counter insurgency operations. Not only have the operations become more costly in terms of men and materials, the prospects of failure have risen, with an inevitable, though limited impact on the morale and related abilities of the security forces.
 10. Rising casualties among security forces personnel have led to a degree of brutalization within sections of the law-enforcement community, though there is also a measure of awareness regarding the need to distinguish between hardcore criminal and extremist cadres, and the general public.
4. A focus on ammunition and explosives has another distinct advantage as to stop small arms as by virtue of the size these are easy to smuggle and difficult to detect. On the other hand, consignments of ammunition and explosives – due to the quantities needed – tend to be heavy and easier to detect. An emphasis on ammunition can at least solve half the problem.
 5. To choke off the flow of legally produced weapons to the black markets and their onward journey into the hands of the terrorists by significantly restricting the conditions under which governments can acquire arms through legal channels.
 6. There should be focus on a minimum standard of domestic control, including licensing of firearms owners, registration of firearms, safe storage and other provisions.
 7. Other initiatives like, raising awareness regarding challenges to peace and security by the proliferation of small arms, not only by common civilians but also by the police personnel.
 8. Effective crime control.
 9. *Restructuring Intelligence Agencies:* There is a multiplicity of intelligence agencies, each operating independently, at least occasionally operating at cross purposes, and most of them are reluctant to share operational intelligence with their sister agencies. There is an urgent need not only to reorganize the relationship between various intelligence gathering instances, but also to dramatically

centred approach' to restrain the ammunition producing countries, not to follow a laissez-faire approach to ammunition exports.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. *Efforts at the International Level* – illicit light weapon trafficking is now recognized as major threat to international, national and human security. A number of regional and international bodies have undertaken initiatives to control illicit weapons trafficking.
2. *Action Plan for India* – initiatives at the international level, to attract global attention towards the supply of illegal weapons to non-state actors and the impact of this on the internal security, governance.
3. India could attract the attention of countries to adapt an 'ammunition and explosives



improve the processing, archival and retrieval capacities of each of these agencies by the use of information technologies, and scientific methods of intelligence gathering and analysis.

10. *Database and Documentation:* Electronic database on all aspects of small arms and explosives be established centrally, and that such a database should have online linkages

with integrated databases in each of the states and their districts.

11. Movement against specific arms.
12. Border management.
13. Rehabilitation schemes for militants.
14. Weapon control in post conflict situations.
15. Addressing the causes of conflicts.

137. Key Performance Indicators for Prison Organization (2004)

Upneet Lalli*

Objectives

The main objectives/aims of the project are:

1. To examine and study prison as an organization.
2. To find out the role perception of the prison staff about their role.
3. To find out the charter of duties to be developed for the prison staff.
4. To explore the perception of prison inmates about their role expectations from the prison staff.
5. To identify and develop key performance indicators for the prison organization.

Methodology

Both quantitative and qualitative data have been

used. To get the inner feelings, open-ended questions have been used. Questionnaire method was used for prison staff, prison inmates and judicial officers. There were open-ended and multiple choice items along with a rating scale in the questionnaire. Interviews were also held with the respondents to understand the true meaning of their responses. Data have been collected from 150 prison officers, 150 prison inmates and 40 judicial officers. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select the respondents.

Recommendations

Organizational Interventions

1. Developing administrative capability through management information system to provide data quickly to appropriate organizational units for their consideration and possible utilization in developing action plans for the organization.

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2. Establishing clear and articulate organizational and individual goals through a process of continuous interaction between various levels of management.
3. Ongoing process of evaluation of the organization and individual goals through a proper and continuous feedback. Positive feedback and evaluation may result in resetting of such goals.
4. Developing organizational culture that is highly conducive to employee motivation and self-actualization towards organizational goal accomplishment. Participative management is a desirable attribute for developing such a work climate.
5. A proper functioning system for appraising the organization and individual programmes towards goal attainment is needed. The correctional organization should begin to define its mission (a general statement of purpose), goals (which specifies desired and results), a vision statement and objectives of prison (that can be measured to show success and achievements). These are useful in the development of planning statements through which objectives and goals would be achieved leading to fulfillment of the mission of the correctional organization. Periodic progress reviews to ensure that adequate progress is being made towards the goals and objectives of the organization.
7. Proper training programmes; both basic and orientation training along with regular refresher courses. The training programme should aim at developing technical skills initially and a continuous process of upgrading human relations and organizations skills. Gender sensitive training is also essential.
8. Develop a code of ethics for prison personnel.
9. Improving service condition to satisfy the basic needs of the staff in order to decrease the job dissatisfaction.
10. Information dissemination about latest judicial decisions, legal developments and management practices to help the personnel contribute to organizational development.
11. Proper performance appraisal which should be done on regular basis and feedback about success and failure should be given in order to develop prison personnel.

Prison Inmates Welfare

Personnel Development

6. Developing role clarity in the personnel.

12. Optimum Staff : Prisoners Ratio.
13. A proper grievance redressal mechanism should be in place in the prison.
14. More interaction with the inmates through regular meetings and *sabhas*.
15. Increasing the participation of the inmates in the prison administration.
16. Suitable training/work programmes for all male and female inmates.



138. Mega City Policing – A Model Perspective Plan (2005)

Sanjay Baniwal* and Lalit Das**

Objective

The objective of the study was to prepare a long term perspective plan for the current and future mega cities of the country. The economic health of the mega city and its hinter land depends on law and order situation and therefore, the development of mega cities require proper focus and planning for its policing.

Methodology

BPR&D coordinated with Commissioners of the seven mega-cities (States) (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad) for their inputs. A Conference of Police Commissioners chaired by Home Secretary and subsequent Conferences with their representatives at BPR&D and research on the subject was done to prepare this Plan for deciding the future Mega City perspective plan a sub committee was made under Shri K.K. Maheshwari, Joint C.P. Delhi Police to collate and assimilate the view points and projections from all the seven city Police.

Recommendations and conclusions

1. Policing strategies shall necessarily have to be modified to cater to mega-city specific characteristics.

2. It requires higher standards of policing to frustrate any attempt to cause damage to the infrastructure or harm to its citizens.
3. The high density of population in mega-cities make them vulnerable to high magnitude of damages and disruption which will need containment with quickest response time for which advance preparedness shall be the key element.
4. Quick response to any perceived threat necessitates upgradation of police infrastructure to lend them credible capacity to act effectively in the face of challenge.
5. All activities in mega-cities having significant bearing on orderly and smooth flow of life shall be required to be coordinated with policing needs and capabilities.
6. Traffic engineering, enforcement and education have to be accorded high priority with suitable upgradation of infrastructure to regulate and sustain future traffic flows in mega cities.
7. Existential threats to mega-cities need to be tackled by having a full strength counter terrorism strategy with well trained personnel and infrastructure commensurate with perceived threat perception levels.
8. Policing needs to undergo an orientation change by way of specialized training and exposure to police personnel and a review of police procedures/manuals at regular intervals.
9. Anonymity afforded by lifestyles of mega-

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cities and ease with which illegal immigrants can mingle with local population has to be catered by taking appropriate steps to contain their potential for mischief and unlawful activities. Their status as unaccounted stranger has to be factored to prevent their undetected stay and its undesirable consequences.

10. The demands on police shall be relatively much higher in mega-cities to attend to different types of grievances of citizens. Therefore, it will not only require state of the

art police control room supported by adequate numbers of well equipped PCR Vans but also many of the other force multiplier measures as well.

11. Involvement of all stake holders in providing adequate safety and security to the community has to be ensured through institutionalized proactive measures. The participation by community in its own policing will have to be ensured through proactive measures for the mutual benefits of all sections to achieve the larger goal of high quality policing.

139. Forensic Science in Criminal Justice Administration (2005)

Amiya K Samanta*

Objective

Study of judgement of rape & murder cases, critical evaluation of forensic evidence collected, identification of forensic evidence, improved utilization of existing resources to bring about qualitative improvement in collection and analysis of forensic evidence, identification of reasons for inadequate use of forensic science in criminal justice and development of road map of growth of forensic science facilities and improvement in the skills of I.Os to look for and properly collect and preserve scientific clues.

Methodology

Collection and scrutiny of case records of recently tried out cases of murder and rape in Sessions Courts, collection and scrutiny of the judgements of murder and rape cases disposed of by the Supreme Court, visit to the Sessions Courts to interview the judges, public prosecutors and defence lawyers, visit to Forensic Science Laboratories, visit to Police Station to gather first hand knowledge, interview with IOs about the problems regarding forensic evidence and holding seminars, discussions etc. on forensic evidence with important functionaries of the criminal justice system.

Main Findings and Recommendations

1. Forensic evidence has been used as clinching

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evidence in a number of cases by the Apex court as also by the trial courts.

2. Analysis of the data of trial courts indicates that forensic evidence has been used effectively only in 53% of the murder and rape cases.
3. The percentage of effective use of FSL report is very low.
4. Collection of evidence is partial, dispatch to the FSL is defective, and the examination and report are delayed.
5. The forensic science facilities in India are too inadequate. The investigating agencies are handicapped by lack of training in collection and appreciation of forensic.

In the report a road map for the future use has been presented within the framework of the existing legal and administrative system. Here the principal suggestions are reiterated in brief.

1. Include the Forensic DNA typing, Computer and Telephony investigation for voice identification, Forensic Acoustics speaker identification, Forensic Image processing and Forensic Osteology and Odontology.
2. Collection of forensic evidence is problematic and as such protection of the scenes of crime should get priority. There should be Scene

Of Crime Officer (SOCO), in each police station for the protection of the scene of crime which may be made mandatory, with a view to facilitating the collection of forensic evidence.

A few circumstantial constraints have also created this mind set are:

1. delay in receipt of the FSL reports, preservation of the seized exhibits in the police station malkhanas is risky because of lack of space therein, the investigating officer may have an investigation fund under the control of O/C, police training institutions should put adequate emphasis on forensic evidence and the detection and collection of forensic materials during training.
2. The delay in FSL and the delay by medico-legal expert are to be eradicated – without which the credibility of forensic science cannot be established.
3. The prosecutors and judges also need some spells of training in the nature and effectiveness of forensic science and about latest developments.
4. Ground spread of forensic science service to all the police station should get top priority in planning expenditure on the development of forensic science in the country.



140. Stress Management in the CPMFs (2005)

SR Mehra, Sharda Prasad, RC Arora*

Objectives

To identify

1. Whether personnel working in different CPMFs of the Union suffer from stress.
2. Possible causes of stress.
3. Availability of stress coping mechanisms in the CPMFs.
4. Factors responsible for the extreme steps taken by personnel identified in the case studies.
5. Remedial measures to address the problem.

Methodology

The data and information was collected through presentations, discussions and case studies by respective police forces. Records of posting, leave, training, strength were studied. Case studies of the suicides and fatal violence by force personnel in the last five years were also collected.

Important Findings

1. All CPMFs are aware of stress and its related problems affecting their personnel.
2. The in-house stress coping mechanisms in different CPMFs is either inadequate or failed to operate effectively at field level.

3. The causes of dissatisfaction are excessive workload, prolonged duty hours, denial of leave, bad treatment by superiors/peers, poor living conditions.

Recommendations

1. The nature of mandate of each CPMF generate stressors. Overwhelming deployment in high risk violence prone areas with negligible peace slots is a major stress inducer.
2. Proper infrastructure at work place and adequate accommodation is not available to CPMFs as the user states are not providing them as was planned.
3. Each CPMF should have a prospectus and mechanism to sensitize the recruits about the challenges they are likely to face. They may also develop strategies to handle these challenges through training, work culture, welfare activities.
4. There must be psychological test administered for screening aspirants at the entry level.
5. The transfer policy should be transparent with sufficient incentives for hard postings.
6. There should be formal Grievance Redressal Cells working effectively at the field level.
7. The Government should set up Central organization on Mind Body Medicine for research and its application.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



141. Deaths in Judicial Custody (2005)

(Causes and Remedies)

Deepti Shrivastava*

Objectives

The study aims to achieve the following:

1. To ascertain the nature and extent of deaths in judicial custody.
2. To identify causal factors responsible for deaths in judicial custody.
3. To formulate the profile on the interpersonal relationship between offender and victim of unnatural deaths in judicial custody.
4. To identify the modality for streamlining the early disposal of such cases and to provide compensation to aggrieved party.
5. To ascertain the role and accountability of the agencies in such matters.
6. To suggest preventive measures to deal with such occurrence.

Methodology

The present study conducted in seven sampled states: Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Assam. A random sample of 392 deaths drawn from the total of 2,744 deaths. This study is proposed to be conducted on sample basis by selecting one state in each region i.e. Tamil Nadu in Southern Region, Uttar Pradesh in Northern region, West Bengal in Eastern Region, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh Central and for Western

Region Maharashtra, Assam for North Eastern Region to make a sampling of the study representative of the universe significant at the national level

Techniques of Data Gathering

1. Interview schedule.
2. Case study method.
3. Observation method
4. Information/data collected from State Human Rights Commission, officials of prison and police department.

Important Findings

1. The inmates of middle age were at higher risk of deaths in judicial custody rather than old and young inmates.
2. The educational level of inmates disclosed that majority of inmates were either illiterate or educated up to below class X. Those inmates, who are highly educated were less prone to be violent and commit crime as compared with those who were moderately educated.
3. Research evidence indicates that family background of died inmates in majority of cases belong to below poverty line and lower class, as compared to higher-class inmates.

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4. Regarding religious background of died inmates; study revealed that majority of inmates is Hindus rather than Muslims, Christians and Sikhs. There was a huge marked difference in the percentage of victims between different religious groups.
5. The causes of deaths in judicial custody vary state to state. The respondents from sampled states reported different types of causes for deaths in judicial custody. Major causes are prolonged illness, old age, poor prison condition, medical negligence and availability or non-availability of alternatives. Overcrowding was, however, a major cause followed by prolonged detention of under-trial prisoners, lack of medical facilities, allegation of inhuman approach of prison staff, poor relations between inmate/staff, lack of therapeutic and correctional treatment etc.
6. Minimum number of deaths is unnatural in which majority of inmates died due to suicide. In most of the suicidal case modus operandi was poisoning. Few co-inmates came forward to express mental harassment, rude behaviour of prison officials and medical negligence. Another major cause of unnatural deaths was due to Riots and due to injury / wound.
7. Similarly, natural deaths in prison take place as a result of multicausal factors. Data reveals that maximum deaths in custody occur due to cardio-respiratory failure followed by tuberculosis, lungs disease, and chest pain, Septicemia, AIDS and Cancer.
8. Research evidence indicates other important findings of this study; i.e maximum number of inmates — 314 were under trials. Data reveal that highest number of detainees was under detention for period from 1-5 years and for lowest is from 6 – 12 months.
9. The cases of physical violence are negligible but incidence of emotional violence was reported in majority. High percentage of emotional abuse found in U.P. followed by Assam and other states.
10. Consequences of imprisonment affected the mental and physical health of the inmates in different ways i.e. problem of low self esteem, need for affection, depression and frustration. It was observed that majority of victims are suffering from mental or physical disorders.
11. Study attempted to find out the long-term impact of deaths on family members of died inmates. This impact on their family member's life is noted in the form of disorganized life, reduced social contacts, hesitation and feeling of shame in mixing with relatives and friends, children's disturbed studies, become future abusers, and permanent physical disorders. In short, the major affect is noted in the life of their children adversely.
12. Study also revealed that a large number of inmates family members were not aware of the present relief available under law to the victims family members. Most of the persons were not satisfied with the benefits of these relief measures, while others found the present relief insufficient to protect the interest of the victims. Some family members found that the relief provided was temporary, procedure was complicated and other family members state that they can not say anything exactly about the relief available.
13. According to data, only small number of inmates applied for temporary release,



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majority of inmates do not apply for temporary release.

14. Some cases of deaths in custody were selected for study. Those died inmates were young and those cases whose death seems suspected.

Recommendations

1. Need to improve prison culture.
2. Co-ordination among concerned main agencies.
3. Need to improve role of correctional officer.
4. Staff training.
5. Effective correctional technique course for correctional officers.
6. Efforts to minimize overcrowding.
7. Prevention of infectious & prolonged diseases in prison.
8. Fighting techniques with tuberculosis in prison conditions.
9. Protection of prison personnel.

142. Compensation to the Victims of Crime (2005)

R C Arora and BV Trivedi*

Introduction

An in-house study has been conducted by the BPR&D in pursuance of the directions, given by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister in a meeting held on 29th September, 2005. An ideal administration of criminal justice provides compensation to the victims of crime along with punishing the offender. The Constitution of India confers equal attention on the offenders as well as the victims of crime and to ensure equal protection of law for both of them (Article 14). This right of victim forms the basis of statutory provision under Section 356 (1 & 2) and Section 359 of the Cr. P.C., 1973.

Rationale

In recent years, the plight of victims has attracted adequate attention with the result that new dimensions have been added to the criminological thoughts not only at the national but also at the international level with following rationale:

- (i) It would be the responsibility of the State to protect its citizens failing which it shall compensate the victims of crime to prevent individual retaliatory behaviour and to reinforce law abiding conduct.
- (ii) In principle, offender must accept the responsibility for the consequences of his wrong doings in conformity with social justice.
- (iii) Awarding compensation to the victims by

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the offender is a part of the punishment that may also have an educational value for the offenders which is therapeutically more beneficial to them.

- (iv) The provision of compensation has a practical value in the treatment and rehabilitation process of the offender, which facilitate the process of correction in our system of dispensing justice. This kind of punishment can make compensation to the victims as integral part of probation and parole conditions for the offenders. This might be considered as another direction of a necessary offender-victim relationship.
- (v) It is the responsibility of the State to help the needy and the distressed persons in a Welfare State, and in pursuance of that the State should come to their help at the time of their criminal victimization at the hands of perpetrators of crime.

Objectives

This study consists of following objectives:

- (i) To ascertain the status of victims in the administration of criminal justice.
- (ii) To examine the constitutional and legal framework available in different statutory books for awarding the compensation to the victims of crime in India.
- (iii) To identify the shortcomings in the existing legal framework in this matter.
- (iv) To evaluate the special scheme of compensation to the victims of crime under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

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and to the victims of violence by left wing extremists and communal violence.

- (v) To ascertain the nature and extent of the compensation available to the victims of crime in 29 different countries.
- (vi) To suggest the introduction of new scheme for the compensation to the victims of crime in India.

Methodology

The data was collected through secondary resources by using electronic means and the official records.

Important Findings

The foreign countries were divided in four categories. The first category belongs to the countries where the compensation to the victims of crime is being given by the State. The second category belongs to the countries where the compensation is being given by the offender. The third category belongs to the countries where the compensation is being given both by the State and offender. And the fourth category belongs to the countries where the specific information is not available as to by whom the compensation is being paid to the victims of crime.

The salient features of these schemes prevailing in foreign countries are given below:

- (i) In most of the crime victims compensation programme of different countries cover the victims of violent crimes, personal crime, who suffer serious physical/mental injuries for their compensation. In addition to it, compensation programme of some countries like Italy and Colombia provide compensation to the victims of terrorist and guerrilla attacks, combat or massacre.



- (ii) The claimants under crime victim compensation programme of different countries are not only the victims of crime but also their dependents relatives. Foreign citizen could also become the claimants for compensation.
- (iii) The compensation is provided for medical expenses, mental health counseling, loss of wages, funeral, travel expenses, loss of enjoyment of life, rehabilitation for disabled victims and loss of support for dependents of deceased victims.
- (iv) The limit of compensation to the victims of crime varies from country to country, depending upon the nature of crimes and extent of victimization under different types of crimes.
- (v) In most of the countries, funds for compensation to the victims of crime are provided by the state themselves. In Poland, the funding is being provided for compensation to the victims by donations from individuals and Institutions. While in Austria and Belgium, the compensation is being realized from the fine imposed on convicted offenders and other sources.
- (vi) In most of the countries, the time limits for filling petition for compensation is one year. While in Denmark, Hong Kong, Japan, Poland, Sweden, U.K., Spain and Switzerland, the time limit is two years.
- (vii) Most of the countries also provide emergency compensation to victims of crime except Italy, Denmark, Finland, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Austria, Belgium and Republic of Ireland.

Crime-victim compensation programme shows that out of about 200 countries in the

world there are 29 countries in which the victim compensation schemes are prevalent, as culled out from the details posted on the websites of different countries. The amount of compensation varies from a very modest sum to unlimited amount depending upon the injuries sustained by the victim. All these countries, where the victim compensation scheme are prevalent are not the most populous countries of the world like, China, USSR, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Egypt, etc.

Recommendations

The evolution of the scheme for the compensation to the victims of the crime in India will be a concrete measure for the translation into reality of the essential obligation of the Indian state to provide safety and security for the life and property of the citizen. To begin with, this scheme can be considered in the light of total population; number of citizens who suffer injuries due to crime against their body and property.

1. Keeping in view of the crime scenario in India, we can consider introducing a scheme for payment of ex-gratia relief or compensation to the victims of crime falling in the category of **violent crime, crime against women, abduction/kidnapping, robbery, dacoity and arson.**
2. The scale of compensation can also be adopted as the one made applicable to the victims of crime falling under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category. It shows that if we start with scheme involving victim of crime subjected to aforesaid types of crime, roughly a minimum Rs. 17,25,29,65,000/- amount will be required to be paid every year.



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3. The aforesaid calculation is made presuming that there is only one victim for each crime. **Modalities** will have to be worked out as to the contribution which may be made by the State Governments and the Central Government to finance the scheme.
4. Alternatively, penal provisions relating to the aforesaid provisions can be so amended as to provide for compensation as per the scale mentioned above by the trial courts itself. This will, however, leave out a large number of victims whose cases do not result in filing of the **charge sheet** or if **chargesheeted**, does not lead to conviction. The scheme shall have to provide for, at least those cases in which the acquittal is based on benefit of doubts or inadequacy of evidence to establish the guilt of the accused person or in cases where the offences remains untraced.
5. Another alternative for funding the scheme could be through introduction of **Group Personal Accident Insurance Scheme** to provide monetary relief to the victims of crime on the basis of nature and extent of their losses suffered by the victim. The detailed modalities of such scheme can be got worked out from any of the Insurance Corporation dealing with similar risks against assurance.
6. The introduction of **Victim of Crime Compensation Scheme** shall need consultation with the States, before drawing up the final contours regarding the various modalities as indeed the desirability/feasibility of the scheme itself. This will include criteria for eligibility, extent and scale of compensation to be paid, compensation determination and paying machinery, funding of the scheme through the consolidated funding from States and Union or Group Insurance Schemes and related matters. A public debate can also be initiated through the States to elicit views of informed members of the public and various organizations, including NGOs of national repute with regard to the different elements of the scheme.
7. The proposed scheme shall have important implication for the criminal justice system. Therefore, views of Ministry of Law & Justice and other ministries of the Government of India will also be taken into account.



143. Pendency of Cases in the Subordinate Courts (2006)

R C Arora and B V Trivedi*

Objectives

1. The study was undertaken to analyze the incidence of various crime and their disposal by the police and the courts, and to analyze the pendency of cases in subordinate Courts including Fast Track Courts, High Courts and Supreme Court.
2. To suggest administrative as well as legislative measures to reduce the pendency in various courts.

Important Findings

1. Pendency of cases in Courts is not a new phenomenon.
2. Amendments in the Cr.P.C. by way of introducing a new concept of Plea Bargaining (Section 265A), amending the Bail Provision (Section 436A), setting up of Fast Track Courts, improvement in the registering procedure to expedite trial disposal with the help of Courts have been some of the significant steps taken.
3. The strength of Courts in the country certainly needs to be increased.
4. There is acute shortage of Public Prosecutors to conduct the prosecution cases in criminal Courts up to that of Chief Judicial Magistrate.

5. The existing adverbial system of criminal litigation is very expensive and time consuming. It also provides unequal level of legal services available for prosecution and the defence, because influential and resourceful accused persons are able to hire quality counsel to fight against the Assistant Public Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor in order to secure favourable judgement.
6. A long-term solution for the ever mounting pendency of cases lies with the development of alternative system of grievance redressal, which will afford an economical and expeditiously Justice Dispensation Mechanism. A beginning was made in Madhya Pradesh by enacting Gram Nayalaya Act.
7. Another important step, which can contribute significantly to the reduction in the pending cases, is to incorporate provision in the Cr.P.C. allowing leniency to the accused in the award of punishment, if he chooses to admit his guilt after the charges have been framed by the Court.
8. Video-Conferencing Facilities for Remand Prisoners has proved quite fruitful and cost-effective.

Recommendations

1. There is a need to upgrade the infrastructure and manpower resources available in Courts and prosecution.
2. The legislative changes required to make the

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bail easier, trial speedier and use of modern gadgets is recommended to reduce the pendency of cases before various courts.

Alternative grievance redressal mechanisms and strategies should be used to bring justice to people in a cost and time-effective method.

144. Tenure of District Superintendents of Police in India* (2006) (During the Years 2000-2004)

RC Arora, SN Gupta and KK Meena

Objective

To ascertain the factual position as to the ground situation respecting tenure of district Superintendents of Police, as desired by MHA.

Methodology

The data was collected in a specially prepared format from all the States for the period 2000-04 by BPR&D.

Important Findings

1. Tenure of Superintendents of Police for less than six months at all India level was 147 (23%), 88 (14%), 76 (12%), 115 (18%) and 134 (21%) respectively during the period of study i.e. 2000-2004.
2. Tenure of Superintendents of Police for less than one year and more than six months at

all India level was 155 (25%), 123 (19%), 1 to 31 (21%), 169 (26%) and 203 (28%) respectively during the period.

3. Tenure of Superintendents of Police for more than one year and less than two years at all India level was 153 (24%), 189 (29%), 210 (33%), 211 (33%) and 203 (31%) respectively during the study period.
4. Tenure of Superintendents of Police for more than two years at all India level was 66 (10%), 74 (12%), 98 (15%), 85 (13%) and 69 (11%) respectively during the period of study.
5. Superintendents of Police in districts at all India level, who were not transferred during the years 2000-2004 were 112 (18%), 167 (26%), 121 (19%), 66 (10%) and 60 (9%) respectively.

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145. Modalities to Reduce Undertrial Prisoners in Prisons (2006)

Upneet Lalli*

Objectives

The main objectives/aims of the project are:

1. To study the relationship between the categories of offences of the undertrial prisoners and the period of detention.
2. To study socio-economic and educational background of undertrial prisoners.
3. To identify the legal and other factors for grant of bail to undertrial prisoners.
4. To study alternatives to imprisonment for petty offences.
5. To study the efficacy of *Lok Adalat* system in prisons.

Methodology

Both quantitative and qualitative data have been used. Interview schedule was developed to study prison inmates. Questionnaire method was used for prison staff. Questionnaire and interview schedule was used for judicial officers. There were open ended and multiple choice items along with the rating scale in the questionnaire. Focused group discussions were held with advocates and judges wherever possible. The data was collected from 75 prison officers, 475 prison inmates (343 males and 132 females) and 35 judges. Stratified

random sampling technique was used to select the respondents. An online discussion on Alternatives to imprisonment was conducted by the researcher on the British Library website from 1st to 15th December, 2006.

Important Findings

Suggestions for Judiciary

1. Distribution of workload.
2. Developing of a Court Calendar.
3. Vigilant Judges.
4. Summary Trial.
5. Examination of Witnesses.
6. Escort of undertrial.
7. Improvement of infrastructure.
8. Lok Adalat.
9. Legal Aid.
10. Regular Visits.

Suggestions for Advocates

11. More responsible Bar.

Suggestions for Prosecution

12. Strengthening of Prosecution Cell.
13. Supply of Documents.

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Suggestions for Police

14. Special Investigating Police.
15. Role as a Prosecution Witness.

Suggestions for Procedural Changes and Legal Reforms

16. Simplification of Procedural Laws.
17. Compounding Cases at the Stage of Investigation.
18. Production of Documents.
19. Getting Support of Public Witnesses.
20. Scope of Section 320 Cr.P.C. to be Enlarged.
21. Curtailing Arrests.
22. Decriminalization of Certain Offences.
23. Alternatives to imprisonment.

Suggestions for Prison System

24. Filing of Monthly Reports.
25. Computerized Database.
26. Programmes.
27. Counselling.
28. Legal Awareness.

Suggestions for Coordination in Criminal Justice System

29. Coordination in Criminal Justice System.
30. Video Conferencing.

Other suggestions having a bearing on the speedy trial

31. Use of Information Technology in Courts.
32. Bail Hostels.

Recent Changes

33. Plea Bargaining.
34. Alternative Dispute Resolution.
35. Public Opinion.
36. Training of Functionaries of Criminal Justice System.
37. Training Programmes:
 - (a) Training of Judges.
 - (b) Training of Prison Officers.

Recommendations

1. Release of such undertrials on personal sureties.
2. Holding of *Lok Adalats* inside prison.
3. Provision of bail hostels in the city.
4. Database of undertrials should be developed and maintained by each prison.
5. Proactive approach by prison staff and judiciary is needed.
6. Training of judiciary and prison officers in the area of alternatives to imprisonment is essential.
7. Greater use of probation system.
8. Synergetic interface is needed between community, judiciary, prisons, police and NGOs to bring about penal reforms and make any change in the penal system.
9. Sensitization of judiciary to problems of undertrial prisoners is essential. Training programmes for judges, prosecution, police and prison officers should be held.
10. A forum for proper coordination of Criminal Justice System Agencies should be evolved.



146. Psychological Impact of *Vipasana* (2006)*

Objectives

To understand the role of *Vipasana* on the experiences of prison inmates.

Prognosis

Sample comprised of 42 males from Tihar Jail number 4, 21 belonging to the *Vipasana* group and 21 belonging to the non-*Vipasana* group. *Vipasana* group was the one which had the experience of doing *Vipasana* meditation at least once.

Methodology

A case study approach was adopted. Semi-structured interview format was followed and the focus of the interview was on understanding the problems and experiences of the inmates,

particularly in the area of self-esteem, emotional stability, social relationships and expansion of self.

Important Findings

There was positive contribution of *Vipasana* to the life experiences of inmates. The *Vipasana* group had better self-esteem, good social relationships, had more positive emotional experiences and less negative ones, and were comparatively better in terms of expansion of self as compared to the non- *Vipasana* group.

Recommendations

1. *Vipasana* would reform even the hardened criminals and reduce the incidence of re-offending.
2. *Vipasana* would provide peace of mind to prisoners and help in their self recovery.

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147. Performance Indicators of Police Stations in New Delhi (2007)

JS Sodhi, K Raghavan, S.P Chauhan and Vinod Dumblekar*

Objectives

- To study the key performance indicators for police stations in the existing performance appraisal system and to analyse their strengths and weaknesses.
- To study the level of subjectivity with respect to the feel-good-factor in the system.
- To provide suggestions for developing key Performance Indicators.

Methodology

The study has covered two samples: police personnel from the selected Police Stations under the selected districts and citizens under the jurisdiction of the respective police stations.

- The Delhi Police oversees nine geographical districts under three Ranges for rendering police service.
- Four districts were selected for the study, after discussion with the client. The districts – Central, South, South-east, and the West were selected on random basis.
- In the four districts, six police stations were selected on the basis of the diversity of the population and on public activity.

- FIR complaints were deemed the highest level of citizen problems dealt at the police station. Accordingly, the expectations and perceptions about the performance of the police stations were collected from this profile within the jurisdiction of the selected police stations. Ten FIR complaints were selected under each police station for such interviews.
- The performance of a police station is measured in terms of the expectations of its stakeholders. The principal stakeholder is the citizen. But he adopts different roles depending upon the context of the situation. Before the implementation of the list of performance indicators, it would be prudent to obtain suggestions from the stakeholders with respect to indicate is appropriate to their category.
- Each indicator may be a single item or composite of two or more other indicators that may be called subsidiary indicators. Indicators must be monitored by placing them under the charge of officers higher than the SHO outside a police station, preferably the office of the DCP. Each indicator must record the names of all the police personnel directly engaged and intervening in its activities. Measures for each indicator and its subsidiary indicators need to be developed so that changes in observation can be studied over time.

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- Comparison between stations on any indicator of its subsidiary may not be useful, due to unique conditions in those stations. As each station has a different profile in terms of the demographic and business of its citizens, a comparison of the stations in terms of their unique problems may not be valid. However, the scores on those measures would be invaluable to track changes and investigate trends within the police station and in some cases, for the beat or the division.
- To narrowly specify the performance, it would be necessary to determine a policy that would lay down procedures for such

identification. The performance thereafter need to be prioritized and selected for being observed as indicators. While every performance – effort and result – needs to be identified, it need not be a subject for study as an indicator. When a performance is not worthy of being classified as an indicator, it may be necessary to examine whether the police station needs that performance, and if not, to eliminate it.

Recommendations

A set of indicators were developed by the study group and they are given in the following table.

Citizen services	Services	Missing persons, security for private functions, unnatural deaths, FIR complaints, NCR complaints, petitions, verifications
	Special assistance	Non-FIR and Non-NCR complaints (family disputes, failure of public services, etc.), senior citizens, women, children, physically and mentally challenged persons, weaker sections and backward categories
	Satisfaction	Satisfaction with police station, satisfaction with the police personnel
Preventive and responsive action	Public security and peace	Community policing initiatives, preventive accidents, VVIP security
	Response	Public order, IPC crimes, Non-IPC crimes, hideous crimes, minor crime and offences
Police personnel	SHO and ASHO	SHO traits and abilities, good housekeeping at the police station, undertrials, juveniles, arrested persons, proclaimed offenders, history sheeters, and others in police custody
	Personnel under the station house officer (SHO)	Good housekeeping at the police station, undertrials, juveniles, arrested persons, proclaimed offenders, history sheeters, and others in police custody



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	Knowledge, skills, and health of all personnel other than station house officer	Knowledge and skills, health, attitude and behaviour
Resources	Assets	Kit and other government property, <i>Malkhana</i> , station premises, notice boards
	Database	Duty roster, Station Diary, Constable notebooks, Crime registers

148. Insurgency and Special Challenges to Policing in India's Northeast (2007) (A Case Study of the Tripura Police)

Ajay Sahni* and Bibhu Prasad Routray*

Objectives

1. To assess the insurgency in the State in terms of the tactical advantages enjoyed by the terrorist groups, their areas of operation, weapons availability, inter-linkages with other terrorist organizations in the region, and patronage received from foreign sources as well as different power centres within Tripura;
2. To identify the difficulties and shortcomings of the Police Force in the State;
3. To evaluate the police establishment, its capacities and its responses in areas of widespread violence;
4. To evaluate the functioning of the Police Stations and their ability to respond to existing and projected exigencies;
5. To recommend policy changes to make the State Police Force an effective organization to meet the challenges of insurgency and violent crime.

Methodology

The study is based on primary as well as secondary sources of information gathered through extensive field study and surveys.

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Area of Study

The study covered all four Districts of Tripura: West, North, South & Dhalai, each of which have had some experience of militancy, though at varying intensities. Questionnaires were administered both in urban as well as rural segments in each of the four Districts. The total number of questionnaires administered was:

Civilians & Intelligentsia: 102

Personnel of the rank of Police Inspector and Below: 65

Personnel of the rank of DSP and above: 34

Important Findings

1. Collusive politics was a significant element in the persistence of the insurgency, and constitutes a potential source of revival, particularly in the periods coinciding with various elections in the State.
2. In the absence of a clear sanction from the political leadership, counter-terrorism initiatives have little possibilities of success. Cooperation of and support from the political regime is a key factor in police effectiveness.
3. In a counter-insurgency campaign, the role and responsibilities of the civil police are pivotal, and cannot be substituted by military or Central Paramilitary Forces' interventions.
4. A Police-led response is the most effective method of dealing with a militancy, particularly where it is substantially 'home grown', even where insurgent groups are sustained or supported by external forces.
5. A hostile neighbour providing support and safe-haven to insurgents is a significant, but not insurmountable, obstacle to the resolution of an insurgency. The challenges created by such a neighbour can be overcome by efficient policing and administrative strategies, even in a State like Tripura, which is virtually enveloped by a hostile Bangladesh.
6. Area domination exercises are the key component of success in counter-insurgency operations. A force dealing with militancy cannot hope to derive success if it does not exercise tactical control over the entire expanse of the territorial jurisdiction and population it is supposed to protect.
7. Area domination by the Forces can only be sustained over the long-term when complemented by sustained political, administrative and developmental interventions.
8. Use of local Forces, with intimate knowledge of the area, as opposed to a Force that is 'alien' or an 'outsider' in any sense of the terms, is vital to the success of counter-insurgency operations.
9. A Police Force in a militancy-ridden state with an extended international boundary can be expected to succeed only when its efforts are supplemented by a sound border management policy, responsibility for which lies substantially with the Central Government.
10. The geographical features of the State, which may assist the militants and constitute an extraordinary challenge for the enforcement agencies, can be overcome through efficient Force deployment and practices, and the use of available advanced technologies.
11. Visionary and dynamic leadership plays an important role in the success of the Police Force in dealing with an insurgency.



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12. Counter-insurgency is a small commander's war. The challenge for the top Police leadership is to fully empower the first responders, creating capacities and empowering units at the lowest level.
13. There can be no strategy of 'permanent defence' against insurgency. The focus of operations must be offensive, securing continuous contact with insurgent forces, and gaining and retaining control of areas of their greatest influence.
14. The full network of insurgent operations must be effectively and discriminately targeted, including armed cadres, auxiliary and underground forces, as well as overground facilitators.
2. Better arms, Equipment and Provisioning for State Police Forces
3. Schemes for promotions to police personnel
4. Improved Training Facilities for the police forces
5. Improving the conviction rate in cases registered and systematically investigated by the Police.
6. Strengthening of Intelligence network
7. Coordination with the CPMFs
8. Equity between Forces
9. Force Composition and the Case of the SPOs
10. Effective Health Border Management
11. Modernisation of Mind of police personnel towards their perception of the problem of insurgency
12. Building Institutional Memory for usual education of police personnel and their willingness to Learn.

Recommendations

1. Increased Funding for the State

149. How Secure or Insecure are Women in the City of Delhi (2007)

Isha Singh, Jeetender Kumar, Megha Chauhan, Niharika Gambhir, Priyanka Bharihoke, Rashmi Raghav and Rohit Bhatnagar*

Objectives

- To study the perception level of insecurity among women of Delhi.
- To find out the reasons of their insecurity.
- To compare the places of perceived insecurity.
- To study the perception of trust level of women on police.

Methodology

630 respondents were selected randomly from

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different areas like airport, slums, villages, colleges, ISBT, market, malls, railway stations, and were interviewed directly.

Important Findings

1. Women feel highest insecurity in market places of Delhi.
2. Women feel lowest insecurity in slums and villages.
3. Women feel insecure in slum and village in Delhi because of
 - Domestic violence; and
 - Alcoholism.
4. Women feel insecure in public places in Delhi because of
 - Dis-respectful attitude of people;
 - Police attitude towards women complainant; and
 - Absence of visible police patrolling.
5. 50% of the respondents feel insecure in buses, 20% in auto, 10% at road sides, and 7% in Old Delhi.
6. Trust-Quotient on Police:
 - Higher trust on police in village, slums and colleges;
 - Moderate level of trust in malls, ISBT and railway stations; and
 - Low level of trust in market places and airports.
7. Influence of Media:
 - More in respondents belonging to high socio-economic background; and
 - Absent in slums and lower in villages.
8. Basic Insecurity is fear of:
 - Eve-Teasing;
 - Kidnapping;
 - Abduction; and
 - Robbery.
9. Awareness of Government laws for women's safety is very low.

Recommendations

1. More visible and proactive patrolling by police in public places would instill confidence in women and general public.
2. More women police personnel should be employed in patrolling and at public places like colleges, market places, malls, bus terminals, railway stations.
3. Gender sensitization and women issues orientation to police-men should be regularly provided to change their attitude.
4. Special 1-2 day module on safety issues should be made mandatory in all colleges and schools and can be organized by NGOs.
5. Sense of security among females could be enhanced by introducing self-defense training programs.



150. Premature Release of Prisoners (2007)

(Streamlining the System of Prisons in Uttar Pradesh)

S P Srivastava*

Objectives

- To collect, compile and review all such informations concerning the system of premature release of prisoners, as revealed in various articles in the academic journals and also contained in various prison reform commissions and committees in India, regarding the problems in the operation of the system and issues concerning the exercise of streamlining.
- To obtain views of the Director Generals of Prisons in different States on procedural and administrative matters pertaining to the subject, along with problems perceived and reform perspectives in mind.
- To conduct in depth enquiry into the subject based on the records of the cases of premature release of prisoners in U.P. during the last five years and to conduct interviews of the jailors, revising board members and prisoners petitioning for release under the system, in order to know about their views on the working of the system, including of course their suggestions of streamlining the system;
- Finally, to prepare a roadmap for reform and restructuring of the system, with specific goal of streamlining it.

Methodology

As per the research design of the project, relevant information about the operation of the system of premature release of prisoners from different States and Union Territories was collected. While the carefully prepared questionnaire was sent to all the States and Union Territories in the Country by the BPR&D, 13 States/UTs responded and supplied us the desired information.

As the State of U.P. had been selected for an indepth probe, information was collected from three principal sources, namely, from the office of the Director General of Prisons and Correction, Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Superintendents of Central and District Jails and a systematically sampled number of long-term prisoners whose cases of premature release were under process. To supplement the primary data, all the relevant reports of the Committees and Commissions, which have made critical comments suggesting corrective measures in order to streamline the system had been perused. Also perused were all the relevant court judgements. A review was also made of the action taken by the National Human Rights Commission, including its guidelines issued to bring in the procedural, administrative and operational uniformity, in view of the variations amongst the different States and Union Territories in regard to policies, procedures and practices.

Important Findings

1. Although the power of premature release is to be exercised by the State Government

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under the provisions of Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the procedure and practice followed by the State Governments to exercise the said power is not uniform throughout the country.

2. Some of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and U.P. have incorporated the procedure in their special laws, while the others have incorporated the same in their rules or jails manuals, and thus the system provided for, differed from State to State.
3. The procedure and practices in regard to review of sentences for premature release vary from State to State. Conditions of eligibility, constitution of recommendatory revising boards, processing of papers and procedures for obtaining bonds differ from one State to another. Further, the guidelines governing the question of premature release were not being followed meticulously so much so that the Sentence Reviewing Boards had not been meeting regularly.
4. Since the system of premature release of prisoners varies from State to State, there is, therefore, no procedural or operational uniformity. There is also a widespread feeling that the system of premature release of prisoners is generally operated upon in an arbitrary manner with little regard to the merits of the case. There have been complaints by the prisoners about the manner and mode of granting premature releases. It is alleged that the grant of premature release is guided by the whims and fancies of the persons involved in granting it, and as such, crafty prisoners manouevre the system to their advantage.
5. Preferential treatment in some cases compared to other similarly placed convicts,

creates a perception in the mind of a prisoner that he is being discriminated against. This breeds anger and hostility against the whole system.

6. The police inquiries in most cases are said to be made not through senior police officials but through middle or lower ranking police functionaries. Further, the police reports are mechanically done, and routinely oppose the premature release of prisoners, most often on untenable and hypothetical grounds/ apprehensions.
7. The Actual operation of the system of premature release of prisoners is plagued by bureaucratic indifference, administrative and procedural delays, and the system is allegedly highly prone to corruption and favouritism.
8. The prisoners' perception is that the system is unfair and insensitive, and thus makes him develop disregard for the proclaimed objective of correctional treatment in prison. This renders the prospects of the prisoners' reform much more difficult.
9. Reportedly there had been delays and indefinite postponements of the cases of eligible prisoners under section 433-A. There are many such cases of convicts who had undergone 14 years of mandatory imprisonment, and whose applications are not being processed for different reasons.
10. There are widespread disparities and differing standards applied by various states for considering the cases of prisoners under section 433-A.

Recommendations

1. There is a need to bring in a basic uniformity in the operation of the relevant laws, rules,



regulations, procedures and policies governing the system of premature release of prisoners all over the country. For this purpose, we suggest that the State Governments and Union Territory Administration (under whose jurisdictions the prisons are administered) may be advised by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India (which looks after the subject of prison reform in the country) to make appropriate modification in the rules and regulations as per the guidelines of the National Human Rights Commission, as also the guidelines contained in the Model Prison Manual for the Superintendence and Management of Prisons in India formulated by BPR&D in 2003. It should be impressed upon the concerned officials looking after prison matters at the State and Union Territories level that a greater uniformity of standards needs to be established and achieved.

2. There is a need to make the system of premature release of prisoners more objective, rational and liberal in conformity with the correctional objectives of imprisonment. Further, the issue of streamlining the system should specifically aim at making it more flexible, simplified and largely free from unnecessary delays, administrative bottlenecks, allegations of corruption and favouritism.
3. A uniform procedure and terminology for premature release needs to be adopted in the country. It is being recommended in view of the fact that rules and procedures for premature release in different States show a great deal of variation (despite certain amount of commonality) and create a lot of confusion

through the use of different key terms. Therefore, we recommend that the term 'parole', as used in the international sense, should substitute the term 'premature release'. Further, the term parole be defined as a procedure whereby a person undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, who is considered suitable, may be released under specified conditions, at a time deemed appropriate by the State Government. This should be done before the expiry of his sentence so that he may secure for himself a timely rehabilitation and re-assimilation in society.

4. The eligibility criteria for premature release as suggested in the Model Prison Manual (2003) and in the NHRC Guidelines may be accepted by all the State Government and Union Territory Administrations and accordingly incorporated in their Jail Manuals.
5. The sentence of every long-term prisoner, who should be brought under revision as soon as he has served half of the period awarded by the court in the case of non-habitual criminals and two-thirds of that period in the case of habitual convicts, provided in both cases that remission earned, not granted in celebration of public events, should be included in calculating the period undergone, and provided also that no sentence could come up for revision until a period of two and a half years, including the remission, has been served.
6. In determining whether or not a prisoner should be prematurely released, the Board should take into consideration:
 - (a) the likelihood of the prisoner reoffending
 - (b) the protection of the public, including the risk to the victims, or by persons



- related to victims including the prosecution witnesses
- (c) the rehabilitation of the prisoner
 - (d) any special remarks made by the court in passing sentence
 - (e) the likelihood of the prisoner complying with the conditions
 - (f) the nature, circumstances and gravity of the offences, for which the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment, including his prior criminal history
 - (g) the behaviour of the prisoner while in prison
 - (h) any reports tendered to the Board on the social background of the prisoner, the medical, psychological or psychiatric condition of the prisoner or any other matter relating to the prisoner
 - (i) the probable circumstances of the prisoner after release from prison
 - (j) any other matter that the Board thinks are relevant

151. Open-Air Jails in India (2007) (Critical Study)

MZ Khan*

Objectives

The study aims to achieve the following:

1. To look into the laws, rules and formal procedures governing the organization, location and functioning of open-air jails in the country.
2. To examine the criteria and procedures adopted by the jail authorities for the selection and transfer of inmates from District or Central Jails to open-air jails.
3. To critically analyze the functioning of open-air jails, in terms of goal orientation as well as reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates.
4. To evaluate educational, vocational training and other correctional programmes in open-air jails for their relevance, effectiveness and acceptance among staff and inmates.
5. To look into the work programmes the inmates engage in, their logistics, relevance and viability.
6. To assess the impact of open-air jails as also their correctional programmes on the perception of the inmates as well as on the prospects of their socio-economic rehabilitation.

Sample

From each region, two states have been selected, paying due attention to their representation: from the northern region, Punjab and Uttarakhand; from the southern region, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil

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Nadu; from the eastern region, Assam and West Bengal; and from the western region, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Subsequently, from each of these selected States, one open-air jail has been taken up for first hand study.

Techniques of Data Gathering

1. Contact with the inmates.
2. Interview with the staff working in open-air jails.
3. Observation of the functioning of selected open-air jails.

Important Findings

1. Apparently, there is an insufficient appreciation at different levels of the correctional apparatus of the role and importance of open-air jails as a penal innovation. This would, in part, explain that about 16 States and 7 Union Territories in the country do not have and open-air camps or jail. It is inexplicable that some major states had set up an open-air institution but the correctional facility faced closure after a while without any plausible reason.
2. Some of the States having open-air institutions have laws governing their organization and functioning; others are doing only with insertions in their jail manuals. This kind of disparity in the legal framework leads to incoherent official procedures and practices, particularly with regard to the selection and transfer of inmates from Central or District Jails to open-air jails.
3. Nearly all the open-air jails, since their very

inception, have been set up in rural areas, around agriculture, although the original concept of open-air jails was not so inclusive. In fact, in many Western countries, open-air camps have been set up in urban areas, based on small scale but market relevant industries.

4. Emphasis on 'work' by the inmates of open-air jails has over shadowed such pertinent concerns as literacy or educational and vocational training. This kind of distorted perspective sharply stands out against the prevailing national concerns and priorities for education or skill development.
5. Even in 'agricultural work', prison authorities have paid scarce attention to the induction of modern agricultural technology.
6. Except for the wages, as directed by the apex court in the country, the inmates of open-air institutions do not receive any other monetary or non-monetary incentives. This may not be a small drag on the fuller exploitation of the productive potential of the inmates.
7. Despite recommendations of several commissions and committees, few facilities or incentives are offered to the officials posted to the open-air institutions. Since nearly all the institutions are located in remote rural areas with fewer civic amenities and facilities, more often than not, jail officials are reluctant to serve these institutions.

Recommendations

1. Although the system of open-air jails has been in existence in India for more than half a century, a uniform legal framework is yet to emerge. It is imperative that laws relating to



Prison and Jail Manuals are suitably amended to provide for the setting up of open-institutions.

2. All the States and Union Territories having a sizeable convict population (for example, between 1,000 to 2,000 convicts) should set up one or more open prisons, in addition to existing jails.
3. This kind of policy approach of having a larger number of open-air jails is likely to address the problem of over-crowding in Central Jails (occupancy, about 134 per cent) and District Jails (occupancy, about 160 per cent directly).
4. The existing practice of having open-air jails in rural areas based on agriculture may well continue. But such open institutions may have a regular arrangement for the induction of modern agricultural technology, perhaps through a collaborative arrangement with the Directorate of Agriculture, or an Agriculture College.
5. In conformity with the recommendations of the Hague Conference (1952), service and manufacturing based open-air camps should be set up in towns and cities. Among others, such open-air camps would circumvent the problem of reluctance or unwillingness of the jails staff to serve open-air jails, located in remote rural areas.
6. Open-air camps planned and set up in urban areas should select service and trades keeping in view their market relevance, as indicated by demand, supply of raw material, marketability of produce, etc.
7. Apart from basic facilities, including shelter, food, clothing, medicare, etc., all the inmates of open-air jails should be given literacy and educational programmes. Apart from infrastructure for literacy and education, the inmates should be allowed *ordinary remission*, however small or token, for their participation in literacy or educational programmes.
8. For promoting literacy and education, collaborative arrangements may be worked out with competent authorities involved in adult education, continuing education and such literacy campaigns as *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*.
9. Vocational training programmes should be organized in the trades going on in the open-air jails, so as to help the inmates to learn to work. Towards this, help and co-operation of such organizations as Industrial Training Institutes and Polytechniques may also be enlisted.
10. The educated inmates of open institutions, may be given orientation or training in entrepreneurship, so as to encourage and promote self-reliance and self-employment, after their release from open-air jails.
11. Whether agriculture, service or manufacturing, work programmes in open-air jails should be organized or re-organized with due regard to modern management practices.
12. In order to improve adjustive efficiency and personality development of the inmates of open-air jails, they should be given such services as social case work, counseling and guidance on a regular basis.
13. While liberal family and community contact services are available in nearly all open-air jails, these need to be standardized and upgraded – in physical and service terms. It should be possible to find additional resources for this from development grants of Government of India, or from the revenue



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- generated by the ongoing works in the open-air jails.
14. As at present scale of (a) ordinary remission and (b) special remission admissible to the inmates of open-air jails is highly heterogeneous. The inmates of open-air jails should be eligible for additional remission, both ordinary and special, and, as far as possible, it should be uniform in all the States of Union Territories.
 15. As recommended by All India Jail Reforms Committee, officials in open-air jails should be especially selected and trained in correctional philosophy, and national and international practice of open-air camps.
 16. Open-air jail officials should have residential accommodation on a cent-per-cent basis. This should not pose much difficulty, in view of the financial provisions made by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
 17. Jail officials may be offered special facilities or incentives, including additional casual leave, special (posting) allowance, etc.
 18. In the functioning of open-air jails, non-government organizations, including university departments of social work, law and psychology, should be involved much more than has been hitherto possible. This is likely to augment manpower resources of open institutions, and bring about quantitative as well as qualitative changes in correctional services.

152. Comparative Rate of Imprisonment in Different Countries (2007)

R C Arora and BV Trivedi*

Objectives

The main objective/aim of the project is to ascertain the nature and extent of rate of imprisonment in our country with reference to other countries.

Prognosis

Analysis of data on rate of imprisonment in 213 countries during the year 2005 revealed that as many as 205 countries all over the world having

higher rate of imprisonment per one lakh of population than the one prevailing in India i.e. 30 prisoners per one lakh of population.

Methodology

This study is based on the secondary data collected and compiled by International Centre for Prison Studies, Kings College, London and the data published by the National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi. In addition to it, the extensive literature survey was also made in order to analyse this concept.

* BPR&D, MHA, New Delhi (In-house Study)



Important Findings

1. The imprisonment rate in India is the lowest one, having the world ranking of 206.
2. USA and Russian Federation rank first and second respectively.
3. Distribution of offences into bailable and non-bailable categories; impact of Human Rights initiatives in prison management, delay in disposal of cases in courts, and time consuming process of investigation are the main causative factors attributed to unduly low rate of imprisonment.
4. India is just neither equipped at present with the required infrastructure and logistics to meet higher rate of imprisonment comparable to some other major countries in the world nor it is likely to be so well equipped for sustaining higher rate of imprisonment in the foreseeable future.
5. The increase in the rate of imprisonment will need massive investment in infrastructure to accommodate the increasing number of prisoners as a consequence of increasing higher rate of imprisonment.
6. The low rate of imprisonment in India is closely associated with the poor rate of conviction (40%).
7. Countries with comparatively significance higher rate of imprisonment have also higher human development index. Even though any direct correlation between the two is yet to be established through some empirical study.

Recommendations

1. The States in any case should increase the expenditure on prison infrastructure to meet the requirement of overcrowding *vis-à-vis* the increasing rate of imprisonment.
2. There is a need to evolve a mechanism in our criminal justice system to establish credibility with our citizen especially under-privileged and the weaker sections as to its potency to take cognizance promptly and then to put into action the process of law which will bring the offender to the book not only with certainty but within certain period as well.
3. The alternatives to imprisonment initiated by the Government in no way militate against having such a higher rate of imprisonment in India as is commensurate with the quantum of crime in order to promote respect for rule of law and to provide effective protection to the weaker sections for enjoyment of their lawful rights in our democratic society.
4. We should, therefore, be not scared of having a higher rate of imprisonment in our country. This should, however, be accompanied by a robust system of correction, reformation and reintegration programmes for the offences. It will not only lend credibility to our criminal justice system with all the citizens but shall also act as a powerful booster for promoting healthy respect for the law of the land and assurance of protection to all the citizen in general and the weaker sections in particular for enjoyment of their rights within the Indian Constitution free from the fear of high and mighty.



153. A Pilot Study on Registration of First Information Reports by Police in a Metropolitan City* (2007)

Some of the suggested areas for further research, which have emerged from the findings of the pilot study.

1. To study factors which influence whether and when a case is taken seriously by the police.
2. To study impact of awareness levels on registration of F.I.Rs and police response to complainants coming to the police station.
3. To study the implementation of procedures in law and guidelines of the Apex and High Courts relating to registration of cases by the police and understand the reasons thereof.
4. To study the factors influencing corruption in police and its impact on registration of cases.
5. To study the use of influence in registration of cases and factors that makes the police vulnerable to use of influence.
6. To study factors that influence police behaviour towards the public and particularly with respect to registration of cases.
7. To study the impact of workload on registration of cases by the police.
8. To study the impact of discretionary powers vested with the police on registration of cases.
9. To do a comparative study of response of the police towards registration of IPC crimes and crimes committed under the local and special laws, and understand the reasons for its differential treatment, if any, by the police.
10. To study the impact of family and community support on registration of cases in the police station.
11. To study the impact of political influence and interference on registration of cases by the police.
12. To study the impact of personal, class and caste/religious bias in the police on registration of cases.
13. To study the impact of the socio-economic class of the complainant on registration of cases by the police.
14. To study the role of NGOs and other professionals in assisting the system towards registration of cases by the police.
15. To study the impact of the knowledge and skill level of the police officer for prompt and effective registration of F.I.Rs.

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154. Prisons and Law in India (2007)

R.C. Arora*, & Dr. B.V. Trivedi**

Objectives

1. To document the legal framework of prisons in India.
2. To summarize the ruling of various High Courts and honorable Supreme Court of India on prison related issues for ready reference to the prison officers.
3. The prisoners should be provided with all basic minimum facilities to the level of satisfaction of State Government for maintaining their human dignity during incarceration (T.N. Mathur Vs State of U.P. 1993 Supp.! SCC 722)
4. Prisoners have their all constitutional rights during incarceration including the protection of their life. Loss of life of any prisoner in jail through killing entitles legal heirs for compensation irrespective of the provision laid down in the Jail Manual concerned (Kewal Pati (Smt) Vs State of U.P. (1995 3SCC 660).

Methodology

Secondary data i.e. Prison statistics, 2005 published by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) and the legal framework on Prisons is focused on.

Recommendations / Rulings

1. The trial court has authority to grant it to allow the press to interview an undertrial in a prison subject to the restrictions mentioned in the State Jail Manual after hearing from the concerned jail authorities (State, through Supt. Central Jail, Delhi Vs Charulatha Joshi (1999 Cr LJ. 2273SC)
2. Classification and placement of prisoners in different prisons is a relevant policy decision. The discretion and power to interfere by the court in such matters should be used very sparingly (State of Maharastra vs Sayyed Noor Hasan Gulam Hussain (1995 Cr. L.J. 765 SC)
5. The duty of producing UTP's on remand dates should be entrusted to the prison staff. Needed steps should be taken to enact the New Prison Act. Model New All India Jail Manual, proper medical facility, streamlining of jail visit and liberalization of communication facilities (Rama Murthy Vs State of Karnataka (1997 2SCC 642).
6. Prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment should be paid wages in view of nature of sentence and it should not be less than minimum wages, if less than the minimum wages it shall be equivalent to forced labour (Gurudev Singh and others Vs State of Himachal Pradesh (1992 Cr. L.J. 2542)
7. It is lawful to employ prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to do hard labour. Jail officials can permit the prisoners to do any work but the wages should be paid accordingly and it will be fixed by wage fixation body or the concerned Government,

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- and a part of it shall be paid as compensation to victims of crime. (State of Gujarat Vs Honourable High Court of Gujarat (1998 7SCC 392).
8. The breaches of the conditions for parole or furlough or suspension of sentence are prison offences, and the Superintendent needs to follow " principles of natural justice" and the punishment imposed upon prisoner for overstay is neither illegal nor violative of A (14). (Bhagwan Anna Arbune Vs State of Maharashtra 1994 Cr. L.J.1477)
 9. The Supreme Court held that if the rights of a prisoner are violated, the writ power should run to his rescue. Pushing the prisoner to solitary cell, transfer to a distant prison is an infringement of liberty and has to be justified. Prisoners indulged in grave jail offences are not entitled to the benefit of ratio of judgment as much as their transfer is concerned (S. Balamuragan Vs IG Prisons, Madras (1996 Cr. J 1779)
 10. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has laid down the correct interpretation regarding the prison visiting system and the Jail Superintendent has to exercise power in this regard. The permission to interview an "extremist prisoner was refused as per the circulars received by Inspector General of Prison and was considered invalid because he has no statutory power to lay down directions.
 11. The court has to strike a just balance between the right of the prisoner and preservation of internal order/discipline and maintenance of institutional security w.r.t. prison visiting system and interviewing facility (Rule 54 (1) & Rule (530 A) of Tamil Nadu Prison Manual) (Dr. M.Karunanidhi Vs State of Tamil Nadu (1994, Cr. L.J. 2599).
 12. The remission schemes introduced by the Government are introduced to ensure prison discipline and good behavior (Sec.432, S.433 of Cr. P.C. 1973) (State of Punjab Vs Joginder Singh (1990 2 SCC 661)
 13. The power to grant the remission lay with the state as per the Supreme Court rulings. The M.P. High Court directed the benefit of special remission to the petitioners as well because it held that it was a case of discrimination with the grant of benefit of special remission to prisoners belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and female prisoners. (State of M.P. Vs Mohan Singh (1995 6SCC 321).
 14. The provision for release of those convicts who have actually spent 10 years or more in jail was granted by Govt of Andhra Pradesh in Peesa Jayalakhmi Vs Secy. Home Deptt. Govt of A.P., Hyderabad (1997 Cr. L.J. 2025).
 15. An unauthorized absence from the period of parole is a prison offence and it seeks explanation, if punishment inflicted to the defaulting prisoner after 11 years by way of depriving him of remission for two years, in which without seeking an explanation would result in violation of the principles of natural justice (Sarjerao Pole Vs State of Maharashtra 1999 Cr. L.J. 1433).
 16. It is at the discretion of the Government to release prisoners and they are not entitled to release as a matter of right (U/S 433 Cr. P.C. 1973) (P.V.Bhakta Vatehalam Vs State of Tamil Nadu 1991 Cr. L.J. 1870).
 17. It amounts to double punishment if the trial court punished the convicted prisoner for offence committed in prison, and also punished by Jail Superintendent under the



- relevant provisions of Jail Manual (State of Haryana Vs Ghaseeta Ram (1997 3SCC 766).
18. An advisory board has been constituted by the Government of Rajasthan to examine cases of convicted prisoners and all cases of premature release should go to the state Government through Advisory Board (Karni Dan Vs State of Rajasthan, 1996 Cr. L.J. 1200)
 19. Once the convict prisoner has satisfied the criterion for his release including the remission, he is entitled to premature release (Punjab Jail Manual) (Balwinder Singh Vs State of Punjab (1997 Cr. L.J. 2808)
 20. The appropriate Government has the power to prematurely release a prisoner sentenced to life on a clemency order and no prisoner sentenced to life imprisonment has a right to claim premature release on grounds that he has suffered minimum actual imprisonment (State of Haryana Vs Ram Diya (1990 Cr. L.J. 1327).
 21. The age of the detune should be mentioned by every magistrate or trial judge authorized to issue warrants and jail authority can refer the warrant if the age is found omitted in the warrant. (Sanjay Suri Vs Delhi Administration, Delhi AIR 1988 SG 414).
 22. Transfer of a prisoner from one jail to another jail has been justifiably refused in view of the security angle and visits to the prisoner are allowed when requested by High Commission, New Delhi (Darid Patrick Ward and Another Vs Union of India 1990 3SCC 119)
 23. The handcuffing of an arrested accused attracting personal compensation from the Police Inspector cannot be sustained as it was committed during discharge of lawful duty, payment should be done by state and state may hold an enquiry whether any further action is warranted against the police Inspector (State of Maharastra Vs Ravikant S. Patil (1991 2SCC 373)
 24. A detinue has a right to make a representation against his detention order and his failure to submit required number of copies to be forwarded to central Government is hyper technical and unreasonable. The detinue has constitutional right to make representation against his preventive detention under the Act (COFEPOSA Act) Amir Shad Khan Vs. L. Hmingtiana (1991 4SCC 39)
 25. Handcuffing or use of fetters should be done on the specific orders obtained from the magistrate on submission of concrete proof. (Citizens for Democracy Vs State of Assam (1995 3SCC 743)
 26. 26.A person detained under preventive detention order is allowed to file a representation against the order of detention in the detaining authority (Kamlesh Kumar Ishwardas Patel. Vs Union of India (1995 4 SCC 51)
 27. The Kerala High Court issued directions w.r.t. Prisoner's right to basic Human Needs in the case of Convict Prisoner in Central Prison, Tiruvananthapuram Vs State of Kerala, (1993 Cr. L.J. 3242).
 28. The release of an accused on bail or without any conditions is not possible if the jail or police authorities default in producing him before magistrate is not a valid reason. Prisoners in jail who have been for long periods should be released on personal bonds, even in the case of under trials who have been in jail for longer than maximum term (State of AP Vs Challa Ramakrishna Reddy, A/: R, 2000 S.G. 2083)



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29. The body of a person hanged to death, as a punishment should not remain suspended after declared dead by the medical officer and every man has the right to dignity and fair treatment even after death. (Nallapreddy Prasanna Reddy Vs State of A.P. 1994 Cr. L.J. Journal 2016)
30. Grant of furlough is a matter of right and the period spent in jail as under trial has to be set off against the term of imprisonment (Paramanand Katara Vs Union of India [1995 3SCC 248])
31. The mentally impaired persons should be accommodated in Mental hospitals for care and treatment and the violation of these instructions is unlawful and entails payment of compensation (P.D.Gajbhiye Vs State of Maharashtra, 1994 Cr. L.J. 2016).
32. Any torture in custody flouts the basic rights of citizens is an insult to human dignity and the courts must deal with such cases in a realistic manner, which they deserve. (R.D.Upadhyay Vs State of Andhra Pradesh & ors (1999 4SCC 262)
33. Protection of fundamental rights of citizens is the public duty of great importance to the State. The principle of sovereign immunity is not available to the state in cases of infringement of fundamental rights. The Supreme Court and High Court not only grant relief, but also repair the damage done by its officers to citizens (State of M.P. Vs Shyam Sundar Trivedi 1995 4 SCC 262)
34. It's a bounden duty of the jail authority to protect life of an under trial prisoner, in case of failure of the State to ensure safety and security, the prisoner warrants, repair of damage caused to the victim.(Nilabati Behere Vs State of Orissa 1993 2 SCC746)
35. The Session Judge is required to apply mind to facts and circumstances and pass a speaking order and is obliged to arrive at a decision to approve a punishment or not after hearing the prisoner and relevant records, without this it does not amount to judicial appraisal.(Murti Devi Vs State of Delhi 1998 9SCC 604)
36. The sessions judge is required to apply his mind to the facts and circumstances of the case and pass a speaking order regarding the punishment awarded to a prisoner.(Keemat Singh Vs Inspector General Prisons, Chandigarh, 1994 Cr L J 1884, Punjab and Haryana)
37. There is provision for benefit of probation to offences not punishable by death or life imprisonment (S.4 Probation of Offender Act, 1958). A juvenile accused convicted is adulated to an Approved School till he attains the age of 18 years (U.P. Children Act) (State of UP, Appellant Vs Surjeet Singh, 2005 Allahabad High Court) Cr. L.J. 2778.)
38. The age of the juvenile is determined as on the date of an offence and not when produced before the court/competent authority and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 would be applicable in a pending proceeding in any court initiated under 1986 Act and pending when 2000 Act came into force (Pratap Singh, Appellant Vs State of Jharkhand and another respondents 2005 Cr L J 3091 S.C. Constitutional Bench).
39. The right of visitation of a prisoner is not absolute (Bihar State Jail Manual) and the right of a prisoner to be lodged in a jail and prohibition against transfer to a distantly located jail is also not absolute video conferencing can be conducted keeping in



- view the grossly indiscipline and unlawful conduct of prisoner.(Kalyan Chandra Sarkar, Petitioner Vs Rajesh Ranjan alias Pappu Yadav and another, respondents, 2004 Criminal Appeal No. 1129, SCC).
40. A juvenile in conflict with law cannot be sent to jail as per the provisions in Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (Master Salim Ikramuddin Ansari and another, Petitioner Vs officer-in-charge. Borivalli Police Station Mumbai and others, respondents 2005 Cr. L.J 799 (Bombay High Court). The rulings also said that failure of the jail authorities to respect the juvenility and lodging him in prison would attract reparation and compensation.
41. Imprisonment for life is a rigorous imprisonment, it is for an indefinite period and the appropriate Government have powers to grant remission etc.(Mohammad Munna, Petitioner Vs Union of India and other Respondent Writ Petition (CrL) No.45 of 1998 with 50 of 2003 dated 16.9.2005 AIR 2005 SC 3440).
42. The evidence not only includes physical presence of witness but also his constructive presence before the accused. The Supreme Court judgment was that the court must endeavour to find out the truth and do justice to both the accused and victims (Srikrishna Gobe Vs State of Maharashtra). Video conferencing cannot be equated to virtual reality and the evidence is recorded by video conferencing in the presence of accused. (State of Maharashtra, Appellant Vs. Dr. Praful.B. Desai, Respondent and P.C. Singh, Appellant Vs Dr. Praful B. Desai, Respondent Criminal Appeal No. 476 of 2003 with CrL. Appeal No. 477 of 2003 AIR 2003, SC, 2053)
43. The provisions under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 is likely to frustrate if the benefit of probation is not extended to the punishment of fine imposed in the same order of sentencing which included imprisonment for 6 months, and the imposition of fine along with the order for release on probation is inconsistent with the very spirit of the Act. (Balbir Singh Petitioner Vs the State of Punjab, Respondent Criminal Revision No. 1683 of 2003 dated 25.9.2003, 2004 Cr.L.J. 1864 (Punjab and Haryana and High Court)).
44. Before releasing a prisoner on parole leave a competent authority should make an enquiry to consider it fit not limited to taking opinion from police along but verify the geniuses of the grounds by considering the record of conduct of the applicant in jail (Bombay Prison Rules) (Kath Adabhai, Petitioner Vs the State of Gujarat and others, Respondent Special CrL. Appln No. 276 of 2003 dated 30.3.2003, 2004 CrL. L.J. 1983 (Gujarat High Court).
45. The prisoner can be released on furlough leave for 15 days on cash security and also ensure his return after the expiry of furlough leave like visit of police station at prescribed intervals (Bombay Furlough and Parole) Rules, 1959)(Dipak Hari Kir Kalwar, Petitioner Vs the State of Maharashtra and others, Respondent CrL. Writ Petition No. 377 of 2002 dated 09.01.2003, 2002 Cr. L.J. 2241 (Bombay High Court).
46. The detention of petitioner prisoner of juvenile age in prison after the orders of additional session judge is against the law and entitles him to compensation. (Master Rajeev Shankarlal Parmar and another, Petitioner Vs of Officer-in-charge of Police Station, Malad, respondent CrL. Writ Petition No. 823 of 2003



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- with CrI. Appln No. 2634 of 2003 dated 6.8.2003, 2003 CrI. L.N. 4522 (Bombay High Court)
47. The order of the Appellate Court removing the effect of disqualification in service matters flowing from conviction in a criminal case was beyond the scope of this power. The probation of offenders act emphasis on reformation and rehabilitation of offenders and court has to pass appropriate order as to whether the facts and circumstances are fit to allow him benefit of probation. (Commandant 20Bn ITBP, appellant Vs Sanjay Binjoa, respondent CrI. Appeal No. 591 of 2001 (Arising out of SLP (CrI.) No. 3146 of 2000 dated 2.5.2001, 2001 CrI. L.J.2349 (Supreme Court , Allahabad).
48. Any provisions under the Jail Manual cannot be withdrawn by simply issuing the executive instructions to amend the manual (Satish Kumar Vs State of Haryana 1995 Supp (3) SCC 661).
49. A person under judicial custody will be taken to court and then back to the prison by escort party under the judicial orders, and in circumstances of binding the prisoners in fetters, the escort party should record reasons for doing so in writing the State Government can take action in this regard (Sunil Gupta & others Vs State of M.P. (1990) 3SCC 119).
50. The issues relating to upholding the rights of women prisoners and their accompanying children during incarceration, time bound directions were issued for agreement within a period of 4 months from the date of issue as to the steps taken by the individual states etc.(R.D. Upadhyay Vs State of Andhra Pradesh and others (Writ Petition [Civil 559 of 1994]).

155. National Policy on Prison Reforms and Correctional Administration (2007)

Objectives

1. To review the present status of legal position and suggest amendments on prison related laws.
2. To review the recommendations made by various Committees and cull out tangible recommendations, which are required to be implemented.
3. To review the status of implementation of the recommendations with respect to
 - a) Physical conditions of prisons
 - b) Condition of prisoners
 - c) Correctional administration
 - d) Prison personnel
 - e) Issues related to modernization of prisons and correctional administration.
4. To suggest alternatives to imprisonment.

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Methodology

Secondary data i.e. the Prisons Act, 1894 and other enactments, the Model Jail Manual 2003, have been thoroughly examined

Recommendations

To improve the conditions of prisons, the national policy may include.

1. Incorporation of the principles of prison management and treatment of offenders in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Inclusion of the subject of prisons in the Concurrent List of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India.
3. Enactment of uniform and comprehensive legislations based on modern principles and procedures for rehabilitation and reformation of offenders.
4. A Department of Prisons and Correctional Services should be set up in each State and Union Territory.
5. State shall ensure that no undertrial is unnecessarily detained.
6. New alternatives to punishment like community services, forfeiture of property etc., effective implementation of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
7. State shall provide for the classification of prisoners on a scientific aggregation of different categories of inmates for proper treatment.
8. Development in the field of criminology Penology and to promote research on the typology of crime which helps in devising appropriate treatment for offenders.
9. Individualization of the treatment programmes for offenders, development of vocational training programmes, and provision of free legal aid-to all needy prisoners.
10. Encouraging inmates to participate in work programmes by payment of fair wages, utilization of incentives of leave, remission, and premature release to convicts.
11. The state should protect the residuary rights of the prisoner; development of a well organised prison cadre based on appropriate job requirements, sound training and proper, promotional avenues, encourage voluntary participation of community in prison programmes.
12. Children of young offenders and mentally ill prisoners shall not be confined to prisons, but will be transferred to appropriate institutions; women prison shall be confined in separate institution and staff will comprise of women employer only.
13. Selected eminent public men shall be authorized to visit prisons and give report, setting up of a professional non-official registered body to provide assistance for proper functioning Probation parole, rehabilitation shall form an integral part of prison functioning.
14. Provision for adequate resources for development of prisons, the Central Government shall set up high status National Commission on Prisons on permanent basis, which shall prepare report on the administration and shall be placed, before the Parliament for discussion.
15. Government shall ensure co-ordination in police, prosecution and the judiciary. State shall promote research in correctional field to make prison programmes more effective.
16. State shall make necessary arrangements for security of prisons, prisoners and prison staff by using modern systems and technical gadgets.



156. Impact of Vocational Training on Reformation and Rehabilitation of Prisoners (2007)

Deepti Shrivastava

Objectives

The study aims to achieve the following:-

1. To ascertain the nature and extent of vocational programmes in prisons.
2. To assess the relevance of vocational work programmes in prisons.
3. To evaluate the impact of vocational programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.
4. To suggest purposeful trades having market value which not only enhance revenue of prison industry but also help in rehabilitation of prisoner after their release.
5. To find out deficiencies of prison industry.
6. To suggest preventive measures to remove such deficiencies effectively.

Methodology of the Study

The research design of this study was evolutionary research under which it was proposed to various vocational programmes and their impact on the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners.

A multi-method approach was used for the data collection process.

Professor of Sociology & Criminology, MP Bhoj Open University, Bhopal

Area of the study

Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh

Sampling Technique

A random sample of trained prisoners drawn from the universe of M.P. prison population (N=32000) and Chattisgarh prison population (N=10359)

Techniques of data Collection

1. Interview Schedule
2. Observation method
3. Information/data collected from State Prison headquarters, officials of prison and prison statistics of NCRB.

Findings

The findings of the study conducted in M.P. and Chattisgarh prisons are as follows:-

1. Male prisoners are in majority and most of the prisoners are young age.
2. Maximum prisoners are illiterate, but in M.P. prisons about 35% of the male prisoners have complete education upto primary level.
3. Majority of inmates in M.P. were from other backward classes (OBC), while in Chattisgarh



- majority of them were from Scheduled Tribes.
4. Data revealed that vocational training is running in haphazard manner with unskilled instructors who are unable to impart effective vocational trades to prisoners.
 5. High rates of Habitual offenders and recidivists in Jabalpur city of M.P. reveal the ineffectiveness of correctional programmes.
 6. During the last three years, there were 15 prisoners rehabilitated in the community and the skilled and semi-skilled prisoners were negligible in number.
 7. Very traditional types of vocational training are being provided to prisoners in sampled states, Prison officials are equally positive about meaningful vocational programmes, but few of them favour the idea of profit sharing with inmates.
 8. The present study reveals that
 9. Male inmates are offered greater vocational opportunities than female inmates
 10. Very few women were doing work, which involved recognized vocational training.
 11. There is a strong needs to foster employability skills that reflect labour market needs and trends, equipped with market able skills, incarcerated individuals released into community are more likely to obtain employment and keep them away from recidivism.

157. Streamlining of Visiting System in Prison (2008)

S.P. Singh Pundhir

Objectives

1. To ascertain the promptness of existing visiting system in prisons.
2. To assess the significance of visiting system in prisons.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of the prison visiting system as a mechanism to monitor prison conditions and to ensure accountability.
4. To find out causational factors working behind poor visiting system in the prisons.
5. To suggest measures to streamline the functioning of the system and to make it a stable institution for bringing about prison reform.

Findings

1. Out of 300 prisoners, majority of them belonged to the age group between 21-31 years; three women were above the age of 60 years.



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2. The present study composed of minimum number of female respondents, 37.6% of the respondents had secondary school education and 8% of them illiterate.
3. Majority of respondents were married and belonged to nuclear family.
4. Visit system affects recidivism.
5. Maximum number of inmates has long detention in Chattisgarh followed by Assam.
6. Majority of respondents dislike staff behaviour and at the time of visit only 100 respondents replied positively, most of them did not like the place of meeting.
7. Most prisoners felt highly secure after visiting, but in majority of cases the family members of confined inmates have not filed any complaint against poor visiting, average of 66 respondents filed complaint.
8. Study could not find any connection of visiting system with rehabilitation for released prisoners in sampled states.
9. Prison officers were not skilled upto the desired extent.
10. The existing visiting system did not match with the coping behaviour mechanism which an offender had to face after his/her release.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Opening prisons to civil society as a means of alleviating numerous problems faced by prisoners.
2. Evaluate public and private alternatives for inmate phone systems that will reduce rates charged to families, while still covering state costs.
3. All correctional officers working in the visitation area undertake four hours of annual visitation training.
4. Rewrite visiting regulations supplied to visitors.



158. Custodial Deaths in India: An Analysis (2008)

R.C. Arora* & Dr. B.V. Trivedi**

Objectives

1. To ascertain nature and extent of deaths in custody in the light of important judicial pronouncements.
2. To analyse the trend of deaths in police as well as judicial custody.
3. To identify the causal factors for deaths in custody.
4. To suggest measures to check deaths in both police as well as judicial custody.

Research Methodology

The secondary data (official data) has been taken from the reports published by National Crime Record Bureau and National Human Rights Commission.

Recommendations and Conclusions

1. Death in custody is a universal phenomenon having varied affects from one country to another.
2. The rate of custodial deaths in India is much less than the rate of death in general public.
3. The concept of arrest and imprisonment, the root cause of death in custody cannot be banished from the Criminal Justice System.
4. Indian Constitution and host of other national and provincial statutes have adequate inbuilt safeguards against custodial violence including deaths in custody.
5. The legislature at both the Union and State level have been alive to its duty to strengthen the safeguards against deaths in custody.
6. Use of technology and gadgetry in management of lock-ups and prisons, medical facilities in prisons and improvement of field police units.
7. Enforcement of laws, rules and directions to protect persons against torture, degrading and inhuman treatment to develop zero tolerance, to custodial violence.
8. Fast-track inquiry and trial mechanism separation of investigation from law and order coupled with liberal use of forensic aids.
9. The personnel policy should reflect substantial disincentives for officials coming to adverse notice for custodial violence, incentives to be instituted to acknowledge notable conduct of the enforcement officials.
10. Sensitization of custodial staff and the enforcement officials to remain ever alive and vigilant towards their statutory obligations against custodial violence.

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** Dy. Director, BPR&D



159. Determining the Age of a Juvenile: A Controversial Approach (2008)

Debdatta Das

Objectives

1. To get an international overview and a glance through the existing legislations which exhibit variations on the issue of determination of age of juveniles.
2. Documentation of countrywise profile of juvenile delinquency.
3. To document the legal frame work in matters relating to juvenile delinquency and rulings of the honorable court.
4. To suggest measures with regard to lodging of juveniles and related issues.

Methodology of the Study

Secondary data is used for the study. The data was taken from the Indian Police Journal published by BPR&D, Crime in India published by NCRB, MHA and juvenile legislations in India.

Suggestions

1. Strict application of the recommendation made from different forums that juvenile offenders should not be kept with adult offenders in the same prison.
2. Court should be mandated to pass speaking

order at the time of authorizing detention, the rules of administration of subordinate courts should be modified and the court should assure that the benefit of legal aid is provided to the juvenile.

3. The tendency to lodge an accused in juvenile category should be discouraged.
4. Separate wards for juveniles should be created in all district and central jails.
5. Shelter can be provided in case juveniles are bereft of a family or any guardianship.
6. The lower range of age is considered in cases where ossification test is resorted.
7. Prison visiting authorities should make frequent visits to prisons and make specific reports of the existing prison inmates and follow up of the report should be made in the subsequent visit for remedial action by authority.
8. Special provision of the act dealing with Juvenile Police Unit should be strictly implemented and additional manpower and infrastructure should be sanctioned.
9. The Prisoners Act, 1900 should undergo an amendment where 'provision of lodging juveniles in prisons with adult prisoners to be prohibited' may be incorporated.
10. Apart from the vocational and education training programmes, other forms of healthy entertainment should be provided for a juvenile's psychological development and relaxation.

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160. Rising Crimes Against Elderly People and Responsibility of Police in Metros (2009)

Dr. S.N.Yadav

Objectives of Study

1. To collect information on the reasons for the separate and lonely life of the aged citizens.
2. To study and analyse the growing security threats to the elderly citizens.
3. To highlight the involvement and participation of the senior citizens in policing activities.
4. To study the role of voluntary and non-governmental organizations, and of the police in ensuring safety of the senior citizens
5. To suggest reforms in institutional and technological arrangements for the purpose of safety of the senior citizens.
6. To examine the issues from the viewpoint of target group itself.

Methodology

Data was collected from primary sources (based on questionnaires, interviews interactions and observations) as well as secondary sources. Statistics relating to crime are obtained from the Commissioners of Police of Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. However, the Commissioner of Police, Chennai, did not respond to request for these statistics. Crime statistics of randomly selected year 2004 as published in "Crime in India 2004",

were taken as benchmark for analysis. Available latest crime statistics, as published in "Crime in India 2007," have also been cited where necessary for purposes of comparison.

Recommendations under different heads as mentioned below

- (i) Empowerment of Elderly
 1. Need for Literacy
 2. Information and Education Material
 3. Special TV Channel for Elderly
 4. Job Reservation
- (ii) Administrative Measures
 1. Reorganisation of Mega City Police
 2. Senior Citizen Cells
 3. Police Station wise Security Scheme
 4. Adequate Supervision
 5. Data Base
 6. Dissemination of Information regarding Security Arrangements
 7. Staff Support
 8. Training and Re-orientation of Police Personnel
 9. Fast Tracking of Investigations and Trials of Cases
 10. Need for Better and Scientific Investigation



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11. Co-option of Security and Placement Agencies
 12. Accountability
 13. Crime Statistics
 14. Population Statistics
 15. Mobility Risk
 16. Financial Security of elderly
- (iii) Statutory and Policy Measures
1. Need for Research
 2. Institutional Arrangements for Care of Elderly
 3. Legislative Measures
 4. Sensitisation of Younger Generation
- (iv) Civil Society Institutions/Resident Welfare Associations
1. Need for better Security Precautions by RWAs
 2. Security Vetting of Tradesmen and Domestic Helps
 3. Sensitisation of Residents about Security Matters
 4. Self-help Groups
 5. Dispute Redressal
 6. Community Liaison Groups
 7. Neighbour Watch Schemes

161. Psychological Influences in Crime: A Comparative Study of Low and High Crime Profile Villages of District Hisar (Haryana) (2008-09)

Dr. Sandeep Singh

Objectives

1. To study the effect of attitude towards police on high and low crime
2. To study the effect of attitude towards drinking and drug abuse on high and low crime
3. To study the effect of attitude towards gambling on high and low crime
4. To study the effect of attitude towards politician on high and low crime
5. To study the effect of parental attitude towards youth on high and low crime
6. To study the effect of youth attitude towards parents on high and low crime

Assistant Professor, Department of Applied Psychology,
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Hypotheses

1. There shall be a significant relation in attitude towards police and high and low crime
2. There shall be a significant relation in attitude towards drinking and drug abuse and high and low crime
3. There shall be a significant relation in attitude towards gambling and high and low crime
4. There shall be a significant relation in attitude towards politics and high and low crime
5. There shall be a significant relation in parental attitude towards youth and high and low crime.
6. There shall be a significant relation in youth attitude towards parents and high and low crime

Sample

The sample was comprised of 450 (75 from each village) taken from six villages (three low crime and three high crime profile villages) of district Hisar, Haryana. The data was collected randomly and no criteria were fixed. The data was collected from people of different socio-economic status irrespective of their caste, religion and nature of job.

Important Findings

The important findings of the studies are as follows.

1. People from both low and high crime villages had poor attitude towards police personnel.

2. The common issue on which people of both types of villages were agreed upon was that indifferent attitude of police.
3. There was a significant difference on prevalence of drinking and substance abuse in low and high crime profile villages.
4. There was a significant difference on gambling in low and high crime profile villages.
5. People in both types of villages accepted that people who are involved in gambling acts are those who have lost their money in gambling. Such people do involve in violent acts, robbery, theft, motor vehicle theft, etc. to maintain their tendency of gambling.
6. There was not a significant difference on political influence in low and high crime profile villages.
7. There was a significant difference on youths' attitude towards crime in low and high crime profile villages.
8. Day by day increasing sexuality in print and electronic media, unemployment and parental encouragement to take revenge in feudal conflicts are the major reasons for increasing crimes in high profile villages.
9. There was a significant difference on peoples' attitude towards youths' crime in low and high crime profile villages.
10. Interestingly it was noted in high crime profile villages that people in such villages were reluctant to donate, and very few religious or spiritual discourses were organized in such villages.
11. It was further noted that casteism was at a high rate in high crime profile villages in comparison to low crime villages.



Suggestions

1. People's attitude in both low and high crime profile villages was not found to be significantly different. There might be some other reasons for low crime rate in low crime profile villages.
2. Gambling was the major issue in both types of villages. However, it was high in high crime profile villages. Therefore, it is suggested that police, if possible, along with district administration should organize some sports competition at village, district and state levels so that potential of such youths could be utilized in some goal oriented tasks.
3. People in both types of villages accepted political influences in crime rate. Therefore, politics is not a contributing factor in high crime rate. There might be different aspect of politics that has affected the low crime rate.
4. It was found that there was high communication gap in parent-child relationships in high crime villages. On the basis of findings, it is suggested that district administration should organize community programmes to highlight the pros and cons of parenting.
5. The results indicated that youth in high crime villages had acceptance towards crime.
6. The results indicated that the attitude of people towards youth was also negative in high crime profile villages.



162. Induction of Women in the Central Police Forces - Their Impact on the Forces, and the Early Retirement Scheme (2009)

S. Banerjee

Objectives

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To examine the existing rules and regulations and their relevance in the context of the current research project.
2. To focus on information pertaining to aspects like induction, deployment, training, duties, uniform and specific facilities for women personnel.
3. On the basis of information available and adduced during the study, to consider the feasibility of an early retirement scheme for the women police personnel.
4. To see the impact on the efficiency of the force after the induction of women.
5. We have also taken into account the perceptions of the male personnel in the study, as the CPFs are overwhelmingly male dominated constituting 1.81 % of the force. The male perception would have to understand better the impact of the induction of women into the CPFs.
6. In view of certain factors, both physical and personal, whether there is a need for an early retirement scheme for the women personnel.

Research Question or Hypothesis

1. Are the existing rules and regulations sufficient

Institute Of Social Sciences, New Delhi

Research Methodology & Sampling

The Central Police Forces have been selected as the universe of the study. The Project Director and his team collected the data directly from the



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respondents. These respondents comprised representatives from the six CPFs, namely, C.R.P.F., B.S.F., C.I.S.F., I.T.B.P., S.S.B. and R.P.F. The Assam Rifles do not have any women personnel in their ranks nor do they have any plans to recruit any women personnel at present. This was revealed by the Director General, Assam Rifles, during his discussions with the Project Director. In view of this no sample was gathered from this organization.

The sample totaling 412 respondents (317 women and 95 men) comprised both men and women who were divided into married and unmarried as well as combatant and non-combatant ones. It included respondents who were posted in a hazardous area like Srinagar as well as performing various duties including frisking in sensitive stations like the Metros and the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi. The data was collected from all the Forces indicated earlier.

Recommendations

1. At the initial stage of Training, women personnel should be given counseling so as to be able to cope with separation anxiety from their families.
2. For outdoor training it is important to induct female outdoor Instructors for instructing the female inductees in the outdoor works, as they are not used to rough language that is used on the parade ground.
3. It is also important to have separate changing rooms and toilets for all outdoor trainees for the women personnel so as to maintain their privacy.
4. The need for formulating new rules for the uniform for the women, particularly during the pre-natal and post-natal periods, is urgently required.
5. Organisational support system such as providing crèches and residential central schools could be provided in every organisation.
6. Grievance Cells and sexual harassment cells should be kept active with gender sensitive men and women to deal with the issues in an objective and sensitive manner.
7. Those women who are not able to cope with the job stress should be allowed to go for VRS after 15 years of service.
8. Need for organizing capacity building programmes and workshops such as Spring Board Programmes.
9. Regular gender sensitization interactive sessions should be held during different service periods to make the women and men police personnel understand each others' problems better which would help them to work together efficiently.



163. Witness in the Criminal Justice Process: A Study of Hostility and Problems associated with Witness (2009)

Dr. G.S. Bajpai

Objectives

1. To outline the relevant legal provisions pertaining to witness.
 2. To examine the issue of hostility of witness and the emerging debates on the issue especially in the light of leading judgments of courts and other publications.
 3. To study the experiences and problems of witnesses in their interaction with police, prosecution and court.
 4. To critically review the idea of witness protection in the light relevant legal provisions.
 5. To study the profile of witnesses in the chosen states.
 6. To identify the causes for the reluctance of people being witness to a criminal incident in the context of the characteristics of the witnesses.
 7. To survey the perceptions and attitudes of witnesses on certain matters relevant to this study.
1. harassment by the police and court and anticipatory loss of degradation of social status.
 2. The persons from lower medium income groups and average education category are more likely to be the witnesses.
 3. The hardships of witnesses are normally associated with police behaviour.
 4. The witnesses experience considerable problems in the court.
 5. Loss of faith in the criminal justice agencies is a factor discouraging the witnesses to come forward.
 6. Witnesses do face pressures from influential sectors affecting their testimony.
 7. The chances of manipulation and resulted hostility of witnesses are often seen in cases where the rich and powerful elements are involved.

Hypothesis

1. The chief factors in the reluctance of witness are those relating to fear of criminal assault,

Sample & Locale of the Study

In order to attain the suggested objectives, the witnesses relating to various types of criminal offences have been included in this study. They include: (i) Theft (ii) Personal violence (iii) Robbery (iv) Dacoity (v) Attempted murder/ murder (vi) Rape

The present study attempted to take a comprehensive view concerning the issues and

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problems of witnesses. The focus of this research has been on the following four areas:

1. Problems of witnesses at various levels
2. Hostility of witness
3. Protection of witness
4. Assistance to witness

Recommendations

1. National Policy for Witness Assistance and Protection
2. Network of Agencies & Coverage of Scheme
3. Rights to Witness
4. Procedural matters

164. The Status of Families of Police Officers (Constables) of Uttar Pradesh

Objectives

The present study sponsored by the Bureau of Police Research & Development, in order to find out the status of police families (Constables) in the society, set out on its task with the following objectives:

1. To find out the socio demographic and socio economic status of the police families (constables).
2. To find out the socio cultural factors that are influencing or affecting the life of the police families which included the heritage, culture and traditions to which they are used to and how the present culture, heritage and traditions affect them etc.
3. To find out the type of social support system that they have and if the same is available when they face a crisis, whether they have

persons with whom they could share their problems, feelings etc.

4. To find out if during a typical crisis, would they be able to get the required support from their family members of their circle of friends etc.
5. To find out their perception of their social status in the community.
6. Their health status in terms of whether they suffer from any illnesses, the type of illness and their perception about their health being better or worse then before.
7. Their response to typical diseases such as arthritis, blood pressure, asthma, etc.

Findings

1. Socio-demographic profile: The sample consisted of 135 males and 255 females. The age of the respondents varied between 10-76 years. In this, 29.7% were less than 19 years while 44.2% were between 20-39 years and



- the remaining 28.3% were above 40 years. In the control group sample, there were 38 males and 22 females. As compared to the police families, more respondents were males in this group.
2. There were more unmarried amongst the younger age groups irrespective of the gender, whereas as one ascends the age groups, there were larger percentages of married persons irrespective of gender.
 3. Concerning 'living with' aspect, all married persons were living with their spouse and children with a very few staying with their relatives. It is interesting to note that irrespective of the age group there were larger percentages of females living with relatives as compared to males. Perhaps the women needed more protection and security and hence lived with relatives rather than living alone. More percentage of respondents in the control group lived with their spouse and families and negligible number lived alone.
 4. It was observed that less than 20% have been staying in the same police colony from where this data were collected, for more than 15 years, of which only very small percentage had stayed there for more than 20 years in the same colony. The control group had lived 4-10 years more than the police families in the same colony, which nearby to the Ghaziabad police colony.
 5. The analysis of the health status clearly leads to the conclusion that the police personnel and their family do need better health care services like eye care services, better health check-up and treatment facilities which need to be improved upon than what is in actual existence.
 6. While there were so many factors affecting the status of the police families, an attempt was made to find out if there is any combination of certain factors which together affect the perception of status of police families by themselves. The co-relational matrix worked out in this regard followed by regression analysis showed that the combined effect of community ties and crisis support together affect the perception of the status of police families.

Recommendations

1. Community welfare programmes and community activities
2. Health services to be delivered more effectively.
3. Support during crisis times.
4. Social gatherings and social activities in which the constables and their families could participate for which the work schedules of the constables should be better scheduled.



165. Status Appraisal of Judicial Pronouncement Regarding Women Prisoners and Their Accompanied Children (2009)

Dr. Deepti Shrivastava

Objectives

The proposed study aims to examine the following objectives:

1. To gain a clearer perspective of women prisoner and their children.
2. To identify landmark judicial pronouncement regarding women prisoners and their children.
3. To ascertain the execution appraisal of judicial pronouncement in the Indian prisons.
4. To identify causal factors responsible for imminent judicial pronouncement.
5. To suggest a follow-up action plan based on finding of the study.

Research Design

Exploratory Cum Reformatory

Sampling Technique

Non-probability sampling.

Area of Study

Non-probability purposive sampling is carried out by selecting one state in each region i.e.

1. Tamil Nadu in Southern region
2. Uttar Pradesh in Northern region,
3. Madhya Pradesh for Central region,
4. Assam for North East region.
5. Maharashtra for Western region

Sample Size

40.6% of the total women prisoners i.e. 5950 out of 14657, from five sampled states are taken for study.

Sources of Data

1. Interview Schedule
2. Observation method (Non-participant observation)
3. Information/data collected from State Human Rights Commission, officials of prison and police department.
4. Reports
5. Landmark decisions.

Hypothesis

1. Several judicial decisions of the apex court have set pace for custodial justice impeding due to various reasons.
2. Women prisoners in Indian prisons live in

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over-crowded, unsanitary conditions and unable to rear their children in Jail.

3. Even though judicial pronouncements are accomplished, the implementation has far-flung from the desired level, young children of women prisoners are deprived of basic minimum facilities.
4. Vocational trades running in prisons are not well equipped and market values based, hence are not helpful to rehabilitate women prisoners.

Findings

1. Majority of prisoners belong to the age group from 21 to 31 years, 81.56% of them are married.
2. 56.38% of the respondents have no education, while 25.8% of respondents educated only upto primary level.
3. In all the five sampled states, majority of them are undertrial prisoners and about 80% of women prisoners committed IPC crimes.
4. From the study it is evident that, in all five sampled states female annex supervised by female staff, but there is a great scarcity of supervisory level female officers.
5. Study reveals that 11.52% women prisoner have children. Proper facilities for biological, psychological and social growth of the child,

creche and recreational facilities are not available in every prison.

6. The approaches of Jail Staff with female prisoners are good enough, but there is a need for special women prisons, skilled female prison officers, basic amenities, such as full-time lady doctor, pediatrician, equipped hospital, computer labs etc.
7. There is a strong need, to foster effectuation of judicious pronouncement to carry out prison administration objectives.

Recommendations

1. Development of Individualized programming plan.
2. Using the Mechanisms of rewards and punishments for maximum implementation.
3. Need of Gender Sensitization of Prison officers.
4. State level strategy to lessen impediment in Implementation.
5. Need of a National level Implementation Board.
6. Need of extra funds.
7. Co-ordination with NGOs.
8. Need to improve prison culture.
9. Improvement in service conditions.



166. Identification of Best Prison Practices (2009)

Dr. Upneet Lalli

Objectives

This study aims to -

1. Identify the best practices in different prisons of the country.
2. Establish a benchmark for the good practices.
3. Study the perceptions of stakeholders towards the best practices.
4. Study the organizational culture of prisons with best practices.

Methodology and Data Collection

Since the research is exploratory, both qualitative and quantitative data has been used for the study. To identify the best prison practices, data has been collected by way of questionnaires, interviews, focused group discussions with prison staff and prison inmates. Stratified random sampling has been used to interview prison inmates and prison staff.

Senior Management was requested to provide information about best prison practices in their States. The perceptions of public and prisoners about best prison practices has also been studied. The best practices relating to the prison administration, managerial practices, staff welfare,

correctional programmes and technology used have been identified. The opinion of the experts in the area of corrections has also been taken into account. Central, District and Women Prisons and open prisons have been assessed for the best practices. The perception of the stakeholder towards best practices has been studied on the criteria of:- innovativeness, sustainability, transferability and success. The decisions on best practices are based on best available information. Open ended questions and focus group discussions have been used to draw more information from the respondents.

Tools and Techniques used for Data Collection :

1. Observation method
2. Interviews and focused group discussions
3. Questionnaire
4. Secondary data was collected from information received from States and also prison statistics and reports and newsletters of the Prison Departments of different States.

A pilot study on a sample of 40 Prison Staff, 30 Prison Inmates was conducted to test, refine and develop the final questionnaire.

* Dy. Director, ICA, Chandigarh



Coverage and Area of the Study

Information about best practices has been sought from different States across the country. Prisons from States belong to North, East, West, South and Central India have been studied.

Data was collected from 8 Central Jails, 5 District Jails, 2 Women Jails, 2 Model Jails, 1 Open Air Camp i.e. 18 prisons in all.

Description of Sample

Questionnaire for prison staff had 21 items concerning penal philosophy, prison staff and prisoners' interface, prison living conditions, job satisfaction, best practices in the prisons and public participation etc.

Heads of the Prison Departments were also asked to identify best prison practices related to the different areas of prison management and covered 9 areas.

Questionnaire for Prison Inmates had 22 items concerning prison staff and prisoners interface, participative management, grievance redressal, staff behaviour, constructive regime and opinions about best practices. Prisoners were also asked to rate the prison on 13 dimensions i.e. security, cleanliness and hygiene, accommodation, safety, food quality, medical facilities, visitors system, work programme, grievance redressal, NGOs participation, temperature control and no bullying.

Data was collected from 90 prison officers, 160 prison inmates, and NGOs.

90 prison officers (79 males and 11 females) responded to the questionnaire. The range of service was between 1 to 39 years and mean age

of service was 18.31 years. The mean age of the prison officers was 40.6 years with 52.2% as undergraduates, 30% graduates and 17.7% postgraduates.

Similarly, 160 prison inmates (116 convicts and 44 undertrials) responded to the questionnaire and the mean age of the group was 45.62 years. 60.6% respondents were from rural background and 39.4% from urban background. 67.5% were undergraduates and 32.5% were graduates and above.

Recommendations

Sharing of information

It was seen that the prisons in the different States are unaware of these good practices that are in the outside States. During interactions and discussions with the prison staff, it was found that quite a few were also unaware of the developments in their own State. Hence, there is an important need to exchange information about good practices in prisons. This can take various forms like newsletters, small write-ups, films and discussion forums, and seminars on the theme of the best practices in prisons.

Using Information Technology

The internet is another powerful tool to spread and share information on the best practices. The websites of the State Prison Departments should also contain information on the good practices initiated in the prisons. A discussion forum on best practices in prisons can be developed at the National level and prison officers can put their views on this forum. This will facilitate brainstorming and may also lead to



competing on good practices, and taking initiatives

Training Programmes

Staff training is a key component in the process of transforming the prison's culture. Prison officers will need training on prison management and performance management. Learning and transfer is an interactive, on-going and dynamic process that cannot rest on a static body of knowledge. Employees are improvising and learning something new everyday. A training programme on 'Best Prison Practices' should be held for senior and middle management

Prison Management

The Prison Department has faced neglect since long and the sense of pride in its work is almost non-existent in most States. Participative management is suggested as a model for the prison organization. The prisons will have to develop as learning organizations in order to learn and grow relevant to the time and need of society.

Transforming prisons culture - Leadership development

Change must occur from within and must start from where people are. Staff must be empowered to enable them to begin the transition and change. Senior management development programmes for Head of the Department and

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Superintendent rank officers should be developed to build upon the capabilities at the most senior level of management.

Establishing Benchmarks

Benchmarks can be established for office procedures (for prison management system) and mulaquat system and for environment management and occupational health and safety management (for e.g. for prison factory, prison hospital, etc.). This will lead to continuous improvement and Benchmarks can help in the rating of the prisons. This will also lead to an element of competition among the prisoners to surpass each other in terms of quality.

Awards and Incentives

There is a need to recognize the good work being done in prisons. Awards at the National, State and District level will go a long way in motivating the officers to do good work. It is seen that simple measures like putting up the name of "employee of the week" on a notice board is a very good motivator as it recognizes the individual's work and worth. This practice can be started in each prison as well.

A system of positive incentive will definitely boost the morale of prison staff. The Department should evaluate and recognize officers who have shown good performance by honoring them with monetary incentives, medals, certificate, promotion and other benefits.



167. International Study on Crimes Against Women and Death of Women in Custody (2009) (Implementation of Recommendations)

Sankar Sen*, A.K.Sharma**, Jayasree Ahuja***

This report titled "International study on crimes against women and death of women in custody" analyses data and statistics collected and compiled from both primary field survey of about 100 women victims of gender specific crimes in two Indian states namely Haryana and West Bengal and secondary data collected from about 13 countries of the world including United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Scotland, Finland, France, South Africa, China, Russia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India pertaining to various types of crime committed against women including domestic violence, rape and other sexual assaults, trafficking, kidnapping & abduction, and Custodial deaths.

Objectives

1. The magnitude of the crimes committed against women in India and in various countries all over the world;
2. Socio - economic and demographic profile of the women victims of violence;
3. Legal instruments in practice in India and in different countries of the world to control and curb the crimes against women and

4. Efficiency of law enforcement and criminal justice systems in delivering justice to the women victims of violence.

Findings of the Study

1. Women face maximum risk of violence from people like intimate partners, close family members, boy friends and/or near relatives. Study revealed that 75 to 85 percent of the rape and other sexual assault crimes are committed by offenders known to the victim. Similarly a large number of women and girl children are often trafficked by people known to them by promising them a job or a suitable match for marriage. In America according to a study conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics about one third of the female victims of murder were killed by their intimate partners.
2. Field study reveals that irrespective of the type and nature of crime, young women between 15 to 30 years of the age, who are illiterate, or poorly educated, and belonging to economically weaker sections of the society are highly vulnerable to gender specific crimes. Analysis of the secondary data compiled from the National Family Health Survey - 3 and NCRB data also confirms this conclusion.

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** Project Coordinator, Institute of Social Sciences

*** Research Assistant, Institute of Social Sciences



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3. In respect of cases of trafficking, the age of girls trafficked from India as well as into India is coming down. In India girls as young as ten years of age are getting trafficked. The same trend is witnessed in other countries as well. Indeed, this has become an international trend. The number of girls trafficked from South Asia as well as European countries show that a large number of young girls are trafficked.
 4. In India official statistics club kidnapping and abduction together. Though both offences are closely related to each other, kidnapping is a crime involving minor girls, where as abduction involves adult females. Most of the cases of kidnapping are elopement of girls with their lovers. It is suggested that both these crimes are to be registered under separate categories.
 5. The situation in India is worsened by the fact that in large number of crimes against women, the accused persons are able to get away unpunished.
3. a helping hand to the victims and sometimes seek to deter victims from lodging complaints. This lack of sensitivity can be overcome by not only through humane training but by building an organizational culture of respect and concern for women.
 3. There is a need for police to work, particularly in dealing with crimes against women, in close collaboration with NGOs.
 4. States with high incidence of crimes against women have to take special measures for fair registration of cases and collection of accurate data. It is also seen that states with very adverse male female ratio are also the states where high number of crimes against women are reported. This is due to prevalence of patriarchal mindset and scant regard for women in the society.
 5. There is a need to create awareness among women about their rights under the law, especially among women belonging to socio-economically marginalized sections of the society and encourage them to report crimes committed against them to the police. NGOs have to take measures to reach out women living in remote areas as well as illiterate and economically dependent women, who lack the wherewithal to fight against the perpetrators of crime.

Important Recommendations

1. Police personnel investigating crimes against women have to be properly trained and sensitized. In India large number of investigating officers are not professionally competent and investigate cases of crimes against women in a casual and slipshod manner. Poor investigation results in acquittal in majority of cases. They also display lack of sensitivity.
 2. Women victims also have complained of gross apathy and lack of sensitivity on the part of the police officers. In many cases particularly where the victims come from downtrodden families police officers do not try to extend
6. At present NCRB, the government organization responsible for providing statistics on the crime patterns in India gives a combined figure of crimes committed under ITPA. Due to which it becomes very difficult to assess the proper implementation of the Act and registration of crimes under different sections of the Act. A research study carried by the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi reveals that very often police misuse the



Section of 8 of the ITPA and arrest the sex workers but seldom take any action against the masterminds like brothel owners, traffickers and pimps etc. If NCRB can provide crime figures registered under various sections of ITPA it would help in assessing

the extent of wrong use of the Law. NCRB should also try to collect crime statistics from neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan Sri Lanka and other SAARC member countries. At present this is not being done.

168. Research/Case Study On "Indian Copyright Act, 1957 - State of Disposal of Copyright Cases in Uttar Pradesh (2009)

Rajinder Bhatia

Introduction

The study was taken up to find out the current status of Copyright cases in various Courts/Police station of Uttar Pradesh. Sample of over 300 cases from various districts were taken as a representation of the same.

What is the Term of a Copyright

Section 27 of the Copyright Act 1957 provides the term of 60 years for copyright in a sound recording from the calendar year in which the sound recording was first published.

Police may take following actions

1. Whenever there is a complaint about infringement of the Copyright Act, a case shall be promptly registered.

2. It would be better if the pirate while in the act of pirating /recording/selling etc. is photographed and if possible video recording of the same is carried out.
3. The conversation between the decoy witness & the pirate at the time of purchase/sale of the pirated stuff needs to be taped as circumstantial evidences, to be produced before the court at the time of trial.
4. The concerned premises should be raided and thoroughly searched.
5. Pirated items should be seized.
6. Procedure of seizures should be rigorously followed lest the accused get benefit of doubt, leading to his acquittal.
7. Inquiries should be made about the source of the material and appropriate follow up action taken.
8. Investigation should be completed earlier.

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9. It is the duty & responsibility of police to conduct suo motto raids.
10. Police should understand that it is an economic offence which is affecting public exchequer & economy of the country.

Suggestions

1. To encourage witnesses for attendance during the course of trial, it is necessary to pay them adequately for their to and fro journeys and make it a point that they are examined on the exact date.
2. There is a dire need to present such Prosecution Witnesses, who have necessary technical as well as legal know how about CR Cases.
3. Corroboration of Prosecution witnesses in material particulars is quite essential for ensuring conviction in CR Cases.
4. Provisions of the other Acts like IT, Trade Mark, IPC etc., wherever applicable, should be invoked.
5. Copyright Cases need to be concentrated in dedicated courts so as to ensure focused attention and speedy trials.
6. To convince the court, it would be better if the pirate while in the act of pirating/recording/selling etc. is photographed, and if possible video recording of the same is carried out.
7. It has been noticed that even in cases where duplicating/recording equipment along with the pirated goods as well as Pornographic material are seized, the provisions of Section 65 CR Act and Section 292 IPC are generally not invoked. This needs to be taken care of.
8. In order to clinch the Prosecution evidence and to prove the case beyond reasonable doubt, available Case Laws on the Copyright, decided by High Court/Supreme Court, would be of great help to the Prosecution.
9. Original titles /license/assignment deeds by the authors, should be produced before the court, to prove the ownership in CR Cases.
10. Wherever possible, in the cases where the IMI is the complainant, its representative should be available, to ensure procurement of Prosecution Witnesses as well as monitoring of the same.
11. Regular Training Workshops for spreading awareness about the Copyright Act, involving police officers, APPs/PPs and judicial officers, is the need of the hour.
12. Material on the CR Cases may be made available in the Police Training Academy/JTRI for the purpose.
13. In suo-moto raids by the police, it would be necessary to make the addresses/telephone nos. of the major music companies (Saregama, Venus, Tips etc.), available with the Police Stations.
14. During the course of research, it has been seen that even in major raids, the Sales-Tax/ Income-Tax/Excise Customs /weights & measurement etc. are not kept in loop.



169. Influence of Emotional Intelligence Work Identification and Occupational Stress on Female Police Personnel of Kashmir Valley (2010)

Shah Alam

Objectives

1. To study influence of emotional intelligence on the adjustment of male and female police personnel. It is also important to find out levels of emotional intelligence of male and female police personnel separately.
2. To find out the impact of work identification on male and female police personnel's adjustment. It is assured that those police personnel who identify themselves with their work will be more adjusted than those who less identify with their work.
3. To find out the impact of occupational stress on various types of adjustment of male and female police personnel. To identify powerful stressors which have adverse impact on male and female police personnel adjustment. To find out stressors for male and female police personnel separately.
4. To find out significant difference between male and female police personnel on different variables.

Methodology

Sample

Two groups of police personnel were identified for the study. The first group comprises male police personnel & the second group comprises female police personnel, who are the most neglected in the field of psychological research. The ratio of female police in India is 3.23% which is far below their male counterparts. Due to this reason the sample of female personnel is 100. The investigator personally visited various police stations and approached to police personnel. Those who were willing to give their responses were given questionnaire. About fifteen to twenty-five percent of the police personnel approached were not ready to give their responses due to preoccupation, official engagement or personal reasons. In this way sampling was purposive in nature and data were collected purely on random basis because of uncertainty of duty, work-load etc. The questionnaire was printed in English, Hindi & Urdu. During scrutiny it was found that twenty to thirty percent questionnaires were incomplete due to one or the other reason, hence they were excluded or rejected and about twenty to twenty-five percent questionnaires were returned.

Recommendations

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, UP



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1. Police personnel are under continuous and constant stress due to number of reasons. This must be reduced by applying psychological techniques.
2. Psychologist / counsellors are appointed at district level for early detection of mental problems and for promoting positive mental health.
3. Police personnel both male and female have faced stressors like role conflict, low status. Many of these factors can be minimized by making proper planning.
4. In the present study police personnel have faced overload and that is true in the sense that ratio between police and public is increasing. Hence, there is an urgent need to increase man power for decreasing work load.
5. The police personnel has to do a variety of tasks. There must be specialized training for each task and only competent personnel be deputed.
6. It has been found that interpersonal relations are not congenial among police personnel. The good relationship among police personnel is improved by creating / providing better working conditions and developing respect for human values. This can be overcome by adopting participatory management technique.
7. The adjustment level of both male and female police personnel is not up to the mark. It is recommended that adjustment level be improved by slight modification in leave rules that will help police personnel to spend more time with family and society.
8. The level of emotional intelligence was not found up to optimal level. By appointing psychologists the emotional intelligence level can be increased. The organization must provide emotional competence training programme.
9. The police personnel perceive that their various needs are not adequately satisfied through their work. It is necessary to look after these aspects. This can be solved by providing assistance.
10. The police personnel reported that the attitude of the public towards police is negative. To overcome such problems, it is necessary to educate younger generation about hardships faced by police, the circumstance under which police personnel have to operate and how a common citizen can help the police, hence the district officers must plan to interact with school students on regular basis. The role of media cannot be overlooked in building positive perception about police.



170. Community Crime Prevention Programmes in the City of Chennai: An Evaluation (2010)

Dr. S. Ramdoss

Objectives

1. To understand the various community crime prevention programs in the city of Chennai.
2. To understand the role of police and community in the implementation of the programs.
3. To assess the attitude of the public, police and the members of NGOs/ community crime prevention programs towards the community crime prevention.
4. To assess the impact of different community crime prevention programs.

Methodology

Three groups of samples were chosen namely the residents, police personnel from selected police stations and NGOs/community crime prevention programs. One of the probability sampling methods, viz., the purposive random sampling method was employed to choose both males and females from all zones. Based upon the pilot study several modifications were done in the interview schedules, certain items were incorporated and certain items were removed from the research tools. The final version of 3 interview schedules was used to collect the primary data from the 3 categories of the respondents.

Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology,
University of Madras, Chennai

In the present study both primary data and secondary data were collected and analysed. The primary data obtained from the three categories of the respondents were analysed with the help of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Various techniques were employed such as simple frequency analysis and bivariate analysis. Results were shown graphically.

Suggestions

1. More number of awareness programs on the functions of community crime prevention programs should be conducted periodically among the members of the community, police personnel, and NGOs.
2. Basic training should be provided to the members of the friends of police organizations, and members of other organizations working for crime prevention.
3. A reasonable stipend should be provided to the members of the community crime prevention programs. A uniform should be provided to the members of the community crime prevention programs.
4. Police personnel need to be sensitized and trained to cooperate with the members of community crime prevention programs.
5. A separate cell in the name of community crime prevention programs cell (CCPP-CELL) should be established in each police



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- station and these cells should encourage the members of the community to form community centre to control crime.
6. Foot patrol by the police personnel and other members should be increased.
 7. A psychologist/ criminologist may be appointed in each police zone to counsel and assist the members as only psychologist/ criminologist can stop vulnerable children from becoming deviant or delinquents.
 8. Importance of crime prevention needs to be included in the young minds as a part of NSS, NCC, Scout and Guides.
 9. Adequate fund should be earmarked by the Home Department of the state and union government to set up and promote community crime prevention programs.
 10. Crime and delinquency cannot be completely be prevented by single agency alone. It should be coordinated efforts of all the concerned to have a relatively crime free society.
 11. More research and studies should be conducted periodically to measure the success.

171. Democratic System, Administrative Culture and Police Administration (2010)

Dr. Anupama Sharma

Objectives

The mere observation of the Police Act of 1861 and the prevailing democratic system indicate that there is a conflict between the two as a result of which the law and order administration often remains at diversions to the democratic system which is supposed to be responsive to the common people. The objective of the study was to find out the truth and suggest measures to resolve this conflict so that administrative system and people's aspirations may remain on the same wavelength. The study also suggests functional changes in the system from this point of view.

Assistant Professor, Ismail National Mahila (PG) College,
Meerut, UP

Methodology

This study is both conceptual and empirical. A part of the research activity is intended to find out the exact relationship between democracy, administrative culture and police administration. Therefore, this part of the research is conceptual and the rest is mainly empirical.

Since the research problem involves disciplinary aspects-political, administrative, legal, sociological and economics, it was considered necessary to utilize more than one tool of empirical research for data collection and analysis. For this purpose, schedule, interview and observation method were adopted and applied.



Findings

1. Regarding democracy, question was asked to the respondents that what they mean by democratic system. Most of the respondents replied that democracy means government of the people and rest characteristics were given secondary choice. They replied that democratic characteristics exist in India only to some extent.
2. It is mentioned in the constitution that equality will be maintained in the society. But in India respondents are of the views that in practice, on the basis of caste, religion, gender and class, they do not feel equality in the society. Respondents replied that police makes discrimination on the basis of caste, religion and income basis. Poor people have a general complaint that police treat them in a very rude manner when they go for reporting the crime at the police station.
3. Police behaviour should be democratic and friendly but unfortunately it is not towards common people in India. Respondents replied that police behaviour is good towards women, children and aged only to some extent but generally it is not found satisfactory towards rest of the people.
4. Transparency is the basic feature of democratic governments but respondents feel that this characteristic is not visible in government functioning.
5. Participation of the people in decision making process is must in the democratic setup but respondents feel that they do not have proper participation in decision making and implementation process. All policies are formulated and implemented by the government officers and they are never consulted in decision making and implementation process.
6. It is general opinion that government officers work under pressure but the results of the study show that they do not work under pressure. On the contrary they cultivate the habit of delaying the work on one pretext or the other and do not give importance to the feelings of the common man.
7. Formalism has become a permanent feature of the police department as accepted by the respondents. They feel that formalism creates problem in reporting the FIRs and maintenance of law and order. For example, police waste their time to know whether case falls in their jurisdiction or not. Sometime they ask irrelevant questions to harass the victim.
8. In administration whether it general or police administration, there is no provision for responsibility. Demarcation of duties is not very clear so that they shift their duties on the shoulders of the seniors or on the juniors. Nobody wants to take the responsibility. This is the bitter truth that most of the youngsters want to join the government job because there is no concept of responsibility in the administration. Police administration also is nowhere different from other government departments in this term.
9. It is also accepted by the public respondents that police never try to make contact with them in normal situation. Respondents replied that they have heard about the peace maintaining committees and other committees but police never come to them to take their cooperation, in this regard.



10. Crime is increasing everywhere in every sphere of life in the society, but all crime is not reported at the police station in India. In this regard respondents replied that police behave rudely to them when they come for reporting the crime and sometime even treat them as a criminal. During the interrogation police behaviour become very authoritative even then when India has adopted democratic system 62 years ago. It indicates that police working is authoritative i.e. highly incompatible to the democratic norms.
11. Maintenance of law and order has become a tough task to the police force in present scenario. It gets disturbed due to any small incident in the society. Respondents replied that incapability of police force (29.5 percent) is mainly responsible for disturbing law and order situation because police never take action when the problem is still in its nascent age, although they also accepted that social factors, unsocial elements and rapid population growth is also responsible for disturbing law and order situation.
12. Peace is the prerequisite condition for the development in the country because no developmental activities can take place in the disturbed situation. Most of the respondents are of the views that disturbed law and order situation creates hurdles in the way of social and economic development. Only few percent of the respondents were not agreed with the opinion.
13. Reaching in time at the site of the problem should have been the first and foremost priority of the police. Reaching in time means half of the battle has already been won. 42 percent of the respondents are of the views that police reach in disturbed area in two hours while 36 percent of the respondents replied that it takes more than two hours. Only 22 percent of the respondents replied that it reaches there immediately. It clearly shows that police take more time to reach at the disturbed area in urban as well as in rural areas. This resulted in loss of valuable time when the situation could have been handled rather easily and on a small scale. In this regard 43 percent of the respondents replied that police take two hours to handle the situation, while 39.5 percent of the respondents replied that it takes more than two hours. Only 17.5 percent of the respondents replied that police handle the situation immediately. Taking more time to handle the situation reflect the professional incompetence or lack of will power of the police force.
14. This is the fact that crime is increasing everywhere in the society. In responses to the question 'why crime is increasing so much', public replied that the changing nature of crime is more responsible for this change. Police is still working on the basis of old techniques while criminals are using hightech techniques so that police is becoming incapable in prevention and detection high tech crime like cyber crime. They are not very familiar with computer, so they cannot prevent computer crime. The results of the study show that police never try to get the cooperation of the common people in prevention and detection of crime and maintaining law and order in the society so that police take much time to handle the situation.
15. It is also accepted by the respondents that to achieve the goal of good governance, law and order situation should be normal. In



- response to the subsequent question that what should be done to achieve the goal of good governance they replied that participation of the people should be taken in policy formulation and implementation process. Again they replied that immediate action and mutual cooperation should be taken by the administrators.
16. Police station is the basic unit of the police organization. In this regard respondents were asked whether they are in favour of that police stations should be strengthened more. Most of the respondents accepted that police stations should be strengthened more for prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order effectively. More police personnel should be deployed at police station to provide the security to the citizens.
 17. 100 Police personnel were also interviewed to know their views regarding the problems. They are of the views that democracy means government of the people and participation of the people in decision making process. Some of them replied that it means transparent and responsible government. Most of the respondents are of the views that democratic system is successful in India only to some extent.
 18. Just contrary to the public opinion that government officers do not work under pressure, police officers replied that they have to work under political, social and departmental pressure. They replied that this pressure creates hurdles in their functioning to prevent crime and maintenance of law and order.
 19. Police respondents are of the views that democratic characteristics should exist in proper way. They also replied that lack of transparency create hurdles in the way of democracy. Police personnel also accepted that the feeling of responsibility is essential to strengthen democracy.
 20. Public respondents replied that police generally don't seek their cooperation for prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order. On the other hand police respondents replied that they generally try to get the cooperation of the public but people do not cooperate with them.
 21. Public respondents feel that police behave in authoritative way while police respondents were not agree with this finding. Public respondents replied that police believe in formalism. For example if a dead body is found, Police try to skip their responsibility by wasting their time to know that whether case falls in their jurisdiction or not-sometimes to that extent that much precious time gets wasted and in this process affected people have to suffer a lot.
 22. Public's respondents replied that police behaviour is good to some extent towards women, children and aged but not for the rest of the people, while police respondents replied that it is good towards all. They do not make discrimination among the people on any ground.
 23. In response to the question that how much time police generally take to reach at the disturbed area public respondents replied that police generally take two hours or more. But other side police respondents (92.0 percent) replied that they reach immediately at the disturbed situation. Regarding the handling of



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the situation, public's respondents replied that police take much time to handle the situation. While police respondents (82.0 percent) replied that they handle the situation immediately. Only few of them (18 percent) replied that situation takes more time to handle. Respondents also replied that numerical strength of police force is not adequate that is why police take much time in handling the situation.

24. Situation of law and order is getting disturbed due to several reasons. Police respondents replied that social and economic factors are more responsible for disturbing law and order situation in comparison to other factors. In response to the next question, 'Does disturbed law and order affect the socio and economic development?' Most of the respondents replied that it affects the development too much in the country.
25. Media is known as the fourth pillar of the democracy but in the opinion of the police respondents media plays negative role in maintenance of law and order and spoils the image of police personnel in the society.
26. Police respondents were asked that 'Does increasing graph of crime creates hurdles in maintaining peace in the society?'. In this regard police respondents replied that this situation creates problems in maintaining law and order.
27. In response to the question that which factors are more responsible for increasing graph of crime, police respondents replied that social, economic and political factors are mainly responsible for increasing graph of crime but no body accepted that police malfunctioning is responsible for increasing graph of crime while other side 29.5 percent public respondents feel that police malfunctioning is responsible for increasing graph of crime in the society.
28. Population is increasing everywhere whether it is rural or urban area. In response to the question, that whether available police force is adequate for the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order or not? Most of the respondents replied that it is totally inadequate because population is increasing by leaps and bounds but police strength still exists on the old ratio. Most of the police respondents were not aware about police public ratio.
29. In response to the question that 'Have you appointed special police officers among the public in your area'. Most of the respondents replied that they have appointed special police officers in their areas for the help of police, only few of them replied in negative.
30. Transfer policy has become a tool to manipulate in the hands of the politicians and senior officers. Police's respondents as well as public respondents were agreeing that transfer policy affect their functioning because until they understand the socio economic, cultural, and geographical situation of the area, they get transferred. In last four years no police officer could stay in the district for a whole year.
31. Police respondents also accepted that for the good governance, situation of law and order should be conducive. To achieve the goal of good governance more than half of the respondents (57.0 percent) replied that they believe in accountability while more than one fourth of the respondents replied that they



believe in people's participation in police functioning.

32. To make police citizen's friendly police respondents (47.0 percent) accepted that they try to get people's participation in their decision making and implementation process and 28 percent of them replied that they do public meeting while rest of the respondents replied that they cooperate with the people and behave decently with the women and children.

Suggestions

1. Decision making process should have been spread over the lower echelons as far as possible. The agencies of the government should involve people in activities ranging from planning to implementation and from review to evaluation of all developmental initiatives.
2. Government has started several policies and programs for the development of the people, but in practice only a small section of the society is getting the fruits of development while rests are suffering. Now the suggestion is that the efforts should be made to bring all the people in the mainstream of society and development so that they can be benefited with the fruits of development especially backward people and women should be given proper weightage in practice as well.
3. Transparency indicates that the decisions are taken and their enforcement is done in a manner that follows rules and regulations and that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions.
4. Information should be provided to the citizens without legal boundations so that people can feel satisfaction and get the information needed to them.
5. In a democratic system, administration should be accountable to the people but in India, administration is not accountable to the people. In practice they are accountable to the politicians and senior officers. Transfers, Postings and Suspensions are done by the people's representatives and senior officers, so out of fear they are accountable to the people's representatives and senior officers. In this regard, laws should be formulated and efforts should be made to make them accountable towards people in practice.
6. To make the administration responsible, system of responsibility should be fixed. Duties should be demarcated so that every employee will be made responsible towards their duties and could discharge them effectively.
7. The processes and the institutions involved in governance should produce results that meet the needs and demands of the society while making the best use of resources at the disposal. Efficiency and effectiveness must be expressed in terms of administrative rules, budget making and routinization of activities towards attainment of the national goals, the community goals and individual goals. In India political institutions are playing role in this direction and government has made several efforts to achieve the national goals in the country. So in this regard pre and post service training should be provided to the government employees to make the best use of the resources at their disposal. They should have the attitude to do the best not by boundations but as a part of their duty.



172. Follow up Study of Released Offenders on their Reformation & Rehabilitation (2010)

Dr. Deepti Shrivastava

Objectives

1. To study the nature and extent of rehabilitation of released offenders
2. To find out the extent and causes of recidivism among offenders
3. To ascertain the impact of treatment programs including the vocational training imparted to offenders during their incarceration
4. To spell out the problems confronted by offenders after their release both within and outside the family.
5. To explore the role of NGOs both within and outside the family.
6. To suggest remedial measures to streamline and strengthen the after care programs for released prisoners.

Methodology

In this study Non-probability is used, sample selection was by two states on the basis of Secondary data on poor rehabilitation and high rate of recidivism to make a significant and purposive representative of the universe at the national level.

Professor, Department of Sociology, Maharani Laxmi Bai Govt. Girls PG Autonomous College Bhopal, M.P.

Findings

The findings highlight the importance of resettlement planning as an integrated element of the prison rehabilitation strategy. The results highlight the failure of prison system and states government to provide an adequate level of support to prisoners preparing for rehabilitation after release to break continuation of the cycle of re offending.

Recommendations

1. Addressing the needs of released inmates
2. Radical reprioritization for prison work
3. Prison education
4. Instructors training workshops
5. Emphasis on women prisoners
6. Programs for special categories
7. Provide effective and intensive parole supervision
8. Uniformity of provision across the country
9. Need of consolidate after care action plan
10. Evaluation programs
11. Establishment of the national rehabilitation board



12. Financial support
13. Behavioural life skills
14. Employment skills
15. Family and social support
16. Complimented health care by state government

173. Recruitment Procedure for non-gazetted Ranks in Police Forces in India (2011)

Satyendra Garg

Objectives

To study the recruitment processes in states of Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala apart from Karnataka and Assam to bring out their best features and suggest a model recruitment process for non-gazetted officers in police forces in the country.

Methodology

The study covered the recruitment processes of Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala in the year 2004 and after and any ongoing recruitment processes in these States. The study focussed on study of rules available for recruitment process, record of recruitments in last three years, interviews of personnel selected by these state police forces in preceding years and documentation of any ongoing recruitment process in these States.

Joint CP (Traffic), Delhi, PHQ

Findings

Observations about Recruitment Process in Andhra Pradesh

The selection procedure of recruitment in police is very fair. There have been no complaints of favouritism to anybody. Written examination is very objective and there has been no complaint or allegation of leakage of question paper. During physical efficiency test, on the spot decisions and public announcement of the selection/rejection takes place leading to no complaints. As there is no interview of the candidates for either Constables or Sub-Inspectors, there is no subjectivity at any stage. The only improvement the state can do is in terms of upgradation of technology in equipment's used in physical efficiency test. Electronic machines for height measurement, use of bio-metric systems to check impersonation in PET and written examination, use of videography for PET to keep record of each candidate during PET can be thought keeping in view the costs. Overall a very good recruitment system with no complaint in last so many years.



Observations about Police Recruitment in Assam

For recruitment of Constables: i) Educational qualification for the candidate is Class-8. This leads to non-standardization in terms of date of birth and subjectivity in academic achievements at class-8th level. Only a State level examination which is done on a uniformed basis can give a fair idea about academic knowledge of a candidate. During my discussion with authorities at Assam Police Headquarters, it was mentioned that soon minimum education for Constable is going to be upgraded to class 10. ii) Amongst the States and Union Territories studied for recruitment process, it is only state where there is no written examination for recruitment of constables. The entire weightage is on physical test and interview. For 67 any transparent and reliable recruitment process, a written examination is a Must. iii) 50% Weightage is given to the Physical Efficiency Test which is abnormally high. In some of the States, some weightage is given to Physical Efficiency Test which in other states like Delhi, Karnataka, physical examination is only of qualifying nature. It is suggested that Weightage of physical examination should be very limited. iv) Similarly, 50% weightage is given to interview. Of this, there is some weightage to educational qualification, possession of NCC certificate, proficiency in sports/martial art and skills in trade crafts like Computer, etc. But the whole process of awarding of marks leave scope for subjectivity. Some States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Delhi have done away with interview process at all. For transparent recruitment process the weightage to the interview marks should be minimum or the process of interview should be done away with. v) There is a mention in the procedure laid down that the

process of recruitment should be video graphed but it was learnt that it is not 100% for all the activities in physical examination. It is suggested that the entire physical examination should be video recorded for every candidate so that in case of dispute the videography can be reviewed for arriving at a fair decision. vi) At present there is no induction of scientific equipment's like height measuring equipment, RF technology for races which leads to subjectivity in the recruitment process. vii) Recruitment carried out by Assam Police has been challenged in various courts. The recruitment carried out in 2004 was challenged and struck down by Guwahati High Court. About 5500 Assam Police constables were thrown out of their job in 2006 after the High Court judgement. The State government took the matter to Supreme Court and most of the recruits dismissed following the High Court have been taken back but the deficiencies because of which the High Court struck down the recruitment process remained. Overall the process of recruitment of constables is subjective and not totally reliable. It is suggested that the state government should introduce corrective measures for a transparent, reliable and merit based recruitment process.

Observations about Police Recruitment in Kerala

As Public Service Commission is the main recruitment agency, recruitments have been fair and transparent. However, in physical efficiency test in terms of modernization, the State has not upgraded to advancement in technology. For height measurement, the conventional measurement equipment is being utilized though the height prescribed is in cms. For SC/St candidates, height relaxation is up to 160.02 cms.



for Sub Inspectors and it is difficult to understand that how this precise measurement for the candidates is possible with the conventional equipment. Now, electronic equipment's are available which can measure in fractions of Cm. but so far this technology is not been inducted in police recruitment. Also no videography is being done for the physical efficiency test which can be a proof of fairness even after the process is over. The candidates are required to fulfil age criteria as per date of notification of vacancies rather than 1st January of the year. This leaves scope for use of notification. It is suggested that fixed criteria like 1st January of the year is better criteria. Overall the recruitment being from Public Service Commission, general fairness in the selection process is assured but this cannot be a viable alternative for other State police to have the recruitment through Public Service Commission.

Observations about recruitment in Delhi Police

1. Delhi Police recruitment process has been very transparent, scientific and objective. The entire process of physical endurance and measurement test is video graphed and preserved for 5 years for each candidate. This does not leave any scope for wrongdoing of any field staff but even if there is any complaint, the entire process of PEMT can be reviewed through videography. For many years there has been no complaint of any favour to any candidate in the recruitment carried out in Delhi Police.
2. Delhi Police has procured scientific height measurement instrument which recorded the height of all the candidates in electronic form in millimetres. This instrument does not leave any scope for subjectivity and even if a

candidate is measured many times on this instrument, his height remains same. This instrument has done away with subjectivity by the field recruitment staff. Before the introduction of height measuring equipment, most of the appeals related to the height and the decisions remained subjective.

3. Fingerprints of all qualifying candidates in PEMT are taken on advanced bio-metric system. The fingerprints are captured instantaneously on computer and can be used any times afterwards. The entire data base of the successful candidates is kept for use at the time of written examination and personality test. At the time of joining the candidate is again measured on bio-metric features to check any case of impersonation. This has done away with any attempt of impersonation on behalf of candidates.
4. The written examination for Delhi Police is conducted through an objective type questions paper on OMR answer sheets. These answer sheets are scanned through high speed computers for speedy declaration of results. This process does not leave any subjectivity in evaluation of written examination.
5. Till 2009, the entire process of interview was video graphed which does not leave any scope for subjectivity. From 2009 onwards, Delhi Police has discontinued the interview and the subjectivity element of interview has been done away with entirely.
6. Delhi Police has developed a system where a candidate can apply for the job online and there are facilities for processing normal application forms as well. Because of the transparency in the recruitment process, more than 4 lakhs application have been received for 2010 recruitment from all over India.



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7. Delhi Police website has been extensively used for advertisement of vacancies, filling up of application forms, availability of admit cards and declaration of results. viii) The recruitments for constables and sub-inspectors have been awarded ISO 900:2001 certification for its transparency and objectivity. There has been virtually no complaint of any favour being shown to any candidate at any stage of recruitment.
4. Karnataka has introduced negative marking in objective type tests which do away with scope of guesswork in written examination.
5. Printing of application forms, their processing, preparation of admit cards, OMR answer sheets, scanning of answer sheets and preparation of results is done through advanced printing and computers. This ensures objectivity and speed in recruitment process.
6. At present the qualifying age for the candidates is determined as predate of notification of vacancy. It is suggested that qualifying age should be based on fixed criteria like 1st January of the year of notification. The present system may leave scope for some subjectivity in issuing notifications.

Observations about recruitment in Karnataka

Recruitment in Karnataka police is very fair, scientific and objective. Some of the important features are highlighted below:

1. The entire process of physical endurance test is video graphed for every candidate which is vital for ensuring objectivity and complaint redressal.
2. Karnataka police has introduced a carbon less paper for OMR answer sheets. The candidates are permitted to carry a carbon copy with them after the examination is over. This is an important step for transparency in the recruitment process.
3. Karnataka Police has a provision for affixing thumb impression of the candidate in application form, answer sheets in written examination which are matched for selected candidates. Till the introduction of bio-metric for all candidates, this process appears satisfactory but it is suggested that the State government can think in terms of introducing bio-metric at the stage of physical examination which can be compared on the spot by computer at the time of written examination. Delhi Police example is a notable feature in this regard.

Observations about recruitment process in Tamil Nadu

Police Overall recruitment process in Tamil Nadu has been very objective, transparent and fair but their track record in recruitment process has been marred by irregularities in recruitment process in 2005. There were widespread media allegations regarding leakage of questions paper in the written examination that year across the 14 centres of Tamil Nadu and all the question papers of the re-examination held later. The case was handed over to CBI and CBI which filed charge sheet against 31 people including 19 police officials in a case involving leakage of question papers during recruitment of Constables in Tamil Nadu. CBI also recommended departmental action against senior officers of the rank of Addl. DG and IGP for the lapses in the conduct of examination of the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board.



174. Impact of Psycho-Social Factors on Performance: An Analysis of Police Officers in Tamil Nadu (2011)

Dr. Beulah Shekar

Objectives

1. To study the general profile of Police Officers of Sub-inspector (Taluk) cadre in Tamil Nadu
2. To study the response of the police officers to the Inventory on Aggression, job Involvement scale, job satisfaction scale, Organizational stress scale, Operational stress scale, Traffic scale, Investigation scale, Performance scale, Organizational Climate scale, Secondary Trauma scale, and Suicide Ideation scale.
3. To assess the Law and Order scale.
4. To determine the effect of Organizational Climate on Performance, Secondary Trauma on performance, aggression on performance, suicide ideation on performance, and Performance of police officers.

Methodology

Random sampling technique used in this study. The populations for this were 4484 Police Officers of the Sub-inspector (Taluk) cadre Tamil. 1459 respondents were chosen at random from the above population.

Recommendations

1. The role of police in a welfare state,
2. The adequacy of the existing law to fulfil public aspirations, and
3. Duties of the police in the context of civil liberties and political rights of freedom of speech and association in a democracy.
4. How to police a free society?
5. How the police should respond to mounting demands of emerging human rights concerns,
6. How law enforcement should cope with rapidly altering psycho-social environment, and
7. How the police should orient itself in the age of free and independent media.
8. The role of the government should be limited to laying down broad policies, with actual operations being left to the police.
9. The chief of police had to be assured of fixed tenure of office, with removed to be subject to the approval of the state security commission.

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175. A Comparative Sociology Analysis of the Job-stress, Vulnerability & Subsequent Security need for women in Garment Industries & ITES in the Silicon Valley of India--Bangalore (2011)

Dr. Sudeshna Mukherjee

Objectives

1. This study would like to trace the meteoric rise of the megacity of Bangalore to a globally integrated location of software development and other modern service and export intensive industries like garment.
2. The study will trace how this development produces profound changes in the metropolitan social map, creating aggravating disparities and a highly fragmented and polarized.
3. This in turn aggravated as well as compounded the security need as more number of women is joining these industries.
4. Rather than taking a narrow view, this study will explain the concept of security from a much larger context. Thus it will cover women vis a vis
 - (i) Health stress and Emotional security
 - (ii) Work-place security
 - (iii) Social and Financial security
 - (iv) Bodily and physical security

5. The study will future probe into the enhanced vulnerability and the preparedness and response of concerned industries, Law makers (Govt.) and law enforcement agencies(police) to cope with the changing scenario.
6. This study would also like to through light on the cascading impact of the process of globalization on the issues of security especially in terms of recession and International terrorism.

Methodology

Since the present research is predominantly qualitative in nature the sampling procedure employed has following characteristics.

1. Not towards fixed samples but towards flexible samples in size and types of subjects
2. Not towards random sampling but towards purposive sampling.
3. Not towards choosing sample before the study has started but often while the study is in progress,
4. Not towards strictly defined size but towards convenient and suitable size.
5. Not towards mechanical sampling but towards theoretical sampling.

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Bangalore University, Bengaluru



Sample size

Non-probability method is followed for data collection, through purposive and convenient sampling which is sometimes turned into snow-ball sampling. Apart from these, several others employees from the both sectors are thoroughly interviewed for the case study purpose. Various other related persons like consultants in the sectors, security experts, police officials, NGO activists, media personnel are also consulted.

Findings

1. There was the major impact of recession on garment sector.
2. Industry sustained recession due to domestic market. But it's over dependence on export making it susceptible to the vagaries of global capital.
3. Recession pushed financial insecurity as the most vital insecurity.
4. No doubt, such situations women, especially single women are more victimized. Retrenchment compels women take up odd jobs.
5. Meagre or almost non-existent compensation package for the garment workers to combat recession.
6. In spite of concern over global terrorism and soft target status, there is certain amount of laxity and under preparedness.

176. Practical Viability of Separating Law and Order Duties from Crime Investigation Duties in Police (2011)

Vineet Kapoor

Objectives

1. To analyse the existing work structure in the basic police units of police stations and police district and to critically evaluate the need for job specific functional separation.
2. To assess the needs for job related specialization within the police working through collation of responses of the stake holding police personals.
3. To study the existing patterns of specialization and job related functional separation prevalent in different states of India and to draw logical patterns of innovation existing in the practices adopted by these states.
4. To examine the working solutions adopted through different states practices and experiments conducted by them in order to draw inferences for innovation and replication.
5. To evaluate and draw policy implication for separation of crime investigation with other



police jobs like law and order etc. with an aim to create replicable working models for innovation, efficiency and jobs specific skill requirement in police working.

Methodology

The phase I of this study involved extensive visits and observation of the existing patterns of practices and examination of various innovation adopted by different police forces. These observations were done at various police work unit i.e. at the police station level, at the district police office level and at the sub divisional level of the police. The research study was conducted by visiting extensively the four district in MP namely Indore, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Bhopal; Delhi; Gujarat(Ahmadabad); Mumbai; Goa (Panjim). A careful record of this observation along with the circulation of questionnaire and conducting of interviews was done to form one of the most important bases for this research work.

The Phase II of this study covered the quantitative research design, data gathering and analysis through quantitative techniques and statistical tools. Sample of around 250 police officials and members of general public and concerned stake holder groups were selected randomly as respondents. These questionnaires were total five in numbers and were circulated among different categories of specialization and job specifications.

The phase III involved qualitative methods in research design and analysis, which concerned mainly with the recording and analysing the views, opinions and verdicts of different stake holder individuals and groups through an in-depth analysis achieved through various qualitative data gathering, processing and analysing techniques. The qualitative method used during the research

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involved an identification of different stakeholders and then devoting attention in careful recording of their views through techniques like personal interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions, pre-decided and designed stakeholder workshops etc.

Recommendations

The most important objective of the research study was the analysis and policy recommendations on the issue of functional separation. The objective was to evaluate and draw policy implication for separation of crime investigation with other police jobs like law and order etc. with and aim to create replicable working models for innovation, efficiency and jobs specific skill requirement in police working. Based on the research output schematic policy recommendations were proposed. This is based on the tree basic premises evolved through the research output:

1. There is a definite need for separation of Crime Investigation function from the Law and Order and other functions.
2. The modalities of separation need to be based on the basic unit of police station. Most of the stakeholders in the field level police system have very categorically emphasized that the basic unit of the police station must not be ignored.
3. The police station level functional separation must be over looked, supported and supplemented by some specialist district level structures.

The cognizance of the above three points must be taken into consideration for deciding about the functional separation while recommending models for implementation of this concept. The research output that was generated through the above



177. Genesis and Spread of Maoist Violence and Appropriate State Strategy to handle it (2011)

D.M. Mitra

Objectives

1. To identify the initial causative factors that helped Maoist violence to develop in different areas.
2. To identify enabling factors that helped Maoist violence to grow.
3. To identify factors which have been shaping public perception, including those deliberately undertaken to influence public perceptions.
4. To evaluate efficacies of different approaches adopted by different state governments from time to time.
5. To develop a macro picture or framework juxtaposing the underlying factors and patterns which have been helping Maoist violence to grow to the present state.
6. To identify and recommend the strategies which appear to be the most appropriate ones for countering Maoist violence.

Methodology

The area of study being dangerous, inaccessible and sometimes out of bound, the researcher was forced to adopt a combination of methodology which normally would have been avoided in a purely academic research.

Findings

The study has exposed the following facts, many of which negate some common perceptions about Maoism. The popular theory that earlier naxalism was controlled because the government addressed the causal factors like land reform does not appear to be correct. The Naxalite violence lasted less than five years and such socio-economic factors cannot be addressed in such a short period. For example, even today one cannot say that land reform has been implemented effectively in all the former Naxalite areas. The earlier Naxalites did not fully follow Mao's protracted war strategy. Mao took decades to reach the national capital starting from country side, whereas the Naxalites reached Kolkata in five years. Mao was against such over-confidence. Mao went for sustained and systematic guerrilla war whereas Naxalites followed an annihilation theory which had no resemblance to Mao's strategy. It is in fact the wrong strategy by the Naxalites combined with weak defensive locations which made it easy for the state to quell earlier naxalism 1967-72. Earlier naxalism did not have the well planned strategy that the Maoists have. The Maoists are just not the rekindling of old amber. They are a different species which evolved out of the earlier species. Very little of what applied to earlier Naxalites actually applies to the Maoists. Agrarian contradiction of land holding is irrelevant to most of the areas affected by Maoist violence at the moment. The confusion comes because the Maoists are often clubbed together with other Left



Wing Extremists. Choice of operational area gives the Maoists the edge over every other Naxalite group. They will not be satisfied with development of tribal area as some people believe. Following of Mao's prescription about initial hideouts has made their area coincident with the tribal areas at the moment. They are not fighting for the interest of an ethnic group. In fact they are ready to sacrifice tribal interest for the sake of revolution. Though they are not able to get out of the forest cover and expand to the open countryside, it will be highly undesirable to have a stalemate situation because they are sitting over the soft belly of the country's economy and can have tremendous bargaining power. Creating of opportunity through education and communication is key to prevention against Maoist expansion. Defence is more important than offence for countering a protracted war strategy. Smaller size of offensive units hold key to their success. We have not been learning from our own experiences.

Recommendations

1. National Strategy

In India federal structure, conceptual integration and coherence in government approach to handling of Maoism is necessary.

Hierarchy of Strategy in Our Federal Structure

A hierarchy of strategy has to be maintained where lower order strategies should be in confirmation with the higher order strategies.

2. Long Term Strategies

The state needs to have long term strategies, as many of the factors to be addressed are too deep rooted and cannot be addressed in a short period. Moreover, short term strategies can be sometimes counterproductive.

3. Role of Central Government

Article 355 of Constitution of India makes it a duty of the Union government to protect the States from internal disturbances. Unless it is felt that a state government cannot discharge its Constitutional duties and action taken under article 356.

4. Creation of Special Security Zone (SSZ)

The Union Government, "at the request of the concerned State Governments, may declare areas falling in more than one state, as a Special Security Zone and provide for an appropriate integrated mechanism to be funded and resourced by the concerned State Governments and the Union Government".

5. Differential Approach

Curative security action need to be taken against the Maoists in the core areas (about 16% of the so called Red Corridor) where developmental departments are not able to function due to Maoist violence.

6. Integrated Approach

In all the vulnerable areas, particularly those having isolated inaccessible areas, security should be integrated to developmental strategies.

7. Andhra Model

Andhra model should be followed by others struggling to control Maoist violence with some exceptions to parts of rural Bihar where the situation has been slightly different.

8. Democratic Political Space

Democratic political space should be created and maintained in the inaccessible and remote rural areas through good and effective administration.



9. Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj is more effective than it is commonly perceived. Democratic

10. Opportunity

Democratic opportunity for every citizen should be ensured through appropriate development strategy.

11. Roads

Roads are very important for mainstreaming the population living in the remote areas, for increasing economic activities, political empowerment and presence of state agencies.

12. Education

Education help the population to participate better in the political space as well take advantage of the opportunities created through economic development and government policies.

13. Employment

Employment opportunities should be created to

induct the local population into the mainstream. Local population should be prepared to take advantage of job and other economic opportunities being created in the country. This creates role model for the youth to take to education and democratic ways to improve their lives.

14. Vigilante Groups

Forming vigilante groups is a part of citizens' right to self-defence, particularly in areas where the state is not being able to protect their life and property.

15. Dialogue and Surrender Policy

Proper surrender policy applied carefully can be very useful in weaning away the innocent youth who get trapped in political violence which they hardly understand.

16. Perception Management

The conduct of the government agencies including that of its security agencies shapes the public perception about the state the most.

178. Development of an Instrument for Performance Appraisal of the Police Personnel (2011)

Prof. (Dr.) Abha Singh

Objectives

1. Provide a continuing record of employee development and work performance.

2. Provide a basis for informed decisions on career status, promotions, pay increases, work assignments, training, award, reductions-in-force and disciplinary actions.

3. Keep employees informed of what is expected

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of them and how well they are meeting those expectations.

4. Encourage improved work performance and total involvement and commitment to established goals.
5. Provide a basis for meeting employee needs for training and career development and improve use of personnel resources through optimum utilization of each employee's capabilities.
6. It provides a legal safeguard against people who might otherwise become disgruntled or seek a court battle.
7. Foster an effective working relationship between supervisors and employees.

Methodology

In the present project, a sample was collected on 50 police personnel from Delhi-NCR. The final instrument of performance appraisal for police personnel was derived by factor analysing the responses on the instrument prepared by the project team at 1st stage. 1st stage of the project paved the way for 2nd stage, i.e. selection of appropriate number of items in the Performance Index and administering them on a sample of 50 police personnel for its pilot study.

The raw data obtained by administering the performance appraisal instrument of 50 police personnel was fed into statistical software called

SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Science). SPSS is available from several platforms; Windows, Macintosh, and the UNIX systems. SPSS is the statistical package most widely used by social science practitioners and researchers. For data analysis, the method of Factor Analysis was used. It was invented 100 years ago by psychologist Charls Spearman.

Recommendations

In the present research, the research team intended to create a performance appraisal instrument for police personnel's in our country. For the purpose, the method of factor analysis was used to determine the number of factors to be included in the final instrument. In the final instrument, 23 dimensions were included which is being spread across 56 statements in the instrument. The final instrument was found to have split half reliability coefficient of 0.70 and a high face and construct validity (as calculated by the method of factor analysis). The final instrument thus developed to assess the performance of Police Personnel is an attempt to cover all aspects of 'policing' as a whole and would be designed to reflect the breadth of modern policing.

Major recommendation is to include some personality assessment tools along with the appraisal instrument. A follow up study is required in order to establish the relevance and applicability of Police Performance Index.



179. Social, Economic and Political Dynamics in Extremist Affected Areas (2011)

Wasbir Hussain

Objectives

1. Identification of extremist affected areas
2. Identification of social, economic and political factors and their dynamics
3. (region / state-wise) in the extremist affected areas
4. Preparation of model/mechanism for forecasting an area lapsing into extremism

Methodology

1. Literature Survey: Journal Articles, Newspaper Clippings, Open Source government and NGO documents/ reports etc.
2. Primary data collected from random sample survey using two sets of structured questionnaires.
3. Interviews with academicians, former militants, police officers, media personnel, NGO activists, retired and serving government officials.
4. Data entry and statistical analysis using SPSS 16.0

Recommendations for the North-eastern States:

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Developmental Recommendations

1. The mushrooming of extremist outfits, a trend which is largely connected to the problem of lack of governance and opportunity, needs to be tackled through creation of a responsible and sensitive bureaucracy.
2. Improving connectivity between Indian mainland and the Northeast is a core issue that may aid in developing the region as well as dealing with extremism.
3. Establishment of the autonomous councils as a method to improve governance needs to be examined.
4. District development plans need to be formulated and implemented.
5. The rising problem of unemployment needs to be addressed through a comprehensive action plan focusing on vocational education.
6. Using the NGOs to reach out to people as a method of development needs to be tried in states like Meghalaya and Nagaland.
7. The function of the traditional structures of governance needs to be protected.
8. Frequent familiarisation tours to Indian cities for students and youths from the north-eastern states should be arranged.
9. Centre and the State governments need to



take steps to revive tourism industry in the north-eastern states.

10. Culture and sports can be used as modes of integration of north-eastern states with mainland India.
11. There is a need for proper formulation and implementation of Citizen's Charter in the government departments.

Operational Recommendations

1. The government needs to follow a consistent policy on peace negotiations with the extremist outfits.
2. The existing vacancies in the police force need to be filled up.
3. Tenures of at least two to three years need to be ensured for SPs in districts most affected by extremist violence.
4. A decision on the AFSPA's repeal/amendment needs to be made.
5. Improving conviction rates of arrested extremists should be a critical part of the counter-insurgency strategy.
6. The training quality of the police force is quite poor in the north-eastern states.
7. MHA may bear the entire cost of counter-insurgency (CI) operations for the north-eastern states rather than asking for a state share.
8. Fencing along the porous Indo-Bangladesh border, which continues to provide an easy access to the extremists, needs to be completed on an urgent basis.

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9. A regional anti-terror framework with the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar needs to be institutionalised.

Recommendations for Left Wing Extremism Affected States

Developmental Recommendations

1. Committed, transparent and high priority implementation of land reforms measures could form a critical component of the anti-Naxal strategy.
2. Empowering the grass roots level self-government organisations like the Panchayats and Gram Sabhas would help building a primary line of defence against the Naxalites.
3. An element of transparency may be brought into the deals of land acquisition by private/public sector undertakings in the tribal areas.
4. Resettlement and rehabilitation process of the displaced people should remain transparent and compensation provided may be ensured to be adequate.
5. A process of making the land losing tribals permanent beneficiaries from the industrial units may be inserted in the memorandum of understandings.
6. Jobs for people under the central schemes in the Naxal-affected areas should be ensured throughout the year.
7. Government may ensure compulsory presence and functioning of administrative structures in Naxal affected areas.
8. Ways to establish close coordination between



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the security forces and the administration may be explored.

9. Stricter and transparent anti-corruption measures may form a critical part of the efforts to improve administration.
10. Measures to improve connectivity between the district headquarters and the remote areas need to be a national priority.
11. The tribals should be provided rights over the forest land where they have been living for decades.
12. The Advisory Committees in the 5th Scheduled areas should be fully functional and the Governors should hold their meetings at regular intervals.
13. Sensitization on gender issues and human approach in solving extremism is very much necessary for tackling issues concerning national security.

Operational Recommendations

1. The State governments should regularly release its share of resources for the police

modernisation scheme and not base the entire programme on the central contribution only.

2. Basic requirements of the policemen participating in anti-Maoist operations need to be taken care of.
3. Police personnel need to be trained to keep a constant watch on Maoist activities in vulnerable areas.
4. A sound strategic communication campaign is a prerequisite for the success of anti-Naxal operations.
5. A sensible policy to target the Naxalite bandwagon needs to be evolved.
6. Tribal component among the state police forces needs urgent augmentation.
7. The state should gradually reduce its dependence on the SPOs.
8. The Andhra experience need to be shared as widely possible among the police officers from other Naxal affected states.
9. There is a need for sensitization of police officers coming from an area not hit by left-wing extremism to an area hit by left-wing extremism.



180. Development of Performance Indices for Prison Staff (2011)

*V K Kulshrestha and **Prof. M Z Khan

Objectives

1. To define key-performance indicators of prison personnel of different ranks and disciplines like custodial, correctional (vocational, welfare, educational, agricultural), medical, technical and secretarial staff used for performance appraisal and subsequent performance feedback for continuous improvement of both prison personnel and its system in objective terms.
2. To identify certain quantitative as well as qualitative key performance indices for prison personnel of different ranks and disciplines like custodial, correctional (vocational, welfare, educational, agricultural), medical, technical and secretarial staff in terms of technical skills (security, awareness and legal knowledge); human relation skills (prisoners care, correctional orientation, integrity and dealing with change) and organizational skills (problem solving initiatives, communication and team building).
3. To develop and validate the role clarity in prison personnel of different ranks and disciplines like custodial, correctional (vocational, welfare, educational, agricultural), medical, technical and secretarial staff by focusing on certain critical areas of performance to undertake training need analysis of prison personnel.
4. Identification of legal obligations of prison administration and its personnel of different ranks and disciplines like custodial, correctional (vocational, welfare, educational, agricultural), medical, technical and secretarial staff.
5. Expectations of prisoners from the prison personnel of different ranks and disciplines like custodial, correctional (vocational, welfare, educational, agricultural), medical, technical and secretarial staff which may not be necessarily limited to those covered under their legal obligations
6. Efficiency of prison organization in their performance within the given resources.
7. To identify the manpower requirement at different ranks and disciplines like custodial, correctional (vocational, welfare, educational, agricultural), medical, technical and secretarial staff at different capacity in different types of prisons viz. Central Prison, District Prison, Sub-Prison, Women Prison, Special Prison, Borstal School and Open Prison in order to improve work performance of the prison organization to bring prison reforms in objective terms.
8. Systemic expectations/constraints
9. Models to be proposed for performance indices of prison personnel and Human Resources Development requirement of different types of prisons.

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** Retired Professor



10. Recommendations including training interventions required to get the performance from the prison personnel of different ranks and disciplines like custodial, correctional (vocational, welfare, educational, agricultural), medical, technical and secretarial staff as per indices.

Methodology

Keeping all the points, with regard to the objectives of the study in view, it was decided that for better understanding, the researchers would first study the available reports and model prison manuals brought out by different committees/commissions. Simultaneously, secondary data available on the concerned issues would also be collected. Thereafter, for collecting primary data, prisons of different categories in the sampled states and Union Territories were visited. Primary data was supposed to be collected by canvassing officers and the inmates at every level. Interviews would be held with the senior officers. Further, through desk research the recommendations of the earlier reports of committees, commissions, jail-manuals would also be studied for having a better understanding of the problems and the recommendations given in the areas of our study.

Primary data have been collected by the research team on the schedules from the respective jail personnel and the inmates. Establishment information of each jail visited has been collected in a separate schedule designed for the purpose. Secondary data have been collected from the Annual Reports of various state prison departments, BPR&D Publications and other reports and manuals brought out from time to time.

Findings

Research Findings 1:

Performance Indicators:

For ascertaining indicators for performance appraisal, in a unique way, a different approach was adopted. For the identification of performance indices the prison personnel were asked to give their views in terms of weightage (from 1 to 5) to each of the indicators for performance appraisal. Their responses were then categorized into 'Essential', 'Important' and 'Desirable' categories based on the weightage assigned. Only 'Essential' and 'Important' categories were taken as indicators for performance measurement.

Custodial Staff:

Superintendents: Maximum weightage given to indicators by superintendents was mainly safe custody and security of inmates, support to senior officers in crises situations, dedication, team spirit, knowledge of work profile and role clarity, due respect to senior officers, discipline and punctuality. Other indicators given lesser weightage sorted out as 'Important' were mainly willingness to work, ability to have a control over subordinates, quality of work, promptness in disposal of work, knowledge of legal obligations, entry of awards in the character rolls, prevention of entry of unauthorized goods in the jail, appreciation of good work.

Deputy Superintendents: Deputy Superintendents gave maximum weight-age to safe custody and security of jail inmates, support to senior officers in crises situation, respect to senior officers, appreciation for good work, knowledge of rules and procedures, discipline, entry of awards, if any, in the character roll, punctuality, quick disposal of work and dedication for work. The



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'Important' indicators based on lesser weight-age were mainly role clarity, not to avail leave without sanction, prevention of entry of unauthorized goods in to jail, ensure control over subordinates, team spirit, communication skill, legal obligations and human rights.

Assistant Superintendents: As per Assistant Superintendents, the weightages were mainly on ensuring safe custody and security of jail inmates, ability to handle law-and-order situation, receive commendation for good work, discipline in the jail, punctuality, role clarity, team spirit, maintenance of records and dedication for work. For 'Important' indicators the weightage was mainly on - quality of work, legal knowledge, prevention of entry of unauthorized goods in jail, promptness in disposal of work, managerial ability, unbiased attitude while dealing with disagreements and disputes of the inmates, entry of receiving awards into 'character roll', ability to prepare annual budget, understanding of admission, attendance and release procedures of under-trials etc.

Jailors & Equivalent: As per Jailors and equivalent officers the weightage were mainly on full support to senior officers in crises situations, prevention of entry of un-authorized goods in to jails, punctuality, respectful towards senior officers, discipline, safe custody and security of inmates, team spirit, knowledge of work and role clarity etc. Like-wise the 'Important' indicators as per weight-ages given were mainly- to keep senior officers informed of every important events, quality of work, not to avail leave without sanction, quick disposal of work, systematic record keeping, legal obligation, proper uniform, coordination with other departments, entry of awards received in the character rolls.

Warders: Warder, Head Warder and Chief Head Warder gave maximum weightage to prevention

of entry of un-authorized goods into the jail, providing full support to senior officers when the jail is in crisis, punctuality, proper uniform, safe custody and security of jail inmates, commendation for good work, discipline, knowledge of rules, dedication for work etc. The important indicators were mainly entry of awards received in the character roll, knowledge of work profile, maintenance of cleanliness at work place, keep senior officers informed of important events, office record keeping, team spirit, knowledge about legal obligation, prompt disposal of work, quality of work, enhancement in qualification, practicing of human rights etc.

Correctional Staff: Correctional staff gave maximum weight-age to punctuality, respectful towards senior officers, knowledge of work and role clarity, dedication for work, quality of work etc to be termed as 'Essential' indicators. The important indicators as per weightage given were mainly team spirit, cleanliness, keeping senior officers informed of events, commendation for good work, managerial ability, enhancement in qualification, awards received should be entered in the character roll, maintenance of official records etc.

Medical Staff: Medical personnel gave maximum weightage to attitude towards inmates in solving health problems, dedication for work, regular visits to ailing inmates, timely and proper medical treatment to inmates, timely referring of the ailing inmates to specialists, same treatment for all, punctuality etc classified as 'Essential' indicators. The 'Important' indicators were team spirit, respectful to senior officers, maintenance of cleanliness, knowledge of work, ensure availability of medicines, quality of work, enhancement in qualification etc.

Secretarial Staff: The Secretarial Staff gave maximum weightage to maintenance of office



records properly, punctuality, commendation for good work, knowledge of work profile & role clarity, knowledge about legal obligations, team spirit, supporting senior officers in crisis situation, maintenance of official record, dedication for good work. While 'Important' indicators were mainly- quality of work, prevention of entry of un-authorized goods into the jail, punctuality, respectful to superior officers, ability to get mixed up with sub-ordinates during games and festivities, adoption of new ideas and techniques etc.

Research Findings - 2

Status of Role Clarity among Prison Personnel

The level of role clarity among different employees was also ascertained by administering the relevant questions. The role clarity indicates that personnel of the organization are able to know and articulate as to what they are supposed to do. Efforts were made during field visit to capture the level of awareness among different personnel of different cadres.

Superintendents: Superintendents were in general found to be able to narrate only main activities. Majority of them was readily unaware of activities like classification of prisoners, training, supervision of production activities, correctional activities and making inspection-rounds in the prison as their main role, although they were involved in such activities.

Additional Superintendents: Additional Superintendents were interviewed only in few of the states. The findings are not encouraging as only two officers out of three were found to be aware of only two roles. It was noticed that they were not readily able to speak out about their roles. However, only with little prompting they could come out with the proper responses with regard to as many as 24 activities.

Deputy Superintendents: While examining the responses from Deputy Superintendents it was observed that the level of role clarity was not good. The functions of Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents were not fixed and keep on moving from one set of roles to another. This might be one of the causes for not being clear about their roles.

Assistant Superintendent: The response of Assistant Superintendents indicated that only 50% of them were aware about important activities and after prompting many other activities were recollected by the respondents.

Jailors: Clarity of roles among jailors was found to be poor as only 3 functions out of 39 could be recalled by them and expressed ignorance for about 14 functions asked. This might be because of frequent changes in their job responsibilities. This needs a separate in-depth study for effective functioning of prisons.

Warders: Better response was noticed from guarding staff in 7 functional areas out of 28. In about 10 areas total ignorance was observed. This again needs regular interventions and training for role clarity and stability in the job assignments.

Others: Accountants/Cashier and Store Keepers: showed the ignorance of various roles expected of them. The post of accountant is not there in all the jail establishments. In some prisons even Assistant Superintendent or Assistant Jailor were reported doing the job of accountants. Where, as the role clarity among the agriculture staff was found to be high. On the contrary the awareness about the roles among Instructors and Educational staff was found to be poor. The awareness among Welfare Officers about their role 'participation in classification & reclassification of inmates was also found to be poor.

Role clarity about preventive and general health



care among Medical and Paramedical staff was better than curative care.

Research Findings- 3

Prisoners Expectations from Prison Functionaries:

Efforts were made to assess the level of satisfaction of the prisoners with the services and facilities provided to jail inmates and their expectations. The opinion about facilities being provided such as type of accommodation, condition of accommodation, quality of uniform, food, beddings, washing soaps, and the behavior of jail functionaries towards inmates were obtained.

Quality of Uniform: The quality of the uniform supplied to prisoners was reported to be satisfactory by 50% of respondents in central jails, 38% in district jails and 36% in sub-jails. 25% of the respondents in central jails, 33% in district jails and 16% in sub-jails responded as good and no one said its condition as very good in the sub-jails.

Quality of Amenities provided: 96% of the prisoners reported that beddings had been provided to them and 94% reported that washing soap/ powder had been provided in adequate quantity.

Quality of Food: Less than half (47%) of inmates reported that the quality of food provided to them was good, 37.9% said it was satisfactory. 96% of respondents reported that the food provided was adequate to them. Of these 45.1% were from district jails.

Sanitation: 48.7% of the respondents reported that jails were having good sanitary condition of the latrines. Out of this 25.7% of the respondents were from district jails. 34.6% reported the condition to be satisfactory of which 13.8% were from central jail.

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Vocational Training & legal Services: Only 32.6% of inmates received vocational training. Of this 17.6% were from central jails and least (2.7%) were from sub jails. Similar was the response in terms usefulness of the training. 22.1% of inmates from district jails had the information about human rights. About twice the inmates from district jails (12.1%) in comparison to central jails (6.5%) were satisfied with the legal aid provided. 87% inmates had gone for medical check-up at the time of admission.

Welfare & Probation Services: More than 50 % of the jails visited did not have welfare officers and probation officers. Only 0.2% inmates from the sub jails expressed that the services were poor, 16.5% reported that the services were meresatisfactory out of which maximum were from central jails. More than 90% of inmates were allowed the mulakat during last one month and 87.2% expressed that they could meet with their relatives properly.

Research Findings - 4

Status of Infrastructure and Resources Management in Prison:

The number of escapes, violent attacks, number of jail-breaks, hunger strikes, proper maintenance of prisoners, health and recreational facilities, proper legal advice, vocational training, enhancement of education, correctional/ rehabilitation activities, proper arrangements for meeting with the friends and relatives should be taken as the parameters for measuring the efficiency of the prisons.

Medical & Health Services: Hospitals were there in all the central jails except in Bihar, Gujarat and Punjab wherein one of the central jails had hospital and others had only dispensary. Full time medical officers were available in all the hospitals except in West Bengal where out of two central jails one



had a full time medical officer and the other had a part time medical officer. In Madhya Pradesh as against two hospitals in two central jails only in one Central Jail the Medical Officer was posted. In district jails, hospitals were available only in some of the jails in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. All other district jails were equipped with dispensaries. Generally, full time Medical Officers are available in all the hospitals attached with District Jails.

Recreational Facilities: In all the central jails either television or VCR or both were reported to be available. No musical instruments for the recreation of inmates were available in the central jails of Assam and Chandigarh. In states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Bihar and Gujarat as against two central jails visited only one jail was equipped with the musical instruments. School books were not available in the central jails of Maharashtra and Orissa and only in one of the central jails visited in each of the states i.e. Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Rajasthan had school books. Stationery was, however, available in almost all the central jails. Library was reported to be available in all the central jails except in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat where only one central jail was reported to have libraries.

There was no television provided in any of the sampled District Jails. VCRs have been provided only in Delhi (one), Maharashtra (two) and Punjab (one). School books are reported to have been provided by almost all the District Jails except Rajasthan. The states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa and Punjab have provided school books in a few of the District Jails. Stationery was reported to be available in almost all the District Jails in all the states except in Meghalaya. States

like Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have provided stationery to some of the District Jails. Library facility was available in almost all the District Jails except Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and Bihar.

All the sub-jails in all the states have provided televisions except in Rajasthan whereas against two sub-jails visited only one was having television. Musical instruments were reported to be available in all the sub-jails except in one sub-jail each in Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. School books were not provided in sub-jails of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Library facilities were available in the sub-jails in all the states except one in Punjab and one in Rajasthan.

Only 34 district jails have carom, 18 have ludo, 31 have chess, 11 have badminton and 28 have volleyball facility. In Sub-jails out of 16 jails visited 13 reported to have carom facility, 8 have ludo, 11 have chess, 6 have badminton and 9 were equipped with volley ball facility.

Escapes: During past one year prisoners escape took place only in Central jails of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu in District jails of Andhra Pradesh and Bihar and only one escape took place in sub-jail of Gujarat.

Crèches for Children: Crèches were functioning only in 11 Central jails, 13 District jails and 3 Sub-jails.

Vocational Training: Vocational training facilities were reported to be available in many of the prisons visited. To quote candle making in Andhra Pradesh, carpentry in Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, tailoring in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Assam and Andhra Pradesh, computer and screen printing in Bihar, scooter repairing in Chandigarh, candle making in Jammu & Kashmir,



book binding and soap making in Karnataka, plumbing in Maharashtra, utensil making in Meghalaya, craft work in Tamil Nadu and spinning in Uttar Pradesh.

Research Findings - 5

Status of Manpower:

Custodial Staff: In Central Jails of Bihar, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka the custodial staff (prisoners to warders ratio), as against the average daily population, is found to be much less. In Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Delhi, Orissa and Rajasthan also the position does not seem to be comfortable. In Chandigarh, the Warders strength is perhaps the minimum needed although the average population has been very low.

In case of District Jails in Delhi, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka and Orissa the ratios of custodial staff do not seem to be up to the mark. Situation in sub-jails of Karnataka and Gujarat is not satisfactory. In Karnataka only 20 Warders are reported in two Sub-jails i.e. posting of only 10 Warders in each sub-jail is not palatable as to how they manage the duty affairs in three shifts. The same is the situation in Tamil Nadu where in two sub-jails only 18 warders were there although the daily average population comes out to be 57.

With regard to the ratios of Head Warder to Warder it is observed that in central jails of only 8 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh) the ratio is close to the standard norms.

In so far as the district jails are concerned only in 7 states (Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra) this ratio is close to the norm. The ratios may be considered as unsatisfactory in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The ratios in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are very low and needs to be investigated for the reasons for such

low ratios. There were no Chief Head Warders posted in District Jails of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In the remaining states the ratio has been found to be low.

Chief Head Warder's posts in Sub-jails were only in 5 states (Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra). Head Warder to Warder ratios were found to be close to norms in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Punjab. In Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Punjab the ratios happen to be very low as compared to the norms. With regard to ratios for Chief Head Warder to Head Warder the ratios are found to be close to norms in Bihar and Karnataka only.

In central jails except Assam, Delhi and Punjab the ratios for Deputy Superintendents to Assistant Superintendents are close to the prescribed norms (1:3). In the district jails of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Karnataka there are no posts of Deputy Superintendent. In Delhi, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the ratios were found to be close to the norms. In most of the states/UTs there are no sub-jails or have been upgraded to district jails. In all the Central jails visited, full time Medical Officers were available excepting in one of the Central Jail in West Bengal where only part-time Medical Officer was available.

Either full time or part-time medical officers are available in the district jails. In all the sub jails only part time medical officers were deployed.

Recommendations:

1. Identification of Key Performance Indicators: For identification of key performance indicators, in a unique way the views of prison personnel of different cadres and



disciplines were captured in order of priority. Taking these indicators as base and after analyzing the performance appraisal forms being used by prison departments of different sampled states as well as other departments and taking into consideration the specific job descriptions of different cadres and disciplines, the important indicators have been classified into following major groups.

- A. Discipline and work habits
 - B. Knowledge of Rules and Duties
 - C. Job competency
 - D. Administrative Ability
 - E. Interpersonal Relationship
 - F. Job performance
2. Performance Appraisal System:

After having studied present system of appraisal in different states (Chapter 4), weightage given by the prison personnel (chapter 5) and study of performance appraisal systems in many other departments, IIDM research team came out with a new performance appraisal system named as "SWE".

The SWE System of Performance appraisal:

This system is a combination of:

- a) "Self-Appraisal"
- b) "Weight-age Check list"
- c) "Essay Evaluation". Or 'Pen Picture'

Combining different techniques IIDM suggests a system wherein, the officer reported upon (other than warders cadre and other class III staff) will give his own assessment about his duties & responsibilities, achievements made, disappointing incidences, most liked features of the job, least interesting features of the job as well as most demanding part of the job. In addition he would

also need to state, apart from routine duties, what three important things he would like to do for the organization.

The reporting officer will first give his remarks on the assessment given by the officer reported upon. Thereafter, the reporting officer has to rank the officer numerically as indicated in the form on the indicators relating to ability, conduct and performance defined for the cadre. This technique of providing weightage will differentiate among different indicators for different cadres and also reduce the probability of a biased and subjective appraisal. In the last the reporting officer will also write about the strengths and weaknesses of the officer in narrative form to be known as 'Pen Picture'. The Reporting Officer would also give grading to the officer reported upon as per instructions given in the CR forms. This system of performance appraisal is recommended while keeping in view the time limitations with the reporting officers and the undue delay on the part of the reporting officers/ reviewing officers. This system will also support the objective assessment of performance. In the last, the reviewing officer will give his remarks on the appraisal done by the reporting officer and his agreement on the appraisal. Thereafter, Accepting Officer will give his remarks in the last part i.e. Part V (for form No. 1, 2 & 5) and Part IV (for form No. 3 and 4)

Performance Appraisal Forms

The following performance appraisal Forms have been designed:

1. Form 1. This form is for Gazetted A & B class officers which may include Superintendent, Additional Superintendents and Senior jailors etc. The form has 4 parts.



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- i) Part I: is for personal data to be filled by the office.
 - ii) Part II: is for officer reported upon. He would be asked to give objectives of the position and the task performed. Further, he has to furnish his own views on the following:
 - a) Three most important achievements during the reporting period
 - b) Three most disappointing incidences during the reporting period
 - c) Three most liked features of the present job
 - d) Three least interesting features of the present job
 - e) Apart from routine duties what three important things he would like to do for the organization
 - f) Awards or censures received during the year.
 - i) Part III: is for the reporting officer. The reporting officer will rank the performance of the officer reported upon numerically as per the points fixed for each indicator. In a narrative form the reporting officer would also give the qualities and weaknesses of the officer and give grading.
 - ii) Part IV: is for reviewing officer. He will give his remarks on the appraisal done by the reporting officer.
 - iii) Part V: is for Accepting Officer
2. Form 2. Is for senior Non-Gazetted (Class II) Officers like Jailor, Deputy Jailor, Assistant Jailor etc. This form has four similar parts as in Form 1.
 3. Form 3. For Warders, Head Warders and Chief Head Warders. The form has only three parts:
 - i) Part I for Personal Data
 - ii) Part II for reporting officer. The Reporting Officer will rank the performance of the officer reported upon numerically as per the points fixed for each indicator.
 - iii) Part III is for reviewing officer. He will give his remarks on the appraisal done by the reporting officer.
 - iv) Part IV: is for Accepting Officer
 4. Form 4. For correctional staff, para-medical staff, technical staff and secretarial staff. This form also has three parts:

Part I for Personal Data

Part II for reporting officer. Part II of the form has two sections, Section I is common for all the cadres and Section 2 are separate for each cadre like 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E for para-medical staff, correctional staff, welfare officer, secretarial staff etc. Reporting Officer will rank the performance of the officer reported upon numerically as per the points fixed for each indicator.

Part III: is for Reviewing Officer

Part IV: is for Accepting Officer
 5. Form 5. For Medical Officers. This form will have 5 parts like Form 1.
- Grading system: Grading System has also been indicated in the form for guidance.
3. Promotions at Warder Level: During field study the most vital problem which the field investigators had observed was that of stagnation at warder level. The Prison Department of Tamil Nadu has considered the problem in a positive way and in order to give promotional opportunities to Grade II warders, 300 Grade II warder posts were upgraded as Warder Grade I during the year 2007. In West Bengal it was reported that Assured Career Promotion Scheme has been



implemented and warders after 8 years 15 years get higher scale even if promotion is not given. Prison departments of other states facing the same problem may think on these lines. Every employee should get at least three promotions during the whole service period of nearly 30 years.

4. Departmental Examination: Some high level officers in some of the states during the study had suggested that periodic departmental examinations should be held for keeping the enthusiasm and awareness among the prison personnel and those having essential qualification and valid experience with better performance appraisal records should also be considered for promotion even out of turn.
5. Training Programmes: For the problem of role clarity, awareness about legal obligation, improved performance and efficiency of the prison organization training should be made essential for newly recruited prison personnel. (Although most of the states are following it and have made training compulsory before their posting). Further, periodic refresher training or re-orientation programmes should also be organized. Training needs should be assessed by the prison headquarters in each state. Many of the states have realized the importance of training and have already started working in this direction. Training programmes should not only be organized for custodial staff, but for correctional staff as well on issues such as:
 - 1 Anger Management
 - 2 Social Skill Training
 - 3 Counseling Against drugs abuses

Training for medical staff for learning new developments in their field should also be organized.

Yoga and meditation programmes are being organized for prisoners. But these are equally needed for prison personnel for their stress management.

For organizing training programmes for prison personnel and other concerned staff the following subjects may also be considered:

- 1 Correctional philosophy
- 2 Prison management issues
- 3 Correctional administration and leadership
- 4 Capacity building for prisoners welfare
- 5 Counseling techniques for correction, promotion and career management
- 6 Education on human rights
- 7 Computer/use of Internet/ video conferencing.
6. Pre-promotion Training: It is also recommended that every prison personnel should be sent for pre-promotion training as he has to resume new responsibilities.
7. Recruitment of Law Officers: More number of Law Officers need to be recruited in most of the states.
8. Training Institute in Northeast Region: As there is no training institute in North East region, the newly recruited staff is not imparted any formal training. This leads to ignorance and inefficiency of the prison personnel and in turn affects the efficiency of the prison organization. It is recommended to have at least one regional training institute either with the assistance of government of India or as a joint venture by states in North East region. Of late it has been learnt that one Regional Institute of Correctional Administration (RICO) has been set up at Kolkata for prison personnel of North East Region.
9. Policy for Recruitment of Correctional Staff:



There is general thinking, that prisoners' custody and security is most important and therefore, least priority is given to the recruitment of correctional staff. With the changed scenario and objectivity of prisons, the correctional staff has also gained importance. Therefore, in the policy frame work the emphasis should not only be on the

increase of custodial staff only but the correctional staff as well. The contribution made by the correctional staff is equally or more important to the society. On the basis of findings of the study that Law Officers were not available in the jails of most of the states, it is recommended that state prison departments should make efforts to appoint adequate number of Law Officers.

181. Problem in the Criminal Investigation with Eeference to Increasing Acquittals: A study of Criminal Law and Practice in Andhra Pradesh (2012)

Dr. K.V.K. Santhy

Objectives

Quality of the governance and peace is assessed by just one measure, i.e., the conviction rate. It is alarming that the present conviction rate is approximately 4%, while rate of the incidence of the crime is always increasing. Because of this the criminal justice process is now at cross roads and is apprehended as almost on the verge of collapse In this regard the Justice V S Mallimath Committee has suggested seven years ago that the entire criminal justice system needs an over haul. This research work is a modest step in quest of suggesting improvement of the investigating system in direction of overhauling the system in direction of those suggestions. The researching NALSAR team has selected the first stage of the

criminal process i.e., investigation and tried to analyse to what extent a defective investigation will lead to a wrong acquittal and also to make an enquiry into various other factors impacting the process of investigation such as delay in filing of charge sheet, illegal search and seizure, improper recording of 161 statements etc. The NALSAR team also focused on understanding the kind of hurdles the key role players in the field of investigation are experiencing in the field and to find out the ways and means to gear up the system towards a new direction with new goals and objects of better administration of criminal justice machinery. All through the process the team was also looking at the aspect of whether there is any need in changing the present criminal procedure relevant to this aspect.

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Methodology

In the first stage the research team studied the literature relating to the investigation. The team could get a fair understanding about various kinds of investigation followed in various special laws apart from the general criminal procedure, CrPC. The powers given to the police department by the law to conduct the investigation are enumerated and analysed. Various technical aspects involved in the forensic investigation were also focused upon. The research team studied all the National Police Commission reports to learn the suggestions made by them to improve the quality of investigation.

In the second stage the research team studied cases decided on various issues pertaining to investigation by the Supreme Court from 1950 to 2009. The case summary is provided in the part -II of the Report. It is found in the survey of cases that the police report consists of two parts. The first part is confidential and is only submitted for the courts perusal. The second part of report is open to the public. The research team perused the records of one year i.e. 2006-2007. The research team perused the records of grave offences such as Murder, Rape, Dacoity, Kidnap and Abduction. The team took the permission from the Chief Metropolitan Sessions judge to study the records. The team has further classified the cases to be perused on the basis of conviction and acquittal. The team has gone through the records of the cases in which the accused was acquitted. It is, found that the investigating officers generally file all relevant and required documents. But there is delay in the submission of the same. The team could find all documents like sketch of the crime scene, doctor's report, and any other documents relevant. It is found that in all cases

there is an inordinate delay in filing the forensic experts' report.

In the third stage the research team studied the process of investigation followed in other countries such as United States, United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Germany etc. and tried to understand the system of Investigation existing there and noted the important points of difference from the Indian System.

In the fourth stage the research team has conducted empirical study in Hyderabad Secunderabad districts. Team has concentrated on important areas of investigation such as FIR, Section 161 statements, maintenance of case diary, filing of charge sheet, medical reports from forensic department etc. The team has distributed questionnaires to all police stations, courts, prosecutors and some criminal law practitioners. 60% of the people only responded to our questionnaires whereas many of the recipients did not respond to it. The data received from the key role players was analysed and interpreted by the research team.

Recommendations

1. Appointment of a legal officer to assist the Investigation: A legal officer may be appointed for all levels of the police to render advice and guidance on the legal aspects of investigation to strengthen the utility of the documents collected by the Investigating Officer.
2. Alternative to the Appointment of Legal Officers: As an alternative to the appointment of legal officers the state can allow the Investigating officer to consult the prosecutor during the investigation and take advice, which will help to improve the legal quality of investigation. This is suggested in spite of



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the SC's declaration that prosecutor shall not interfere with the investigation. In our research it is found that the police officers don't know the nuances of the law of evidence and the case can't stand the vigorous cross examination of the defence counsel.

3. **Verification of the Truth of FIR:** At the outset the police officers present at the police station should immediately register the complaint without probing into the falsity or otherwise of the complaint. Suspecting the complainant should not become a stumbling block in discovering reality. The falsity of the complaint is not to be tested or verified by the police officers at the threshold of FIR lodging.
4. **Recording Reasons for Delay by IO:** If the IO records the reasons for the delay in lodging of FIR if any, that might help the prosecution in getting the delay condoned. While conducting the survey of cases in number of cases we have observed that the defence counsel raised an objection whenever there is a slightest delay in lodging of FIR and in some cases the cases were quashed on this ground. By observing the above precaution this problem could be solved to some extent.
5. **Protection of the Crime Scene:** Besides reaching the scene of crime, the Investigators also should see that the crime scene is not disturbed by the people generally before police reached so that the crucial evidences like finger prints, hair follicles and other things are properly secured and documented. While conducting the survey of cases in the criminal courts we found that very often the crime scene is disturbed and crucial evidence is lost.
6. **Panch Witnesses:** Regarding the panch witnesses a change could be introduced in code of criminal procedure as two 'independent witnesses' instead of two 'respectable inhabitants of the locality'. Alternatively, is suggested to go for Govt. panch witnesses, i.e. The Govt. may appoint some officers as Govt. panchs who work under the DDP (prosecutorial system and not as a part of police department to ensure fairness).
7. **Sec 161 Statements:** The statements may be in question answer format. Now these statements are not recorded when they are stated to the police officer the statements are mostly doctored by the IO and all the statements would more or less will be the same for all the witnesses in case. When these statements are shown to the witness for the first time in the court to verify they are obviously being not in a position to identify their own statements and the court declares the witnesses as hostile or they lose the credibility. In 70% of cases the cases are lost because of improper registration of 161 statements. This move might help to improve the situation.
8. **Hostile Witnesses:** To avoid the problem of witnesses turning hostile and frustrating entire criminal justice system including the efforts of the police, every effort should be made to support the witnesses, secure their morale, provide safety to their physical being and make it easy and respectful for them to depose truth in court hall. Witness support systems, honouring their needs and respecting their time is needed.
9. **Witnesses shall not be summoned by courts:** According to sec 100 (5) panch witnesses should not be summoned to the court and



- shall not put to unnecessary harassment. Awareness about this provision shall be given to the public to encourage them to come forward for being a witness.
10. Recovery of the stolen property: Changes shall be made in the criminal procedure in order to restore the recovered property to the owner as soon as possible. At present the recovered property is sent to malkhana where it lies for years. By the time the property is restored to the owner it would become useless for him.
 11. Forensic Experts: Since forensic evidence is growing as a significant component of every crime investigation, the number of forensic experts should be increased as those experts working in Hyderabad and Secunderabad are overburdened resulting in inordinate delay in preparing the medical report and sending it to prosecutor. It is found that this delay leads to delay in the submission of charge sheet, which destroys the case. Unanimously all the prosecutors and police officers said that there is inordinate delay in getting the FSL report. Hence it is suggested to recruit more number of Forensic Experts. They must be made available to the rural areas of the state also. This might expedite the process and strengthen the prosecution case.
 12. Collection of scientific Evidence: Using scientific evidence is very essential. Though clues teams are working in city limits to secure scientific evidence, there is a need to, increase number of clue teams to investigate the crimes in districts also.
 13. Increasing the number of Scientific Experts: The number of scientific experts shall be increased to meet the needs of the state.
 14. Increasing the Police Personnel: The police personnel are absolutely insufficient to handle the growing rate of crimes and increasing the staff should be the immediate concern of the Government.
 15. Increasing the Number of Police Station and Courts: Number of courts and police stations shall be increased to the tune of the increasing population. (Mallimath committee observed that an investigating officer on an average investigates 45 cases in a year. Whereas in AP the Investigating officer is attending to 145 cases approximately in a year which is relatively very high).
 16. Training to Police Personnel (Investigating Officers): There is need for increasing levels of awareness through intensive training in law (IPC and CrPC) besides local laws, special laws, special procedures and related aspects for Police Officers in regular basis. These training programmes shall also include aptitude test as an important component of the content. This might help the police personnel to get closer to the public and to be sensitive towards them. The standards of the training shall be raised. It is found that now the police personnel are attending the training programmes only for the sake of promotions, otherwise they are not really helpful for them for their professional life.
 17. Providing adequate funds and infrastructure to Investigating Officers: There is a dire need to increase the allocations and resources for implementing the safeguards under CrPC and other practices such as furnishing a receipt or copy of FIR to the complainant etc. In our research we found that some police stations



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doesn't have stationery, mobile phones, jeeps etc. they have to depend on the local people for these bare minimum things and are obliged to give undue favours to them in further.

18. Salaries and Allowance: Salaries and allowances of the police personnel should increase to match their work and needs. We found in our research that the incentives

provided for the IO is commensurating the challenges taken up by them.

19. Counselling in the Police Stations: There must be a counselling provision in police station and there shall be a psychiatrist in each Jail to counsel the under trail prisoners.

182. Police Performance in Extremist Affected Areas: An Introspective Understanding from North-East India (2012)

*Anuradha Dutta and **Dr. V. Veera Raghvan

Objectives

The objective of our study was to find out the problems faced by the police (all categories) in the non-extremist and extremist affected area.

Methodology

In the research project the researcher need to select one district each as sample from extremist affected area and non-extremist area. It is a difficult job especially in an area of low intensity conflict. Our method was to observe the conflict areas and depending on the number of people affected by militancy we have selected two districts of West Bengal. These two districts are West Midnapur and Howrah.

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Findings

1. In both the districts of West Bengal more percentage of officers are in the middle and higher age group as compared to officers in the younger age group. However constables in Howrah are highest in old age group (64.3%) which is more than double of the West Midnapur (26.4%). Younger group officers in 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% In % West Midnapur Howrah Performance Index Poor, Above Average, Average, Good, Very Good 73 extremist area is more than non-extremist area. Even constables of the younger group in extremist area is thrice more than that of the non-extremist area.
2. Both in extremist and non-extremist area General Category officers are more Officers belonging to the SC Category are 19.0% in



extremist area whereas in non-extremist area it is 13.3%. Almost equal number of officers in both the places belongs to the OBC Category. In non-extremist area constables in General Category are more (55.0%) than in extremist area (35.5%). OBC Category is more in extremist area compared to non-extremist area.

3. Majority 82.6% Graduate officers are from Howrah. Whereas in extremist area it is only 57.2%. In case of constables the picture is almost opposite. Majority the of constables (90.5%) have read up to Class X in extremist area. But in non-extremist area it is 77.3%. Constables belonging to Class XII Category is less in extremist area (5.7%) and more than double in non-extremist area.
4. More than one third officers (33.3%) in extremist area said that they joined the service because of financial reasons. In officers level this is different from other states. On the other hand, no officer from non-extremist area mentioned this as reason. More than one fourth (28.3%) officers from extremist affected area said they have joined the service because of their love for risky jobs. Less than one fourth (23.8%) think it is an opportunity to serve the country. This reason was given more than half of the officers (56.5%) in non-extremist area. Another 39.1% officer's reason for joining is that it is a prestigious job. Thus in non-extremist area reasons for joining the service for officers are different from extremist area.
5. In West Bengal two third of the officers' reason for joining (62.2%) is financial. More than one fourth joined because of their love for

risky jobs. Almost one third of the constables said they joined because they wanted to serve the country. In non-extremists area too majority constables joined the service for financial reason. A small number joined because they wanted to serve the country. A negligible percent put forward reasons like police being a prestigious job etc. In case of constables reasons for joining the job in extremist and no extremist area are similar.

6. In West Bengal both extremists and non-extremist area almost equal number of officers got promotion. Out of those who got promotion majority of them 92.9% in non-extremists area and 83.3% in extremist area promoted only once. Officers getting promotion twice is limited. From this one may infer that promotion system is better in extremist area compared to non-extremist area.
7. For majority of constables in both extremists and non-extremists region promotion does not exist. One of the main reasons pointed out is that it is routine. Two other reasons forwarded by constables are poor performance and no vacancy. Thus, we can come to the conclusion that promotion for constables was not taken care of in West Bengal.
8. Majority of officers from extremist area are not satisfied with the duty hours whereas a lesser number officers in non-extremist area reported to be dissatisfied with duty hours. Reason for not satisfied for majority is that the family suffer. Rest of them point out facts like too much duty and no compensation. In no extremist area majority are of the opinion that it is average satisfaction and a lesser number is dissatisfied.



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9. Among the constables more than half of them in extremist area are highly satisfied whereas in non-extremist area less than half are highly satisfied. Same reasons are put forward like officers.
10. Majority officers of Howrah said that they will do nothing to get over the problem. Constables of both extremist and non-extremist regions are of same opinion. Officers of extremist region are of the opinion that they will ask for a transfer.
11. More than 70% officers and 57% constables are of the opinion that they do not have any welfare programme in both extremist and non-extremist region. Officers and constables wanted recreational programme as a welfare activity.
12. Majority constables in West Midnapur and almost all the constables in Howrah are satisfied with the training provided to the constables. Majority of the constables in Midnapur and Howrah want training in using new arms. In Howrah and in combat. There is not much difference between extremist and non-extremist area regarding training.
13. Half of the officers from West Midnapur (E) are of the opinion that adequacy of training is average. In non-extremist region very few think it is inadequate. Thus in extremist area training is considered as inadequate.
14. In the non- extremist region other 33.3% put forward the reason that there is no training in latest method Different reasons like updating combat, training in information gathering, training in latest method etc. are some needs put up by officers of extremist area.
15. In extremist area 53.8% constables expressed that there is system of punishment. But in non-extremist area majority 86.8% believe so. In case of extremist area majority i.e. 60.0% constables from extremist area said that the punishment is dependent on the situation. In comparison only 18.8% constables from non-extremist area reported so.
16. In case of extremist area 40.0% of the constables said that the punishment erring constable get is suspension. Whereas 50.0% officers from non-extremist area said so. But in non-extremist area there is a provision for pay cut also. Thus our conclusion is that each region has its own mode of punishment. This is different from states like Orissa.
17. In extremist area and in non-extremist area constables expressed that there is system of punishment. In case of extremist area majority i.e. 60.0% constables from extremist area said that the punishment is dependent on the situation.
18. In case of extremist area the punishment erring constable get is suspension. Whereas 50.0% officers from non-extremist area said so. But in non-extremist area there is a provision for pay cut also. Thus our conclusion is that each region has its own mode of punishment. This is different from states like Orissa.
19. In both non-extremist area & in extremist area less than one third (33.3%)believe that relationship between senior and junior are cordial. In both the areas equal percentage believe that they obediently follow officers command. Thus majority in extremist area



- believe that relationship is cordial and follow the officers command. In case of constable's greater percentage of constables believe that relationship is cordial. 37.7% constables from the extremist area think relationship is average but none of the constables in non-extremist area think so. The constables talking about average relation want to do nothing to improve the relation.
20. A small group of constables belonging to both extremist and non-extremist area spoke of constables being indifferent about their relationship. Some of them even say that it is strained or extremely poor. A big number of them in extremist area speak about average relationship.
 21. In non- extremist area all officers and in extremist area half of the officers are ready to accept risky assignment. Regarding constables the situation has lot of similarity. All constables from both extremists and non-extremist area are ready to accept risky assignment. They accept it as a part of their duty. Thus it is very interesting finding as usually officers in extremist area seem to be more eager to accept the risky assignment.
 22. Hundred percent officers from extremist area and 73.9% officers from non-extremist area are able to control extremism very well. In addition to it in non-extremist 21.3% officers are of the opinion that extremist problem is not the only problem of police.
 23. In the extremist region they control extremism well because they are very efficient, well trained and fearless. And in non-extremist because they are efficient and fearless.
 24. Lack of manpower is an important problem faced by police. Poor communication is another problem. In non- extremist area problem is less 77 In extremist area the issue of updated equipment, better communication, relationship between the police and the public are some of the problems.
 25. In West Bengal in West Midnapur limited number of officers are prepared to counter insurgents. In non-extremist area 82.6% are prepared to counter insurgents. In analysing the reason for not being prepared it is surprising they officers from extremist area are not prepared because arms are not adequate. Other reasons art put forward by the other are restriction for using sophisticated weapon and lack of training are other reasons for not being prepared for counter insurgency programme. Thus, we can see that considerable number of officers think that preparedness to counter insurgency is limited.
 26. Majority officers from both the district face no problem working under the system Unified Command System.
 27. More than half of the officers in extremist area are of the opinion their satisfaction about their performance is average. Rest one third are dissatisfied. In comparison in non-extremist area nobody is dissatisfied. More than half are satisfied and more than one fourth are average. Thus, we find regarding police performance officers belonging to extremist and non-extremists area are of different opinion.
 28. Regarding constables majority of them in both extremist and non-extremist area are satisfied.
 29. Both in extremist area and non-extremist



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- area majority of officers are of the opinion that the existence of Human Rights Commission helps in protection of human rights. Out of the small group who are negative half of them in non- extremist area are not aware about the existence of the Human Right Commission and other half also of the opinion that instruction regarding human right rules application is not clear. In extremist area too this group put up various reasons such as lack of awareness about the commission, no 78 proper guidelines about its use and even callousness. Thus there are differences of opinion of officers representing extremist and non-extremist area.
29. It is interesting to note that both in West Midanapur and Howrah more than half officers are positive about media which is different from many other places.
30. A high percentage of officers in extremist area think that media never report good work of the police. For other 25% there is no specific reason and media has a tendency for sensationalism. The negative effect in non-extremist can be divided into different reasons like media's love for sensationalism, media never report good work of etc.
31. Regarding community policing majority officers think that public do not understand police and their infrastructure. In non-extremist area less than half officer said that relationship between police and public is cordial. One fourth officers in Howrah think that there is sense of fear in public against police. Other reasons forwarded by the officers are mistrust of public by police, strained relationship and public do not understand police and their infrastructure.



183. Status of Probation, Parole, Leave and their Impact on the Overcrowding in Indian Prison (2013)

*Dr. Sankar Sarolia and **S.P.Singh Pundhir

Objectives

1. To study the problem of overcrowding in Indian prisons.
2. To identify the reasons which are responsible for this overcrowding.
3. To work out measures, modes and methods for tackling the problem of overcrowding of prisons in India; III
4. To examine the role played by probation, parole, leave etc. in reducing prisons' congestion;
5. To identify the mismatch between the spirit existing in the concepts of probation, parole and leave meant to reduce congestion, and the practical dimensions and overtones of their implementing methods, which do not allow the original spirit of the above concepts to get translated into reality;
6. To analyse the gaps which exist in various States in the theoretical and practical aspects of probation, parole and leave etc.;
7. To take stock of the impact created by the sincere implementation of the provisions of probation, parole and leave etc. in alleviating the state of overcrowding in Indian prisons;
8. To identify the shortcomings, weaknesses, deficiencies and misuse of the existing systems of probation, parole and leave etc. which inhibit ideal implementation of the above concepts obstructing the way of lessening congestion of Indian prison.
9. To formulate mechanisms, modes and methods for bringing about uniformity in the implementation of various provisions of probation, parole and leave etc. which may ultimately lead to alleviating the problem of overcrowding in Indian prisons;
10. To evolve short- term v/s long-term and permanent and temporary methods of reducing prisons congestion;
11. To analyse and identify the role played by various categories of prisoners in overcrowding prisons;
12. To assess, examine, review and evaluate the existing state of affairs with regard to overcrowding of prisons vis-à-vis the role played by the instruments like bail, bond, probation, parole, remission, leave, premature release and reducing sentence etc.;
13. To undertake gap-analysis of the efforts and work out the reasons which cause gap between the ideal and actual conditions of alleviation of overcrowding of prisons;
14. To formulate a time bound Action Plan for the implementation of various recommendations of the present research Project;

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15. To work out the financial implications and phase out year wise implementation of the formulated Action Plan;
16. To evolve an effective monitoring mechanism to implement the Action Plan so formulated;
17. Any other matter connected therewith or related to the subject matter and theme of the Project.

Methodology

For each category of the sample, a separate research tool i.e. questionnaire, schedule and interview-guide has been prepared and administered on the respondents. In addition, other methods such as opinion polls, collective interactions and observation were also used to collect relevant information and useful data for the study. As and when needed seminars, workshops and conferences were held at the State level and at the level of BPR&D to obtain feedback, collect data and conduct brain-storming sessions in the light of aims and objectives of the Project.

Following has been the sampling size of various categories of respondents for the present research work. (A) Samplings from executive realm 450 (This sampling consisted of officials/employees from central/district/sub-jails etc.) (B) Beneficiary samplings 450 (Prisoners eligible to avail the facilities like probation, parole, pre-mature release and leave) (C) Miscellaneous samplings 200 (The respondents from various areas of criminal justice administration including Jurists, judiciary, advocate, prosecutors, police officers, probation officers, academicians, media personnel etc.).

Findings

The research endeavours have revealed that the mechanisms like probation, parole, leave and other

related matters have great impact and bearing on decongestion of prisons. These mechanisms, collectively and individually enjoy commendable status in terms of their legislative, legal and constitutional support. Independent enactments and rules have also been formulated to provide these mechanisms support of law and legislature. Governments, both the Central and States have recognized their validity and honour them by providing requisite institutional support for their execution. At the theoretical, academic and philosophical levels the status of these mechanisms thus enjoys great respect and honour. All these mechanisms also have great potentials in reducing overcrowding of prisons, both in permanent and temporarily forms. In spite of the honourable status of the above mechanisms and their respect and recognition at all level, the anomalous situation is that these mechanisms are not used and utilized optimally in an effective and efficient manner. They, therefore, are not able to demonstrate their positive impact on reducing the overcrowding of prisons. This is primarily so because of the bottlenecks created by the procedural aspects of their implementation, unsatisfactory co-ordination among the various units and components responsible for their implementation. Improper attitudes, inappropriate approach and low level of awareness about these mechanisms among most of the stake holders and various components of the system are also responsible for their poor implementation. It is because of these factors and many more like them which obstruct the proper implementation of these mechanisms. Because of these obstructions and obstacles, these potential mechanisms to reduce the overcrowding of prisons, are not able to have their expected impact on decongestion of prisons in spite of their legal, juristic and overall honourable status. Various aspects of probation, parole and leave have not been examined at the



micro level. It is expedient that more and more studies to examine all facets and aspects of these mechanisms are undertaken at the level of respective States. The BPR&D is doing a commendable job through their research and correctional wing to look into various aspects of prison administration for bringing improvement thereof. This research project has identified the areas which require special attention at the Central

and State levels. The States will have to evince interest in bringing about improvement in their prison systems because prison is a State subject under the Constitution of India. The Central Government with the help of its various units like BPR&D, NCRB, NISD etc. can only play a secondary role in this matter and can provide financial and other supports, as is being done presently.

184. National Requirement of Manpower for Police for 8 hours shift (2014)

Kamal Kumar

Objectives

1. Identification of legal provisions for 8 hours working shift,
2. An assessment of the present status as to the actual number of hours of duty being performed by police personnel in different regions/areas (both urban and rural) in the country,
3. Examination of the existing compensation system for working beyond 8 hours and desirability of the same,
4. Identification of duties and factors which warrant police personnel necessarily working beyond 8 hours,
5. Identification of force multipliers and extent of their application to substitute manpower,
6. Identification of functions that can be outsourced and cost effectiveness thereof,
7. Examination of the norms for police station manpower in different regions / areas (urban/ rural) to perform all the duties cast upon the police,
8. Estimation of extra manpower needed for introduction of 8 hours shifts in the police station functioning,
9. To make necessary recommendations.

Methodology

The study involved extensive field survey including as many as 12,156 police station staff, 1,003 SHOs and 962 supervisory police officers from 319 police districts in the country, spanning 23 States and two Union Territories. These large samples were drawn from nine police station types, namely, metropolitan, urban, urban-rural



mixed, rural, crime, traffic, women, tribal and others. Section 22 of Police Act, 1861 v Distribution of the sample was proportionate to total police station staff in the country as also the currently existing police station types.

Findings

1. Long duty hours

The analysis of survey data through SPSS along with chi-square statistics, reveals an eye-opening picture. It brings out that nearly 90% of police station staff, across the states and across various police station types, presently work for more than 8 hours a day. Further, according to more than 68% of SHOs and over 76% of supervisory officers, staff members of their police stations have to remain on duty for 11 hours or more per day. 27.7% SHOs and 30.4% supervisory officers even reported that their staff worked for more than 14 hours a day. As if this is not enough, 73.6% of police station staff indicated that they were not able to avail weekly offs even once a month. Though the SHO respondents were guarded in their responses on this aspect, yet nearly 60% of them confirmed that their staff were either not able to avail weekly offs even once in a month or could avail it, at the most, once or twice in a month. What makes the situation even worse is that most (over 80%) of the staff are commonly recalled to duty during their off time, to deal with emergencies of law and order, VIP bandobusts or other works. Nearly a half (46.7%) of staff reported that they were called in for duty, on an average, for 8 - 10 times in a month. A majority of SHOs also confirmed this trend. The situation of

inordinately long and irregular working hours for police station staff is, thus, quite serious. Long and irregular work hours have multiple negative impacts on efficient policing, since weary, over-worked and over-exhausted personnel cannot be expected to put in their best in their work.

2. Health impact of long hours

The study establishes the resultant negative effects of the undue physical strain leading to cumulative physical as well as mental fatigue for personnel. Nearly three-fourths (74%) of respondents among police station staff reported that the current working hour regime led to various kinds of health problems for them. A large majority (over 76%) of SHOs also felt that the current duty hour arrangement was deleterious to health of staff. Most of the specific health problems enumerated by the staff respondents in this regard fall in the domain of occupational hazards and can be directly attributed to long hours on job. Given the health care systems normally applicable to government employees, it could as well be that government expenses to treat these health consequences, along with the quality of man-hours lost due to their adverse effects, would cost the police organization much more than operating in shifts

3. Social impact of long hours

The study also brings out that the current duty-hour regime is not found conducive by police station staff for attending to their personal / family needs and social life and commitments. That a very large proportion (nearly 80%) of staff has averred so, needs to be taken a serious note of. These responses



of staff, cutting across ranks, all age groups and educational qualifications groups clearly bring out wide-spread disenchantment with the existing working hour regime. This should ring alarm bells. An equally large number (82%) of SHOs also either specifically agreed with this or preferred to evade the question. All this, in turn, takes a toll on the morale, motivation and self-esteem of staff. The overall frustration manifests itself in the offensive conduct and behaviour with the public by many of them, which leads to erosion of societal image of the police and alienation of the public. Since public cooperation is an essential ingredient of effective policing, all this causes an enormous adverse impact on the quality of police service.

4. Long hours and Maslow's hierarchy of needs

Good professional policing, as articulated in the cries for police reform, requires cutting edge level police personnel to exhibit personal attributes like morality, lack of prejudice, problem solving capacity, creativity, spontaneity, and so on. These attributes fall in the realm of 'self-actualisation' needs in the Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Maslow asserts that this category of needs cannot fructify unless the needs lower down in the hierarchy are fulfilled, the relevant ones in the context of police personnel's life are sleep (physiological needs), security of health and of the family (safety needs), friendship and family (needs for love and belonging), and self-esteem, achievement, respect by others (esteem needs). It, thus, needs to be realised that the malaise of inordinately long work hour regime of police personnel, to a large extent, is the root cause of most of the ills

dogging good and efficient policing. The problem needs urgent attention. Perpetuation of such a working hour arrangement holds ugly portents in the short as well as long terms. In the short term, it adversely impacts the quality of day-to-day policing since overworked and overtired personnel are not able to perform to the best of their potential. Inability to maintain a healthy work-life balance affects their morale and motivation, impacting their performance further. The overall frustration results in their rude and offensive behaviour with the public. In the long run, the pent up disgruntlement can have an adverse impact on staff discipline and even more dangerous portents. Gruelling and tedious work hour regime can also deter many otherwise right kind of individuals from making a choice for police profession, thus adversely affecting the quality of the manpower available for recruitment. All these points came to be highlighted off and on, in the group discussions and personal interviews conducted during the study.

5. Shift system of working as an alternative

To meet the requirement of efficient policing on 24x7 basis, shift system of working of police stations is an unavoidable imperative. An examination of the international scenario in this regard indicated that the modern police forces, the world over, have their police station working in shifts. In India, shift system of functioning is not recognized in the Police Manuals / Regulations of most of the states, the only honourable exceptions being Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tami Nadu. However, in many areas, shifts of various kinds are informally in operation. But, the study reveals that in almost all cases, shifts,



as contemplated, are not strictly adhered to, due to manpower shortage and heavy workload. This is so even in the states where the Police Manuals prescribe shift functioning.

6. Possible impact of shift system

The study also attempted to gather the views and opinions of stakeholders at different levels of hierarchy about the likely impact of shift system, if introduced, on police functioning as also on the personal life of staff. An overwhelming majority (over 96%) of police station staff averred that 8-hour shift system would improve police work performance. A similarly large number (over 84%) of them further stated that it would not cause problems of any kind. Almost 90% of SHOs and more than 90% of supervisory police officers also expressed that shift system would improve the quality of policing. Significantly, such positive perceptions in favour of shift system pervade all regions of the country, all police station types, as well as all ranks, age groups, educational qualifications groups and length of service of respondents. A vast majority (more than 95%) of police station staff and an equally large number (over 96%) of senior supervisory officers also felt that shift working would be more conducive for personal / family life of staff and their social commitments. 96% supervisory officers also opined that shift system would have a positive impact on the health of personnel of their police stations. Such huge responses in favour of the shift system, and negative perceptions against the current duty hour regime, should leave no room for doubt that the existing chaotic work hour arrangement needs to be urgently

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replaced with an efficacious shift system of working with regulated hours of work.

Recommendations: Way forward towards shift system

General

1. Shift system should be introduced in the functioning of police stations, as early as possible. For this purpose, duties and functions that can be performed in a fixed time schedule of 8 hours, such as court-related work, accounts and establishment related and other office work, etc., would need to be segregated from duties that require availability of staff for longer time durations.
2. Duties, which need to be performed in only two shifts, and those requiring three-shift functioning should be identified separately, and scheduled as such.
3. Each staff member in every police station should be allowed a weekly off regularly. Leave applied for by the staff should also be freely granted, as admissible, except in a grave emergency.
4. The generally prevalent, current system of compensation in the form of one month's extra salary for working beyond duty hours may have to continue. This is needed since despite introduction of shift system, staff would need to be recalled to duty during their off time/day, in emergencies of law and order and other kinds. It becomes unavoidable often, in the context of policing in India.
5. Implementation of these recommendations will require certain executive, policy, and research initiatives. The same are mentioned below.



Required policy initiatives

1. Shift system of functioning in police stations needs to be adopted as a policy to be notified as such, and also duly incorporated in State Police Manuals.
2. A policy option could be to introduce shift system, to begin with, in only certain police station types, for example, metropolitan, urban, urban-rural mixed, traffic and women police stations.
3. The level of infusion of technology in police station work is also an issue to be decided at policy level by the government and the department.
4. Many possible measures to be adopted to economise on manpower, such as outsourcing of non-core policing tasks, too need to be decided at the policy level. A multi-disciplinary Task Force may be constituted to finalise the list of specific tasks to be outsourced, as recommended also by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission. The Task Force may also identify the agency to which each such task would be outsourced.
5. Manpower strength sanctioned for the police stations is abysmally low at present. This is adversely affecting quality policing in more ways than one. Enhancement of this strength is a long neglected need. This should be taken up as a policy measure, on an urgent footing.
6. In considering the issue of augmentation of manpower, it has to be kept in view that the country at present has a very adverse police: population ratio of just 145 police personnel for 1,00,000 of population.¹⁰³ With the addition of 3,37,500 personnel (as worked out in this study to be the approximate requirement for implementation of shift working in police stations), the police: population ratio would rise up to 173 personnel per 1,00,000 population. It may be noted in this context that the norm prescribed by the United Nations for this ratio is 222 personnel per 1,00,000 of population
7. Another important point to be considered in this regard is that the current strength of women in police in the country is a mere 97,518,104 which works out to only 4.4% of total police strength in the states. There is dire need to enhance this ratio in view of the requirement of greater number of women police personnel for better policing in general and to deal with crime against and committed by women as well as children in particular. In response to this requirement, many states have already contemplated 30% reservation for women in police recruitments. In fact, states like Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Gujarat and the Union Territories have already made public announcements in this regard. Thus, it is recommended that against the requirement of 3,37,500 of additional strength in police stations for introducing shift functioning, all recruitments should be done from among women only.
8. This would take the ratio of women police to a more desirable level of nearly 20%. This step would, thus, serve twin purposes of introduction of shift system in police stations as well as enhancing women's presence in the police for better policing.
9. A regular system of periodical manpower audit also needs to be put in place for police stations as indeed also for other units of police organization.



Required initiatives at the level of police leadership

1. Most of the work processes in police station are archaic, repetitive and mechanical. This calls for a major exercise in business process re-engineering. This should be taken up on an urgent footing, including by learning from the several successful initiatives taken by police organizations in various parts of the country. For instance, innovative initiatives, such as Courtwork Monitoring System of Vijayawada Police and multiple strategies adopted by the Kerala Police for introducing 8-hour duty system, are worth replication by all civil police agencies in the country.
2. Technology, a proven force multiplier as well as efficiency enhancer, should be harnessed fully in police station functioning, including but not limited to the items identified during the study. Here as well, there are lessons to be learnt from successful experimentation in different police jurisdictions in our own country, as well as elsewhere.
3. Several other force multiplier mechanisms, identified during the study, also should be adopted to effect economy of manpower requirement.
4. Multi-tasking by police personnel is to be fully harnessed. This should be enforced through

guidance to SHOs and regular monitoring and supervision by supervisory officers.

5. A lot of wastage of man-hours of police station staff takes place on account of a sense of insecurity of SHOs and senior supervisory officers in the absence of availability of unnecessarily large staff strength to meet 'unforeseen emergencies', or even otherwise. This needs to be addressed through instruction, monitoring and regular counselling.

Required research initiatives

There is a need to undertake operations research to arrive at scientifically determined norms for different tasks in the police stations. This could also be coupled with ergonomic studies to obviate certain health problems resulting from the need for police presence in public places and other policing tasks. Some research effort would also be useful in determining the efficacy of various feasible technologies for induction in different aspects of police station working. Research initiatives could also help in finalizing the items of non-core policing functions to be outsourced, including the agency to whom to entrust each one those functions and the methodology of outsourcing. The results of such studies, among other things, would help economise on manpower requirement, besides indeed improving the overall quality of policing.



185. Fatigue in Police Personnel: Causes and Remedies (2016)

Dr. A.K.Gadpayle

Objectives

The present study is conducted to evaluate the prevalence of fatigue, its causes and effect on the work performance among police personnel.

Methodology

This is a cross-sectional study. It was conducted in five regions of India. These regions were Delhi, Kolkata, Puducherry, Nagpur and Guwahati which was supposedly a conglomeration of varied geographical regions across India. Total 200 samples from each region are planned. Police personnel (non-gazetted up to rank of Sub Inspector) were chosen using the Simple Random Sampling technique. - Stratified random sampling not possible (response rate not expected to be 100%).

Pilot tested on preliminary sample of 40 police personnel of Delhi not included in this study. Questionnaires distributed among 1000 sample police personnel (in local language). Three hours given to respond to the questionnaires. Average time taken was 112.45 minutes. Each question has a multiple choice response (Likert scale framed).

Findings

1. It is observed that average age for respondents was 36.84 years. Respondents of Guwahati were the oldest, their average age being 43.05 years. In case of Delhi (98.6%), Three-fourth (74.8%) were married. Out of total

respondent's majority are Hindu (90.2%). There is equal proportion of respondents falling into the category of education level Secondary (27.2%), Higher Secondary (32.8%) and Graduation (27.6%). Majority of respondents (59.6%) are of the rank of constable in all the five regions. The overall mean job experience reported was (15.18) years.

2. Majority of police personnel felt fatigue (91.79%). 71.52% respondents reported that they are not significantly fatigued where as 28.4% reported that they are severely fatigued. Maximum respondents (54.1%) fall in the range of frequency of fatigue 0-24 hours per week. 38.9 % of respondents reported that fatigue has no interference whereas 22.6 % reported that fatigue has extreme interference with their general level of activity. 54.2% have no interference while only 13.8% reported extreme interference with their ability to bathe and dress themselves. 43.3 % reported no interference while 22.8% reported extreme interference with their normal work activity. 2/5th of respondents reported that fatigue did not interfere while only 1/5th of them reported extreme interference with their ability to concentrate. Only 47.1% reported that fatigue had no interference, while only 19.2 % reported extreme interference with their relations with other people. 44.8% reported no interference, while only 23.8% reported extreme interference with their enjoyment of life. 41.8% of respondents said that their fatigue did not interfere while only 19.6%

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said that their fatigue has extreme interference with their mood.

3. The level of fatigue was similar in Nagpur and Kolkata and less in Guwahati. Sikh candidates experience less fatigue. In case of ASI the impact of general scale on the severity of fatigue is higher in comparison of constable, head constable and SI. The Physical scale has significant interactive effect with religion, education and designation. For Christian religion, impact on the severity is proportional to the level of education and designation. Emotional scale in itself does not have a significant effect on the severity of fatigue. Mental scale in itself has no significant impact on the severity. However graduates felt sever (by 0.705 units) and even higher (by 1.141 units) for post graduates. The same is reverse for vigour scale.
4. Frequency of fatigue is observed much lower in Guwahati and in Sikh community. For a married person general scale has significantly lower impact as compared to unmarried persons. The effect of emotional variable for post graduate educated person is significantly lower than that of other educational level. In contrast, for S.I., the emotional scale has significantly higher impact on the frequency as compared to other designations. Severity of fatigue respondents posted in Kolkata has maximum fatigue (19.73 ± 11.45). Male reported more severe fatigue than female. Unmarried reported less severe fatigue than married. Religion and education did not show any significant difference in relation to severity of fatigue. A.S.I reported maximum (17.78 ± 10.36) degree of severity of fatigue followed by head constable (15.78 ± 11.02). S.I reported least severity of fatigue (13.32 ± 9.84).

5. The erratic duty hours (74.25%), Increase / extended shift duties (70.79%), sudden onset of emergency (70.42%) were most common causes of fatigue. Lack of proper/good sleep (62.12 %) and poor and untimely food (59.34%) were rated as second most common causes of fatigue.
6. The various measures suggested for reducing the fatigues are- Increase staff strength (70%), Decrease work duty period (67%), Increase leave period (50%) and Improve work environment like meditation, playground, group discussion, community involvement (50%).

Suggestions

1. As erratic duty hours and extended shift duties were found to be the most common causes of fatigue, eight hours shift for the police personnel will be instrumental in decreasing the fatigue among them.
2. It is advocated that large prospective trial may be initiated to evaluate fatigue in relation to personal habits like smoking, tobacco & alcohol intake, oral hygiene and their effect on health. Group discussion with family members may be considered as part of study. The effect of air pollution on respiratory system of police personnel especially for traffic police may also be important chapter to study.
3. Remedial Measures like various strategic planning like increase strength of staffs, better working environments, increase pay packages, various concessions like exemptions of school fees to their wards, regular concessions for travels, priority for gas connections, rent free govt. accommodation etc. may be considered.
4. Considering the limitation of this study, the results obtained need further validation



186. Impact of Welfare Schemes of Central Police Organisations on Subjective Wellbeing of CISF and ITBP Personnel (2016)

Pramod S. Phalnikar

Objectives

1. To study the quality of life and subjective well-being of the paramilitary forces in ITBP and CISF as well as the Maharashtra police force in the context of impact of welfare schemes.
2. To study the QOL of paramilitary forces in ITBP, CISF and Maharashtra Police.
3. To study subjective well-being of the above mentioned group.
4. To study the locus of control of the above mentioned group.
5. To study the impact of welfare schemes on all the above.
6. To study their work life balance.

Findings

Idea of Quality of Life

1. In the eyes of the personnel across all the three organizations productivity (i.e. getting an opportunity to fully utilize ones potential, enhancing educational qualifications,

- involvement in creative work and meaningful role on different occasions, doing something innovative) is highest in terms of shaping the quality of their life.
2. This is followed by health i.e. availability of proper medical facilities, regular exercise, clean environment etc.
3. The aspects of Emotional Well Being (Fair & impartial behaviours of others, Freedom to express thoughts, Positive attitude towards oneself, spending time for oneself etc.) and Intimacy (Meaningful and satisfactory married life, Quality time with friends, and family, being supportive towards feeling of others and being supported others) are next in priority.
4. Then comes the aspects of place in community (A feeling of being respected by others, holding important positions, freedom to disagree during decision making, a position of importance).
5. Contrary to general perception, the importance of Material Well Being in shaping quality of life (Availability of Material resources to enjoy life) is at a lower end.
6. This horizontal trend is same for the three organizations. However, vertically (i.e. within specific life domain) the priorities vary to some extent in the three organizations

ADGP, PHQ, Bhopal, MP



(Productivity - score highest in Police, Place in Community highest in ITBP - followed by CISF and Police.

7. Across service experience also there are different trends in various domain areas. Thus Emotional Well Being and intimacy importance is highest in younger groups. 131 Across levels of education also there are vertical differences. Thus the lower educational group gives maximum importance to place in community as compared to higher educational groups.

Quality of Life

1. The results of the two instruments (MIQOL) & (QOLICUM) are consistent to a large extent.
2. Factually health is highest - Followed by production Safety - Intimacy - Emotional Well Being, Material Well Being and Place in Community.
3. Since factual place in community is at the lower end from organizational perspective it is a matter of concern.
4. ITBP - Factual scores are highest in almost all aspects followed by CISF and Police. (Though in productivity scores are higher than ITBP followed by CISF).
5. The importance given to different areas or domains is independent of factual aspect.
6. Though material Well Being is factually lowest, the satisfaction in the domain of Material Well Being is not lowest which shows the process of reconciliation.
7. From Satisfaction point of view, ITBP scores are highest in all domains.

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8. The extent of restlessness, anxiety and botheration is higher in CISF and Police. The factual higher level does not correspond to low level in satisfaction in these areas.
9. In Emotional Well Being (EWB) though factual status is higher, satisfaction level is lower (i.e. Satisfaction in being able to do what one really wants to do or participate in. This trend is in all the three organizations.
10. In case of intimacy, even though factually the level is low, the process of reconciliation is evident in the fact that intimacy as well as place in community.
11. Thus the actual i.e. factual efforts for improving PC need to be addressed to and developed and satisfaction oriented efforts in EWB need to be addressed from satisfaction point of view.
12. There are some obvious trends e.g. factual QOL Health goes down as service experience goes up.
13. In case of Emotional Well Being (EWB), factually the groups having experience less than 20 years need specific focus.
14. From QOL satisfaction point of view also, the younger age groups seem less satisfied with meaningfulness in their work. Therefore, productivity related satisfaction is low.
15. Younger groups are less satisfied in the areas of intimacy. Therefore, their own scope for leisurely time with friends, family and to get support for any creative work needs to be understood.
16. The groups at the ascending stage of career are likely to be less compromising on intimacy aspect in favour of career.
17. In QOL satisfaction, the groups having lower level of education show significantly higher



level of satisfaction in almost all domains. (This is also supported with many such earlier researches as mentioned). Thus, the psychological framework and orientation of this group needs more comprehensive studies so as to conduct such programmes for other groups for reorientation.

Affect Scale

1. There are significant differences in prevalence of positive affect across the organization but not in negative affect.
2. Horizontally PA is significantly higher than NA. This is an encouraging sign showing that in spite of various problems and challenges, personnel experience significantly higher proportion of positive emotion as compared to negative ones.
3. CISF is vertically lowest in positive affect, even below State Police.

Life Satisfaction Scale

1. There are significant "Between Group" differences across the organizations in economic parameters as well as socio spiritual.
2. ITBP is highest in all the organizations followed by CISF and then State Police.
3. Even in Family Relations ITBP is higher than CISF. This requires deeper analysis and further studies. It may be said that firstly because of the everyday stressors when one stays with family at duty station and secondly because of inability of personnel to be able to look after or take personal interest and role in family matters this phenomenon is

observed. This is also consistent with the levels of scores of QOL satisfaction in Emotional Well Being and Intimacy for the same groups.

4. Like other variables, within the general trend there are differential indicators. Thus, 133 juniors seem to have a significantly lower positive affect (consistent with other findings in earlier tables). It also shows need for more creative and meaningful avenues.
5. The Groups having experience above 10 years and below 30 years need specific intervention from positive affect point of view.

Locus of control

1. Generally Internal Locus of Control (LOCI) is greater than LOCE in all the three organizations which is an encouraging sign and signifies the majority of the personnel treat themselves responsible for what happens to them and events in their life.
2. There are significant 'Between Group' differences across the organizations with CISF, LOCI higher than Police and ITBP. This is a trend totally different than other trends found during this study. This also shows the possibilities or scope for creating conducive psychological conditions through proper programmes and policy interventions to reverse or overcome some other undesirable trends earlier, particularly in CISF and Police. Thus the personnel can be motivated to upgrade their knowledge and skills and to reorient themselves for a more desirable level of SWB. A detailed analysis of LIC (I) and LOC (E) shows that though there are significant differences on the basis of service experience or education, the trend is



not linear. Therefore, for a specific policy intervention, group specific micro studies are required.

Impact of Welfare Schemes on SWB

1. From awareness point of view, CISF is highest in total level of awareness. As far as specific purpose schemes are concerned, education and medical assistance are generally highest in the level of awareness.
2. There is significant difference in level of awareness within different schemes, thus underlying the need for the respective organizations to initiate suitable action.
3. There is a difference of level of awareness in different sectors, i.e. based on operational mandate.
4. Within Police, Maharashtra and M.P. Police do not have any significant differences of awareness.
5. There is a significantly positive co-relation

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between the awareness of welfare schemes and total life satisfaction as well as specific domains of life satisfaction.

6. Most importantly, the welfare schemes under the heading "Other Schemes" have significant co-relation with almost all the domains of life satisfaction. This underlies the need for proactively thinking of new schemes which would address the issue of personal development, personal stress, counselling, etc.
7. Awareness of welfare schemes has also significant positive impact on quality of life satisfaction in the areas of education, retired personnel and other schemes.
8. Life satisfaction as well as Quality of life, both are significantly co-related with welfare schemes.
9. There is a significant quality relationship between positive affect and life satisfaction scale



187. Local Self Governance and Policing: A study on two Grama Panchayats of Thrissur District, Kerala (2016)

Dr. Sony Kunjappan

Objectives

1. To analyze the recommendations of the National Police Commissions and related commissions/committees on police reforms and public order in the light of the current research problem.
2. To understand existing rural policing and to re-define the roles, duties, power and responsibilities of police through evolving strategies for individual and organizational developments
3. To explore the relationship between Panchayat Raj Institutions and local police station in villages
4. To explore the police towards the direction of legal reform for greater access to justice delivery

Methodology

This study was conducted in Adat, Pananchery, and Pananchery Grama Panchayats of Kerala State.

Kerala is one of the Indian States in respect of standard of living and life expectancy

compared to all others States. In the matter of public governance and especially in terms of local governance, Kerala is an exception. In this context, Kerala has been selected to conduct this study. This study is primarily an overview of the concurrent interrelationship between the Panchayati raj institutions and policing. There are controversial and oppositions are running in the realms of the interdependency between these two institutions. This study highlights the practical and functional correlates between the local Panchayat institutions and police stations. Two Panchayat s has been selected, (a) Adat and (b) Pananchery Grama Panchayat. The Adat Grama Panchayat of Thrissur District was selected as the best Panchayat of the State in 2006 (Swaraj Trophy) and at the National level Adat Panchayat had received Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award in 2008. This Panchayat also had pioneered various schemes/projects which were taken as model for the Kerala State like (a) Waste Disposal Scheme (b) E. M. S. Bhavana Nirman Padhathi and (c) Medical Insurance for all BPL (Below Poverty Line) families. The governance of this Panchayat is by a political organization which is presently opposite to the ruling party the State. The other Panchayat, Pananchery Panchayat has been selected because it is the only Panchayat in Kerala, where Jagratha Samithi (Vigilance Committee) of Grama Panchayat is being run smoothly for the past two years. Pananchery



is also one of the largest panchayat in Kerala as well as it is also governed by the present ruling party of the State. Along with these factors, the location of Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and Kerala Police Academy makes the universe of the study at Thrissur relevant.

Though local self-government includes the Panchayat at three levels viz; Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat, this study is trying to locate only at the relationship of Grama Panchayat and the Police Station, though it had observed some of the initiatives of community policing at the urban level also. Thus this study focuses on the Rural Policing System and explores the possibility of a functional relationship of local police station with the Panchayat at its Jurisdiction.

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Recommendations

1. The JM program has been executed to show care and courtesy by the police towards the people.
2. The program has succeeded in improving accessibility of the police to the people. The program has therefore succeeded in bringing the police closer to the people.
3. There is better perception of police performance by the people.
4. Integration of Local Police and Armed Reserve (AR) in Kerala need to be done at the earliest, so that an additional of 20% more of the police will reach the cutting edge in dealing with people.



188. Ethics in Police and Social Change (2016)

Dr. Sunil Giri

Objectives

1. To examine the public perception regarding ethical values in police
2. To study the value system practiced by police
3. To identify reason of deviation from the value system.
4. To find out appropriate value incorporation system.
5. To investigate the effect of value enriched police on social change.

Methodology

Research Design:The study is based upon the primary survey, interviews, discussions with police and public.

Sample size: 1500

Sample unit: Police Personals and General public above 18 years.

Universe: J&K and Punjab states.

Research instruments Used: Structured Questionnaire,

Sampling: The present study is descriptive and conclusive in nature and the sampling technique used was simple random sampling and convenience sampling.

Findings

The following is the perception of public regarding ethical values in police. There exist some police personal that value and ethics. Public perceives that corruption is one of the feature of police. There are situations in which police do not follow morals and values besides there is violation of rules and regulations by police.

1. From the hypothesis test it is conclude that in general public perceives police deviates from ethical behaviour and also agree that there is sufficient reason for deviation from value system.
2. The factor analysis of the data reveals about the perception of public towards the ethics in police which can be generalized and grouped under Ethical Competence, Reliability, Integrity, Responsiveness, Adherence to law and Ethical Behaviour.
3. To study the value system practiced by police that is the Majority of the police personals in J&K and Punjab deviates from ethics while dealing with public and in both the states it is very difficult for the police personnel's to follow ethics always.
4. To identify reason of deviation from the Value system there is considerable misuse of officers of police organization of the states and political parties do influence majority of the senior officers of police departments of both the states

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5. To find out the appropriation value incorporation system is training in ethics should be incorporated in the various training program and the best way of learning ethics is during their job followed by the guidance of seniors
6. To investigate the effect of value enriched police on social change the value enriched police can change the society and awareness of rights in general public could bring change in the society

Recommendations

1. Police organization should work upon to improve public's perception regarding the

ethical values in police and the Ethical competences, reliability, integrity, responsiveness, adherence to law and ethical behaviour.

2. Police besides executing normal responsibilities can focus upon working with society to eliminate certain social from ground root.
3. Police organization should focus on developing leaders who can lead by example.

Police organizations of the states can go for benchmarking of their own ethical practices against the ethical practices of other police organization; this will give a defined path for value incorporation and value practices of the organizations.



189. Identification of Specific Measures for Community Participation in strengthening Internal Security (2016)

Rohit Chaoudhary

Objectives

1. To know about the relevant details of manpower, logistics, financial commitment and institutional arrangement regarding various community policing schemes.
2. To know about the extent of public participation in the community policing programmes.
3. To know that how the community policing programmes have increased public trust and confidence in police.
4. To know about the awareness generated about internal security related issues and training provided in this regard to public under various schemes.
5. To know about the constraints in implementing the community policing schemes
6. To know about measures undertaken to make the community programme supportive in strengthening internal security measures in a particular area.
7. To know about the future visions and plans for the various programmes.
8. To develop and validate the scale of measurement of community participation programmes.

9. To analyse the success of community participation programmes
10. To develop a model of community for further strengthening internal security mechanism in the states.

Methodology

Sample

Data was collected from three states which include Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. A sample size of 280 (Kerala-88 Tamil Nadu-100 & Maharashtra-92) from the targeted respondents was used to examine various identified parameters.

Tool for Data Collection

1. Questionnaires for Data Collection about Details of the Scheme and on Identified Research Variables
2. Interview Schedules
3. National Level Conference of States on Community Policing

Questionnaires have been classified into two categories given as below:

1. Four variables are directly related to Internal Security:-



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- (a) Information collection on anti-national elements.
 - (b) Organisation of area defence with the help of public.
 - (c) Training of public in civil defence and information to police.
 - (d) Communal Harmony
2. Other four variables are having an indirect bearing on the Internal Security measures which are a prerequisite for the community to aid the police in Internal Security measures:
- (a) Confidence in police.
 - (b) Channels of communication & community awareness.
 - (c) Reach of the program.
 - (d) Community policing programmes implementation

Recommendations

Internal security is handled by a number of organizations with complex functional relationships and police plays the key role in handling such issues. Community policing can be considered as an effective tool for further strengthening the internal security mechanism. A Community policing model meant for especially supportive in dealing with internal security related issues cannot be developed according to a single one-dimensional process for a given place. Key local parameters and other related issues have to be taken into consideration for best utilization of the model for given purpose. Many schemes which

already been discussed are helping in dealing with internal security matters in big way. So it becomes very much evident that there is an abundant space for community policing in further strengthening the internal security related mechanism in the country. A coordinated and systematic approach keeping in view the local issues with active public involvement will in this area.

1. Need for Institutionalization of Community Policing Programmes
2. Form Police Private Partnership Committees
3. Empowerment of for Key Stakeholders at Cutting Edge Level
4. Establish and Strengthen Direct Link between Police & Community
5. Expand Reach of Community Policing Initiatives
6. Strengthen Multi-agency Partnerships
7. Develop Training Mechanisms
8. Setting-up Information Sharing Mechanism
9. Formation of Special Groups for Information Collection
10. Strengthen Media Management in Community Policing
11. Engage Social Media
12. Engage Youth in Community Policing Programme
13. Set-up Special Research & Planning Cells
14. Set-up Awards to Encourage Partnership Ventures



190. Non-Registration of Crimes: Problems & Solutions (2016)

Dr. Arvind Tiwari

Objectives

1. Study nature and extent of non-registration of crimes in a few selected States in India which are representative of different regions of India
2. Understand citizens experience with police while visiting police stations for registration of complaints
3. Explore causes and consequences of nonregistration of crimes on victims of crimes in particular and society in general
4. Analyse critically International and National frameworks, Government policies, procedures and court rulings for free and fair registration of crimes
5. Suggest solutions and workable mechanisms for a citizens friendly crime reporting/ registration process at police station level

Methodology

The study is based on a nation-wide (six states from different zones of India) data collected from ten different categories of stakeholders (n=506), a total of 33 Focus Group Discussions held at different parts of the country with varied categories of public and police functionaries and 40 case studies prepared, including ten instances of police good work, besides field notes on observations made by the Research team. It has been a mixed model, a blend of quantitative data

(Statistical Package for Social sciences was used) and qualitative data through content analysis and correlations. Cross tabulation of responses given by public vis-à-vis police functionaries on relevant issues are drawn to bring out their varying perceptions. A synthesis of police and public viewpoints has been worked out to draw conclusions on specific issues and thereby identify the problems (causative factors) that lead to nonregistration of crimes.

Findings

1. Lack of adequate man power and heavy work load in police stations: It is reconfirmed from the study that most of the cutting edge personnel are working for long hours and have heavy work load, such a situation was prompting them to avoid more work by registering all the crimes. This was a view clearly stated by police functionaries and supported by public stakeholders.
2. Police behaviour towards complainants: Behaviour of police towards complainants, especially women and marginalised sections of society, was not good, resulting in a large number (more than 75%) of population were averse to police and avoid coming forward to report a crime, unless it was serious and intolerable.
3. Inadequacy of resources for police working: Police Departments have been ranked low in Government funding priority as these are treated as non-productive units and are a matter of drain on the State exchequer. Strangely, but as a matter of fact, police

Additional Director General of Police, Punjab



continue to be under non plan budget and the Government are always less inclined to spend more money on police. This resulted in shortage of manpower, infrastructure and transport. Cumulatively, these problems of police directly or indirectly impacting on crime registration, investigation and filing of charge sheets in the Courts of law, resulting in almost 50% cases ending in acquittals. Such acquittals contribute to the loss of public faith, especially in police, leaving aside all other wings of Criminal Justice System. In such a situation, no one would take trouble to report crime or associate with police.

4. Political economy of crime statistics: It emerged that management of crime statistics by police functionaries has linkages with performance appraisals, as one of the important reasons for non-registration of crimes in India. The crime graphs have had negative impact on the performance of not only the police but also Govt. in power. In certain States, the political executives openly insisted on burking on crime in order to show lowering of crime.
5. Dilemma of cognizable and non-cognizable nature of offences: Victims usually nurse a grudge against the police that gravity of their cases were either reduced or made into noncognizable, in a bid to control the crime graph. According to 1st Schedule attached to CrPC 1973, out of 445 offences, 292 are classified as cognizable and 131 are non-cognizable, while 22 offenses as both cognizable and noncognizable according to the circumstances. The nicety of this classification is not known to an average citizen and sometimes even educated ones, whose unawareness in misused by some police official to minimise or twist the complaint. In some of the offences, which automatically fall under the non-cognizable category, genuine police officers have problem in convincing the complainants.
6. False complaints made to police in order to harm others: Due to drive for free and fair registration of crime and non-availability of provisions for conducting PIs, police officers might be loaded with false complaints. As it is, police can propose no action under section 182 (if it was only false information) and 211 (if it is false charge of offence) against the complainant only when they could prove that it was a false complaint after making thorough investigation. In fact many Magistrates, who were to accept that it was a false complaint, would not easily do so. Even if they accept, the offence being noncognizable, Magistrates permission is required to take up action against the false complainant, which procedure is not normally pursued by an otherwise overburdened police officer.
7. Interface of police/NGO/ Media and other influential person in the process of registration of crimes: For long political interface is considered as a big hindrance to register or not to register an offence, on merits. Similar interfaces were reported from other influential and civic authorities.
8. Police Corruption: Both the public stakeholders and police functionaries accepted in different measures that the corruption in police does affect the process of registration of crimes.
9. Time taken for registration and long winding legal procedures: The duty officers generally obtain permission from the SHOs before registering a case or otherwise, which process may take time especially when the SHO was away from the police station. Once the case is investigated and put in the court the legal process takes longer time.

RESEARCH STUDIES

**ON POLICE AND PRISON ISSUES
(1970 –2016)**

C O M P E N D I U M

[PART - II]

Doctoral Work



191. A Study on the Role of Pimps and Clients in Prostitution and their Interaction with Prostitutes (1987)

R. Aparajitha

Objectives

To describe the role of pimps and clients in prostitution; to analyze the Socio-Economic characteristics of the pimps, clients and prostitutes; to study the role of police as perceived by the pimps, clients and prostitutes; to decipher the role of friends and influence of parents as perceived by the pimps, clients and prostitutes in making many women take up prostitution; and to find out if there is significant association between the spatial distribution of prostitutes and pimps.

Hypothesis

1. The role of pimps in inducing a person to visit a prostitute is more significant than the role of others.
2. The degree of exposure to blue films and pornography is significantly associated with the frequency of visit to a prostitute.
3. The degree of precaution taken is directly related to the frequency of visit to a prostitute.
4. The role of pimps will be significant in making women persist in prostitution.
5. There will be significant interpersonal relationship between the pimp and the prostitute.

6. The role of police as perceived by the pimps will be significant in helping prostitution to flourish.
7. The influence of parents as perceived by pimps will be detrimental in making many women take up prostitution.
8. The more the arrests of pimps the greater the number of arrests of prostitutes.

Methodology

City of Madras has been chosen for conducting the study. The study consist a sample of 75 pimps, 75 clients and 75 prostitutes. Data collected by interview schedule which was structured in such a way to collect maximum information about the socio-economic background and history of the pimps, etc.

Findings

1. The study showed that the prostitutes faced occupational hazards. Majority of the prostitutes hailed from large families and were first born in the family. They had taken up this profession as a result of poverty and cinema flair.
2. The prostitutes perceived the pimp as an essential middleman without whom the profession makes no meaning.



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3. The study revealed that the youngsters were the major clients of prostitutes and maintained very friendly relationship with the pimps.
4. The influence of Pornography and Blue films was observed to be significant in the clients' habit of womanizing.
5. The study has highlighted the significant role of pimps and clients in prostitution.

Suggestions

1. A bill to punish the clients should be made to control prostitution. The recent amendment of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (1956) has included within it the concept of Male Prostitutes also.
2. Prostitutes and pimps who are willing to

rehabilitate themselves can be helped with some self-employment schemes.

3. The Government should decide to license this profession or suppress it totally, as it would enable the government in curbing the threat of sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS.
4. Being an explorative study only a few characteristics of the pimps and clients could be included. Apart from conducting it on a larger sample, the personality make up of pimps and clients can also be tested with the help of psychological tests.
5. To curb the prostitution, it is necessary to view it from different angles. More than the prostitutes themselves, the intermediaries like the pimps, clients and the procurers are mainly responsible for the flourishing of this profession.

192. Dermatoglyphics Among Female Prisoners (1989)

Gurvinder Kaur Anand

Objectives

1. To study the frequency distribution of various variables of finger and palmar dermatoglyphics among criminal population and control population.
2. To highlight the bimanual differences among criminal population and control population separately.
3. To compare the pattern variables on the right

and left hand of criminal population and control population separately and collectively.

4. To attain the particularistic interest, minutiae's have been studied and compared for criminal and control populations.

Methodology

1. In this study material has been derived from the penal institutions of states and a union territory in India.
2. The experimental sample consists of 214 convicted female, who have been charged for



murder. It was also necessary to acquire a control sample of normal (civil) population in order to compare with the penal population.

3. This study used methodology of recording the finger/palmar prints. Material used was duplicating ink, paper, inking slab, roller, palmar pad, cotton, table, magnifying glass, eye lens.
4. The SPSS package programme was used for computer analysis and the various statistical measures employed were Mean, Standard deviation and Chi-square test.

Findings

1. The quantitative analysis of the finger-ball patterns, minutiae's and variables pertaining to palmar dermatoglyphics of criminal population under present study revealed that the criminals as such do show some similarities

among themselves with regard to the frequencies of dermatoglyphic variables related to finger-ball patterns and minutiae's.

2. On comparing the two population a definite and concrete pattern type cannot be earmarked for a particular individual which will help in identifying whether he/she is a criminal or not.
3. The investigation of the minutiae's, reflect that short ridges, ends, bifurcation and enclosures show a higher frequency among criminals. This necessarily does not mean that provided with the above said minutiae's an individual is bound to be a criminal or predisposed to crime.
4. The assessment reveals that no pattern type is limited to either the criminal or the control population, but it is only the frequency of particular pattern type which shows higher or lower frequency accordingly.

193. Criminalization Of Social Movement And Its Counter Forces: A Criminal-Sociological Study With Special Reference To Naxalism In Gaya District (1990)

Gauri Shankar Dwivedi

Objectives

1. To analyse the genesis - the rise and development of Naxalism in Bihar.
2. To analyse the etiology of criminalization of the Naxalite movement.

3. To analyse the social philosophy - the goals of the Naxalite movement.
4. To analyse the organizational structure, the rules of cadre building.
5. To analyse the ideology, strategy and tactics, the methods of violent and non-violent of the movement.
6. To analyse the carriers and counter forces of the movement, the social forces supporting and counteracting it.

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7. To analyse social background of the activities of the movement the social groups, caste and class from which they are drawn.
8. Lastly, to evaluate the opinions of the hard-core activists. According to what they consider to be the major achievements of the movement.

Methodology

The study has been designed on descriptive-exploratory frame. The universe of the study comprised two parts: i) villages falling in the Jehanabad and Gaya districts which are considered to be the citadel of Naxalites in Bihar, (ii) The police field officers confronting the situation.

A sample of 400 respondents, 300 from amongst the hard core naxalites the members of different naxal groups, as C.P.I-(M.L.)- 100 from the police field officers, dealing with situation. Purposive sampling technique has been followed. Interview schedule has been used for data collection.

Findings

1. 40% of the respondents came from Chamar, Dusadh and Mushahar castes followed by Rajwar and other backward castes, and majority of respondents (41.67%) are educated up to metric-intermediate level.
2. The largest number of counterparts of activists (the police) respondents (40%) come from the age group of 31-40, and hail from rural areas and are Hindus.
3. Majority of police respondents hold the opinion that their roles have been defined, and

that operational factors influenced decision to a greater level and found incongruity between their roles defined and strain in their fulfillment.

4. Two thirds of the respondents opined that the processions and demonstrations received much public support and co-operation, and was supported by Harijans and backward caste people with some support extended by the upper caste people.
5. About 80% of the respondents disliked the present economic system followed by political and social system each of which was disliked by ten percent of respondents.
6. 50 percent respondents have strongly expressed their opinion in agreement with the statement that the conduct and behavior of the police are annoying, but have spoken high of the significant role of police disaster management.
7. Majority of the respondents are of the opinion that crime persists as police get mixed up with the criminals.
8. 40% of the respondents disagreed to the fact that police work hard so that people must be safe and comfortable.
9. Majority of the respondents support the view that brutal suppression of a movement attracts criminalization and were affirmative in judging that inadequacy or criminal bent of leaders leads the activists to criminality.
10. The respondents opined that the fear and suspicion of being ruled by another community facilitates violence among members of the movement and that violence is considered to be a catalyst of social change.



194. Wife Abuse: A Study on the Influencing Factors and its Consequences (1991)

Sumithra Sundar

Objectives

1. To identify the various forms of wife-abuse.
2. To identify the various factors those are associated with wife-abuse and to study their relative influence on wife- abuse.
3. To understand the consequences of wife-abuse on the family.

Methodology

The research design is exploratory in nature. The study was conducted in Madras city. 280 wives, who were abused by their husbands, were randomly selected for the study. For measuring wife abuse and other variables, a precoded interview schedule was constructed by the investigator.

Findings of the Study

1. Various forms of violence such as scolding, slapping, pushing out of the house, strangulative, choking grabbing the hair, kicking and forced sex were widely prevalent to (above 90%).
2. The study found out that age of wife and her income was negatively correlated with wife abuse and wife's age and income increased wife abuse decreased.

3. Experience of violence during childhood was found to be negatively related to wife abuse and the type of marriage was found to be associated with wife abuse.
4. The study found that with the increase in the number of children in the family wife abuse tends to increase.
5. Concentrating on the psychological characteristics of wife, the wife's assertiveness tends to be negatively related to wife abuse. Similarly wife's efficiency in managing family affairs was found to be negatively related to wife abuse.
6. Suspicion of the husband, about the wife also found to be related to wife abuse. As the suspicion is more, wife abuse also tends to increase.
7. The study found that husbands who had extra marital affairs tend to abuse their wives and that wife abuse was not related to behavioural changes in the wife.
8. The major needs of the abused wives reporting at the centres is counseling to themselves, legal assistance and financial assistance.
9. Majority of them hide their injuries and among who took treatment with the doctors, majority of them never gave the actual reasons.
10. The study found that majority of the counseling needs of the victims of wife abuse were catered by the counseling centres except counseling needs to their husbands.
11. Very little legal and financial assistance was

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195. Crime Against Women In Orissa With Special Reference To Dowry Deaths In Kandrapara (1991)

Amiya Kumar Jena

Objectives

1. To understand the attitude of both men and women towards dowry.
2. To compare the awareness of men and women towards dowry.
3. To link the dowry transaction with the social economic status.
4. To compare the consciousness towards dowry: a) between the married women and unmarried women, b) between the married men and unmarried men.
5. To identify the influences of general public over the dowry deaths in the village.

Research Methodology

Case study method and observation method is adopted for the study. The universe of the study comprises of 7 villages of Kendrapura Sub-division located in seven different police stations of the sub-division in Orissa. The sample size was 590 respondents. Intensive and purposive samplings have been used for the purpose of study.

Tools used

Interview schedule, observation and Rating Scales.

Recommendations

1. To evaluate the existing law, which protects the rights of women till-today, and chalk out the necessary plan of action for strict implementation of those laws pertaining to Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986.
2. To entrust more power to the Anti-Dowry Cell in terms of taking immediate action.
3. Establishment of Family courts to adjudicate the dowry and other family problems and entrust voluntary sectors, to investigate and report on the dowry death case to compare the facts of it for action.
4. The women should be given property rights both at parent's house and in-laws house and be provided free education, employment opportunities, vocational training etc.
5. The deserted women, if so desire, should be immediately absorbed in employment.
6. Legal education should be made compulsory at school level, and the projection of women model, nude film, blue cassettes and posters should be banned.
7. The process of inter-caste marriages should be encouraged by giving economic support and job opportunities to both the partners, meanwhile the process of amniocentesis should be banned.
8. The persons found demanding or giving

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dowry, if is in service, his/her service should be dismissed and the action taken against the offenders and presentation given to the grooms, accepted inter-caste, dowryless marriage should be advertised in the daily newspapers by the Government.

9. The registration of marriage conducted should be given due attention by the appropriate authority.
10. There should be equal attention to both rural and urban areas by the planners for socio-economic development, to avoid lopsided growth in the state.

196. Socio-Psychological Impact On The Role Of Police In The Changing Society (1991)

Rashmi Sharma

Objectives

1. To sociologically examine the functions served by the police as perceived by both, the police and the public.
2. To prepare a priority list on the work environment of the police personnel.
3. To critically examine the attitude of public towards the police.
4. To make an assessment on the job attitude of the police personnel.
5. To find out, whether inter-group differences do exist among the different representing groups of public, with regard to their attitudes towards the police.
6. To find out whether, inter-group differences exist among the different categories of police personnel with regard to the socio-psychological dimensions.

Methodology

The present study has adopted a quasi-experimental design of research. It includes both the interview and the observation methods for collection of data. Disproportionate stratified sampling technique is used.

Area of the Study

The study was conducted in two selected urban township of Orissa state, namely Cuttack and Bhubaneswar.

Sample Size

A total of 600 respondents were taken from the inhabitants in townships of Cuttack and Bhubaneswar.

300 respondents were from the public category and 300 respondents were from police category.

Research Fellow, Deptt. of Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi



Tools of Data Collection

Data collection has been carried out through Questionnaire technique.

Findings and Conclusions

1. The attitude of the police towards their own role performance is positive and assertive and has given importance to the helping and protecting role of police in the society.
2. Police are unsatisfied with the way Press, Newspapers and other media are projecting their role and functioning.
3. About 80% of the police personnel hold favourable attitude towards the idea that the police must maintain a sense of security in the community. They appreciate the idea that detection of crime should be considered the exclusive responsibility of the police and other wings of criminal justice system with the active involvement and co-operation from the community, as a whole.
4. The findings suggest that the attitude of police towards their own role, accountable responsibility and administration is not only law enforcement -oriented but also welfare-oriented or service-oriented.
5. Analysis of the variances has shown that there are significant group differences among the police personnel in their work related values, pertaining to the mainstream work culture in the police organization.
6. The findings relating to the work environment characteristics reveal that there is a high degree of consensus among different categories of police personnel as to how the organization should be run and how people should conduct themselves in their work environment.
7. Even though there is considerable amount of satisfaction with regard to the availability of desirable basic conditions relating to organizational life, the employees feel that efforts should be made to improve the working conditions, working methods, and to have consideration for employees working at lower levels.
8. Most of the employees have considerable amount of fear of disorder of the unknown and of insecurity.
9. The findings of the study indicate that all sections of the public have developed a feeling that police functioning is corrupt because of political interference in police administration and these negative ideas developed through press, the newspapers and the electronic media.
10. 64% of the respondents agree that the police are more disciplined than other government servants enjoying similar status.
11. The attitude of public towards different issues relating to the police are not homogeneous indicating the differences among different professional groups of the public as far as their attitude towards police functioning is concerned.
12. There is a need among both the public and the police that it is essential for the police to create and maintain a feeling of security in the community.
13. The findings create a general impression that awareness for improving police-public relations does exist in the attitudes of both the police and the public and at the same time an expectation that effective role performance by



the police could change the attitudes of police towards them.

14. Study has limitations when taken into consideration of intrinsic factors like personality and locus of control.
15. The study suggests that more and more attention be given to scientific analysis of the importance of this sociological problem in a developing country like India and improving

the quality of police-public relationships.

16. Setting up of a directorate of planning, evaluation and co-ordination at the centre to look into the work of training institutions and responsibility of convening periodic conferences of State Police Chiefs and the implementation of ideas.
17. Media can play a significant role in improving police-public relationship.

197. Drug Addiction And Criminal Behaviour (1992)

Jayashree Singh

Objectives

The present study is exploratory study.

1. To explore certain important psychosocial variables in relation to drug abuse among criminals & non-criminals.
2. To reduce the number of variables taken in the study into relevant factors and also to find out factor structure and use these obtained factors as variables for further analysis.
3. To perform comparative study between four criterion groups on the obtained factors in the study in all six possible combinations.
4. To find out possible factors which can discriminate at multivariate level with the help of discriminate function analysis, between groups of criminal drug abuser and criminal non-users.

5. To investigate which are the obtained factors that can discriminate at multivariate level between the group of non-criminal drug-dependents and general population.
6. To find out the best set of factors obtained in the study, which might have contributed to drug abuse in criminals when criminal drug abuser and non-abusers are taken as dummy variables.
7. To investigate which are possible factors that are contributing significantly.

Methodology

Study is exploratory in nature. The study was conducted in Delhi on 400 male comprising four different groups. The four groups were criminal drug abusers, criminal non-users, non-criminal drug dependents & general population. First two groups are selected from Tihar Jail & third from Drug De-addiction Center and fourth was general public and

Research Fellow, Deptt. of Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi



all four groups were matched.

Findings

1. The results of study were discussed in relation to other related work in this area. An attempt was made to explore the basic causes of drug-abuse among criminals and non-criminals. It was assumed that the results of this study would throw some light in a relatively unexplored area of research in the Indian context.
2. The Criminal drug-abusers were significantly lower on 'Contentment', 'Family Cohesiveness' and significantly higher on 'Family Influence' and 'Extraversion' than Criminal non-users.
3. Criminal drug-abusers were found significantly lower on 'Contentment' and 'Inadequate Coping' than Non-criminal drug-dependents.
4. Criminal drug-abusers were found significantly higher on 'Inadequate Coping' and 'Maladaptive Trend' and significantly lower on 'Contentment; Social Support Network'.

198. Gang Delinquency On Indian Railways (1993)

Sanjay

Objectives

1. To study delinquency as a sub-cultural fact.
2. To study the process of formation of gangs: how and why do these gangs arise and how they select and recruit members, and leadership?
3. To study the value, norms, and behavioral pattern of these gangs.
4. To study why and how do delinquent "norms" or rules of conduct develop?
5. To study the conditions which account for the distinctive content of various systems of delinquent norms-such as those proscribing violence or theft or drug use.
6. To study home conditions and socio-economic and educational background of the families of gang members, and how they cause alienation of children and their joining delinquent gangs?
7. To study what would be the basis for formulation of programmes to alienate gang members for rehabilitation, so that they could become productive members of the society.
8. To evolve an integrated plan of action for prevention of running away of children from their homes, controlling gang delinquency and rehabilitation of delinquent children and youth.

Methodology

Data was collected through quasi-participant observation of daily activities, way of living, values and behaviour pattern of the gang delinquents. Personal interview was the tool used for collecting data.

Deptt. of Social Work, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi



Suggestions

1. The railway authorities should request the state Government to provide institutionalized preventive measures and arrange raids by the employees of those institutions.
2. The railway should open separate juvenile homes to provide correctional and rehabilitation facilities to these delinquent.
3. A thorough training and commitment is necessary for those police and vigilance officers handling this delicate age group.
4. Appointment of trained social workers with specialized skill in case work, group work and child guidance and these social workers should be in a supervisory position that they can guide and supervise police officers.
5. A special training should be given to all Sub-Inspectors of Police at the entry point regarding handling of juvenile delinquents and appropriate laws followed by periodical seminars and courses.
6. A community based correctional method can be adopted to prevent and control gang delinquency, and co-ordination between the special police wing and non-institutional correctional services.
7. Delinquency prevention programs at various levels like individual, group, family, community level and at society level.

199. A Comparative Study Of Personality And Intra-Familial Relations Of Delinquents & Non-Delinquents Belonging To Different Socio-Economic Groups (1993)

Renu Goenka

Objectives

The study was an attempt to explore:-

1. The differences in personality make -up of delinquents belonging to upper socio-economic group and lower socio-economic group.
2. The differences in intra-familial relationships of delinquents belonging to upper socio-economic group and lower socio-economic group.
3. The differences in personality make-up of delinquents and non-delinquents in lower socio-economic group and in upper socio-economic group.
4. The differences in intra-familial relationships of delinquents & non-delinquents in lower socio-economic group and in upper socio-economic group.
5. The contribution of personality and intra familial relations in differentiating delinquents and non-delinquents in lower as well as in upper socio-economic groups.

Research Fellow, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar



Methodology

Experimental design was used to explore the relationships between some variables, the criteria of random selection was not perfectly adhered to. A total of 85 adjudicated delinquents from Borstal Institute and Juvenile Jail, Ludhiana and from special Home (Boys), Indore and 174 students from Government Senior Secondary School, Ekel Gadda and from Neni Vidhya Mandir, Indore were taken as subjects. Various standardized tests were administered.

Findings

1. Delinquents from low and high SES did not differ significantly on the basis of Personality Variables and family-relation Variables included in the study. However, Personality factors and relationship with father seem to play more important role in predicting delinquency among low SES families, whereas mothers role seem to be more influencing for high SES delinquents.
2. When equated on age, sex, intelligence and SES, Delinquents do not differ significantly from Non-delinquents on the basis of personality variables and family relation variables included in the study.
3. Some indications are that among officially recognized delinquents, neuroticism predicts delinquency, when combined with perceived inconsistency in relationship with parents.
4. Results also indicate that among officially recognized delinquents, extraversion predicts non-delinquency, in both low and high SES group. However, we cannot put much faith in these results owing to non-significant differences observed in delinquent and non-delinquent groups.

200. A Sociological Study of Violence against Women (1993)

Suchitra Vedant

Objectives

1. To identify the different forms of violence against women and their extent in the area chosen for the study.
2. To identify the agencies of this violence.
3. To study the socio-economic background of the victims of violence.
4. To study the nature and causes of violence.
5. To study the impact of and reaction to violence on the victim (if she is alive) and her family.
6. To study the action taken by the law enforcing authorities to deal with violence against women.

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University of Mysore

Research Studies (1970 – 2016) - Compendium



7. To suggest remedial measures to tackle the problem of violence against women.

Methodology

Exploratory research design is being used for the study. A sample of 250 cases were taken up for the study.

Area of Study

Mysore district of Karnataka State.

Tool

Interview schedule.

Conclusions

1. The mere changes in the laws relating to violence or stringent enforcement of these laws, by themselves have not succeeded in containing violence against women.
2. Violence against women is not an isolated issue but a byproduct of a social set up that has always sanctioned the use of force against them.
3. The social and cultural factors have been pointed out as the main causes of violence against women.
4. This study reveals those women with low educational attainments, those in unskilled occupation, those with no income in hand, were more victims of violence.
5. It was seen that largest percentage of rape victims were victimized by persons with

whom they had been familiar.

6. The most common reaction of victim's violence was found to be crying.
7. A significant number of victims of intrafamily violence (68%) attempted to escape violence by leaving the abusive home. 63% Post their lives.
8. Most rape victims were not sure as to how they had to react, because, the assailants were persons known to the victims.

Recommendations

1. Studies on violence against women are limited in number. Hence studies that adopt a holistic perspective in explaining the existence of violence against women should be conducted.
2. Surveys that help to assess the actual extent of the problem need to be undertaken.
3. Education of women must be given priority and sustained efforts must be made to enable all women to acquire at least a minimum of high school education.
4. Reducing unemployment and poverty and assuring every number of societies the minimum requirements of life.
5. More opportunities for women's employment in the organised sector needs to be created.
6. A positive, firm and rational approach by the women to the violence can be used to prevent further violence. Training in techniques of self-defence will help to protect women themselves.
7. Methods of training police should include the gender dimension so as to sensitize the police to women's issues.



201. Impact Of Correctional Programmes On Female Prisoners (1993)

P.T. Uma Maheshwari

Objetives

1. To understand various correctional programmes in a women prison such as work, vocational education and recreational programmes oriented towards their rehabilitation.
2. To assess the effectiveness of the correctional programmes on female prisoner's adjustment in prison.
3. To assess the effectiveness of the correctional programmes on released female prisoners in the community.
4. To find out the problems faced by the released female prisoners in getting employment.
5. To assess the effectiveness of the correctional programmes in relation to recidivism.

Methodology

The study encompasses a partially descriptive and a partially evaluative design. The universe of the present study includes female prisoners, released female prisoners and prison officials in the prisons of Madurai and Vellore of Tamil Nadu State.

Sampling

A sample size of 120 female prisoners with a

Research Fellow, Madras University, Madras

criterion of three or more than three months of sentence was arrived at by purposive sampling. A kind of non-probabilistic sampling technique and quota sampling is also used.

Tools

Interview Schedule, Questionnaire and inventories were used to collect data.

Findings

1. The economic rehabilitation is minimal because of poor quality of the programmes.
2. The findings of qualitative evaluation show that there is behavioural adjustment.
3. The findings also suggest that acceptance by family is all the more important even if the offender is adjustable so as to prevent her from committing further crime.
4. The prison has all necessary any ingredients for treatment, including the infrastructure.
5. The inmates' future perception is bright and the inmates are vulnerable to treatment.
6. The impact is positive on female prisoners adjustment in prison.
7. The impact is positive on female ex-offenders adjustment after release.
8. The prison lacks organization and efficient management.



Suggestions

1. Betterment in work programmes with respect to cooking.
2. Accreditation of vocational training programmes.
3. Improvement in educational programmes and providing variety in recreational programmes.
4. Enhancement of incentives with respect to wages, pre-mature release, parole, furlough, commutation & suspension of sentence.

202. अपराधी महिलाओं का समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (आगरा और मेरठ के विशेष संदर्भ में) (1993)

सुनीता वर्मा

उद्देश्य

1. अपराधी महिलाओं द्वारा किये जाने वाले अपराध की प्रकृति एवं प्रतिमान ज्ञान करना;
2. अपराधी महिलाओं की सामाजिक - आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि ज्ञात करना;
3. अपराधी महिलाओं द्वारा किये जाने वाले अपराधों के कारणों, विशेषतः परिवार की भूमिका का पता लगाना;
4. बन्दी रहने की अवधि में अपराधी महिलाओं के सामाजिक जीवन का पता लगाना; तथा
5. कारागार से मुक्ति के पश्चात् अपराधी महिलाओं के प्रति समाज की प्रतिक्रिया जानना ताकि उनके पुर्नवास की प्रभावशाली योजना बनाई जा सके।

पद्धति

अध्ययन को मुख्यतः मेरठ तथा आगरा के कारागारों तक ही सम्मिलित किया गया है। मेरठ से 127 तथा आगरा से 18 अपराधी महिलाएं ही आंकड़े संकलन करने की एक वर्ष की अवधि में उपलब्ध हो गयी। इसलिए 80 अपराधी

महिलाओं को नारी निकेतन, लखनऊ से अध्ययन हेतु चुना गया। अतः किसी प्रकार का निदर्शन न करके मेरठ, आगरा तथा नारी निकेतन, लखनऊ में बन्दी सभी 225 अपराधी महिलाओं को अध्ययन में सम्मिलित किया गया है। इनमें से 80 दोषसिद्ध बन्दी तथा 145 विचाराधीन बन्दी हैं। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में प्राथमिक सामग्री का संकलन तीन प्रमुख प्रविधियों द्वारा किया गया है - साक्षात्कार अनुसूची, वैयक्तिक अध्ययन तथा अनौपचारिक साक्षात्कार। 25 अपराधी महिलाओं से वैयक्तिक अध्ययन द्वारा उनके जीवन से सम्बन्धित जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया है। सामग्री का संकलन दिसम्बर 1991 से दिसम्बर 1992 की अवधि में किया गया है।

साक्षात्कार अनुसूची द्वारा संकलित सामग्री का कम्प्यूटर द्वारा कौंसिल फार सोशल डिवेलपमेंट, नई दिल्ली में संशोधन कराया गया है। वैयक्तिक अध्ययन तथा अनौपचारिक साक्षात्कार द्वारा संकलित सामग्री का गुणात्मक विश्लेषण किया गया है। द्वितीयक सामग्री का संकलन अपराध सम्बन्धी प्रकाशित पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, प्रलेखों तथा अन्य लिखित स्रोतों से किया गया है।

उपकल्पना

1. महिला अपराधी महापराध (गम्भीर अपराध) की



- तुलना में कदाचार (कम गंभीर अपराध) अधिक करती है।
2. संयुक्त परिवार की महिलाओं की अपेक्षा एकाकी परिवार के महिलाएं अधिक अपराध करती हैं।
 3. भग्न परिवारों की लड़कियों व महिलाएं संगठित परिवार की लड़कियों व महिलाओं की अपेक्षा अधिक अपराधी होती हैं।
 4. अशिक्षित महिलाएं शिक्षित महिलाओं की तुलना में, अविवाहित महिलाएं विवाहित महिलाओं की तुलना में तथा कठोर पारिवारिक नियन्त्रण में रहने वाली महिलाएं कम पारिवारिक नियन्त्रण में रहने वाली महिलाओं की तुलना में अधिक अपराधी होती हैं।
 5. कम चलचित्र देखने वाली महिलाओं व लड़कियों की अपेक्षा अधिक चलचित्र देखने वाली उच्च वर्ग महिलाएं व लड़कियां अधिक अपराध-प्रवृत्ति में रत होती हैं।
 6. निम्न वर्ग की महिलाएं व लड़कियां उच्च वर्ग की महिलाओं व लड़कियों की अपेक्षा अधिक अपराध करती हैं।
 7. 16 से 30 वर्ष के बीच की आयु की लड़कियां व महिलाएं अधिक आयु की महिलाओं की अपेक्षा अधिक अपराध करती हैं।
 8. ग्रामीण व छोटे कस्बों में रहने वाली महिलाओं में बड़े नगरों में रहने वाली महिलाओं की तुलना में कम अपराध करती हैं।
 9. कारागार अथवा सुधारगृह में महिला अपराधियों का सामाजिक जीवन उनके पारिवारिक जीवन की तुलना में आसामान्य होता है।
 10. महापराध की दोषी महिलाओं की अपेक्षा कदाचार की दोषी महिलाओं के प्रति परिवारजनों, नातेदारों व बृहत्त समुदाय के लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया सहानुभूति की होती है।

निष्कर्ष

1. हमें महिला अपराध की समस्या का मूल्यांकन केवल

सांख्यिकीय या गणनात्मक आधार पर न करके गुणात्मक आधार पर करना होगा तथा महिला को अपराध करने से रोकना होगा। इसके लिए उसके सामाजिक - आर्थिक शोषण को समाप्त करना होगा। हमें महिलाओं को दासी न मानकर सहयोगी मानना होगा तथा समानता का पद देना होगा।

2. हमें भारतीय महिला को समता की शिक्षा के साथ-साथ भारतीय परिवेश के अनुकूल एक उत्तरदायी, सहिष्णु, आज्ञाकारी, अनुशासित व धैर्यवान महिला के रूप में जीवनयापन की शिक्षा दिया जाना भी जारी रखना होगा। उसके चारित्रिक गुणों का विकास करना होगा तथा उसे अपराध करने से रोकना होगा।
3. अपराधी महिलाओं के प्रति भी पुरुषों के समान अपनायी जाने वाली निरोधात्मक दण्डनीति को सामाजिक संरक्षण के सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप परिवर्तित करना होगा तथा उनके पुनर्वास की ओर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। उनके लिए अलग कारागार बनाने होंगे, वर्गीकरण व सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के अनुसार बन्दी अवस्था तथा मुक्ति के पश्चात् सुधार कार्यों की रूप रेखा बनानी होगी तथा उत्तर रक्षा सेवा कार्यक्रमों को महिलाओं के लिए अधिक प्रभावकारी व लाभदायक बनाना होगा।
4. बन्दी अवस्था में उन्हें परिवार के सुख-दुख में भाग लेने तथा समुदाय में होने वाले सामाजिक उत्सवों में सम्मिलित करने जैसे नवीन प्रयोग किये जाने चाहिए ताकि परिवार व समुदाय में उनके पुनर्वास को आसान बनाया जा सके।
5. महिलाओं हेतु अनिर्धारित दण्डनीति को भी लागू किया जाना चाहिए तथा अगर इसके अच्छे परिणाम सामने आते हैं तो दण्डनीति में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन लाना होगा। अपराधी महिलाओं में पुनः आत्मविश्वास पैदा करके तथा उनके पुनर्वास द्वारा उन्हें यह विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि समाज में उनकी उपयोगिता कम नहीं हुई है। निष्कर्षतः, हमें महिला को अपराध करने से बचाकर और अपराधी महिलाओं का समुचित पुनर्वास कर समाज को बचाना होगा।



203. Women Police in Criminal Justice Administration: Role Conflicts and Tensions: A Socio-psychological Analysis (1993)

Latha Krishnamurthi

Objectives

1. To examine the need and status of women police in criminal justice system.
2. To analyze the personal and family background characteristics and to assess their influence on the role conflict.
3. To examine the socio-economic characteristics of women police and their contribution thereof on the extent of role conflict experienced.
4. To enquire into the extent of role satisfaction derived by the women police in their various role performances and the resultant role conflicts and tensions.
5. To identify the role demands of women police and their impact on the extent of role conflict and tension experienced thereof.
6. To assess the level of role conflicts and tensions with reference to the nature of service and working conditions of women police.

Methodology

The main purpose of the study is to analysis the

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role conflicts and tensions experienced by women police in criminal justice administration. A sample size comprising of 105 respondents from the three categories of women (Constable, Head Constable, and Sub Inspector) Police was selected out of the women police working in five districts (viz, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gadchiroli, Wardha and Chandrapur). An Interview Schedule was structured, based on similar studies, to collect the required data for the study. Each and every respondent was contacted in person by the researcher for administration of interview schedule and collection of requisite data.

Findings

1. The nature of functions given to women police are more ceremonial than real. Generally, women police are not given all the types of duties or functions at par with men police. Thus the potentialities of women police were found as underutilized.
2. The number of women police is also much negligible as compared to their male counterparts.
3. There is no separate cell or room either for locking up or guarding the women criminals or suspects.



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4. The external situations such as provision of conveyance or crèche care of the children of women police need to be improved/introduced.
5. The in-service training/orientation courses need to be introduced wherever absent and improvement to be made wherever present.
6. The image of women in police lacks proper projection.
7. The women police are used only as assistants even in the cases of crime concerning women and children. Independent power for investigation or probing in crimes concerning women/children to be delegated to women police.
8. The social security measures such as proper insurance, medical facilities etc. for women police needs improvement.
9. There was no regular meetings/get-togethers for proper interaction between the family members of women police. If introduced, these get-togethers may improve upon the knowledge of other members of the family, about the job obligations or role demands of women police.
10. There is need to do away with the practice of appointing women in police on compassionate reasons. Instead of providing appointment, they may be given pension or such other monetary supports.

204. Women Criminals In Tamil Nadu (1994)

A.Thomas William

Objectives

1. To understand the socio-economic background of female criminals.
2. To know the particulars regarding family of orientation.
3. To trace the details of family of procreation.
4. To know the cause, nature and pattern of crime among women.
5. To measure the consequences of female criminality on individual, Children, family and society at large.
6. To assess the facilities provided in prison and the impact of prison life.
7. To study the future plan of the respondents and perceived acceptance of family and society and to suggest suitable preventive and rehabilitative programmes.

Methodology

The study of "Women Criminals in Tamil Nadu" is of explorative in nature. Inmates in Vellore and Madurai prison are the universe of the study.

Research Fellow, Deptt. of Sociology, Coimbatore



Tools of Data Collection

A structured interview schedule was constructed to collect data from women criminals. Personal observation was also used to collect data.

Suggestions/Recommendations

1. The school children are the largest target groups where the criminal tendencies can be spot out, for which educating the children from the school level is very essential.
2. The welfare programmes or services must be started when a women criminal enters into the prison system and complete the period; when she again gets settled into the society and she should be treated as a human being.
3. The food commodities provided to the prisoners can be improved in its quality and quantity periodically by improving the menu.
4. Hospitals with well equipped facilities are of crucial need to provide facilities like that of medical and psychiatry, medical officer with all para-medical staff made available for day and night.
5. Expectant mothers and children should be given adequate care, prenatal and post-natal care, nutritious food and medical check-up are necessary.
6. Educational programmes including adult education are very essential.
7. A separate training for them in prison must be developed keeping in mind the social and economic role of women in the society and to be imparted after identifying the training needs of young prisoners.
8. Set up of follow-up programmes after the release of prisoners.
9. After release, the women should be looked after adequately and considerable help should be extended so that they will not indulge in crime in future.
10. Follow up of study of released prisoners should be made to assess the impact of rehabilitative programmes so as to identify the problem areas and to make improvements in the programmes.
11. Create awareness among the family and society on the attitudes to be shown to women.



205. Role Of The Police In A Changing Society (1995)

Aparna Srivastava

Objectives

1. To analyse the history and development of police force in India and the primary functions of the police in Indian context.
2. To emphasize the role of police in contemporary society.

Methodology

The Traditional and empirical methodology in collecting material for the research work. The primary source material includes police reports, Journals and other official records. A survey has been conducted through the questionnaire method. A set of two questionnaire were used, one for police personnel and the other for the general public.

Findings

Public Perception

1. 65% of the people voted role and performance of police as poor and their perception towards police was unfavorable.
2. The reason for this distorted perception was the nature of duties and functions, media exaggeration, past legacy and isolated personal experiences accountable for it.

3. 55% of respondents agreed to the opinion that the fairness and impartiality of work are frequently impaired by consideration of status and wealth of the parties, pressures from politicians.
4. Majority of the respondents were aware of the conditions of services of policemen in our country and view that improvement in these conditions will increase the efficiency of police.
5. 65% of the people agreed to the statement that speculative and distorted reporting in press regarding crimes at the stage of investigation by police caused practical difficulties and prejudices the normal cause of investigation.
6. Majority of the respondents agreed to the fact that people are very reluctant to co-operate with police during investigation.
7. 55% of the people know policemen who flatter the politicians, only 40% of them knew officers who were honest.
8. Very few (10%) of respondents expressed the need for a boys club to run in association with police etc.
9. The police officers made the following recommendations with regard to changes in the role of police.
10. Police Act of 1861 should be thoroughly revised.



11. Maintenance of close relation with public and the role of police must be linked with the suggestions of public at all stages.
12. The manner of conducting training given to policemen, the adequacy of the latest and new model of arms and ammunitions, new developed means and instruments for investigation should be according to modern society and atmosphere.
13. Human rights should be respected by the police and they should be more accountable towards public.
14. There should be no political interference of any kind in recruitment and working.
15. The social legislations have to be enforced and the police should try to be Police-friendly by performing its assistance function satisfactorily.

206. Socio-Psychological Factors Leading To Women Criminality (1995)

Pushpa Wadhvani

Objectives

1. To formulate a set of empirical generalization about criminal behaviour in women.
2. To differentiate female criminals from male criminals and female non-criminals.
3. To find out the child rearing practices and anti-social aggressive models between criminals and female non-criminals.
4. To analyse the personality variables of female criminals and female non-criminals.

Methodology

In the present study, correctional research design was used. The study was conducted on 160 respondents containing 80 female criminals, 40 male criminals and 40 non-criminals' females.

Universe of the study

The female prisoners from Central Jail, Jaipur and Nari Bandi Niketan, Model Jail, Lucknow. The male prisoners from Central Jail, Jodhpur.

Findings

1. Female criminals had more family pathologies, personal inadequacies, and are ridden with problems and internal conflicts. They are



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- fundamentally sentimental and unrealistic even then their aggressive actions are situation dependent.
2. Female non-criminals have a healthy family environment, integrated and supportive, they are co-operative and realistic, less agitated, stable, are sympathy seekers, their inability and urge to seek sympathy indicate the stereotypical behaviour of the female folk in the socio-economic stratum they belong to.
 3. Female non-criminals were assigned more household responsibilities but respondents of other groups too owned and fulfilled the given responsibilities and whatever the respondents did, was intentional.
 4. Child rearing practices, as perceived were the same for all the three groups, hence it has not played any role in the development of delinquency culminating into subsequent criminal behavior.
 5. There is hardly any difference in respondents' aspiration for education in all the three groups.
 6. Agriculture is the main source of income and it is perceived adequate by all the respondents. The present study reveals that female as well as male criminals have come from socio-economic stratum.
 7. There are no differences found with regard to the persons modeled after mother, father and other members of the family and their relations among parents, reaction to familial tension and their causes leading to family tension.
 8. All the respondents have reported that their husband's behavior is congenial and affectionate and the behavior of in-laws also is normal.
 9. The female criminals are unstable in their ability to meet the external demands and are unhappy.
 10. A marginal relationship is found between menstruation and crime though statistically its insignificant.
 11. 50 percent of the female criminals accepted they have committed the crime and the rest denied it. 78 percent of the male criminals agreed that they committed the crime.



207. Psychological Correlates of Rape Victimization (1995)

S.Usharani

Objectives

The major objective of the present study was to investigate the psychological aftermath of rape i.e. the rape victim's mental state after the assault, which is referred to as rape trauma syndrome.

Hypothesis

1. There will be no relationship between the psychological variables and the cognitive component among the victims of rape.
2. There will be no relationship between the psychological variables among the rape victims.
3. There will be no differences between the recent group of rape victims and the earlier group of rape victims on the psychological factors.
4. There will be no relationship between the demographic variables and the psychological variable.

Methodology

Ex-post facto, research design was used for the study. The sample of the study consists of 95 rape victims.

Area of Study

Madras, Chennai. M.G.R (East), Chennai

M.G.R (West), North Arcot and South Arcot of Tamil Nadu state.

Tools of Data Collection

1. Justness Inventory
2. The Hopelessness scale
3. Depression scale from Multiphase personality questionnaire.
4. Situational Comprehension Test- Situation pertaining to rape taken from crime records.

Findings

1. The variable of Situational comprehension was significantly and negatively related to social Maladjustment, Value orientation, Alienation, Manifest Aggression, Social Anxiety and depression.
2. Social maladjustment was significantly and positively related to value orientation manifest aggression, social anxiety, feeling of hopelessness and depression.
3. Value orientation was significantly and positively related to alienation, manifest aggression, feeling of hopelessness and depression.
4. No significant relationship between value orientation and social anxiety, whereas alienation was significantly and positively related to social anxiety, depression etc.

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5. The variables of manifest aggression, social anxiety and feeling of hopelessness was significant.
6. There was no significant relationship between the recently raped groups on the different variables.
7. The maximum number of rape victims fell in the age group of 16-18 years belonging to the unmarried, semi-urban and unskilled labour group.
8. The rape incidences were more in the situation where the individual is raped by stranger, by single person and raped during the evening and night hours.
9. There was no relationship between the

demographic variables and the rape trauma syndrome variables except the variable of social anxiety.

Suggestions

1. A future study could be extended to a larger size constituting rape victims drawn from almost all districts of Tamil Nadu in order to draw a profile.
2. To have a comprehensive profile of rape victims, it is better that a study should be conducted with a period ranging upto 10 years.
3. A comparative study can be conducted of rape victims with female victims of other crimes.

208. Stress And Coping: A Case Of Orissa Police (1995)

P.K. Mishra

Objectives

1. To identify the sources of occupational stress among the different levels in police.
2. To study the relationships of police stress with other variables like join experience, geographical region. (Urban/rural)
3. To identify appropriate adaptive coping strategies dealing with job stress.

1. Job Stress increases along with hierarchical position.
2. Role stress will be maximum in the middle level.
3. Stress will influence coping styles.

Methodology

The study was conducted on 300 policemen from Orissa police in four categories i.e. Urban officer, urban non officer, rural officer and rural non officer.

Hypothesis

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Suggestions

1. Occupational stress is a result of the interaction of various psychosocial job characteristics.
2. Occupational stress leads to changes in the mental health and psychological well beings of employees in the organizations.
3. To reduce the negative effects of stress inducing occupational dimensions of mental health, the perceived organizational support is very important.
4. Perceived organizational support takes into account (a) evaluating judgements, attributed to the organization relating to satisfaction with the employee as a member of the organization and with the employee's performance; (b) anticipation of the employee's future value; (c) appreciation of the employee's extra effort; (d) consideration of the employee's goals and opinions (e) the organization's concerns about fair pay; (f) job enrichment; (g) full use of the employee's talent and; (h) employee's satisfaction on the job and the employee's well being.
5. In the Indian context, the inter-relationships amongst psychological and organizational variables across organization and job hierarchies might pose an issue for empirical observation. It is still controversial whether the job related factors influence the personal attributes and organizational behaviour of individuals.
6. Emotion-focused coping is aimed at controlling the emotional response to the stressful situation.

209. An Investigative Study On Police Training Programmes On Non-Gazetted Officers In Madhya Pradesh (1995)

Mukesh Kumar Chaurasia

Objectives

1. To survey the physical and infrastructural facilities available to the trainees and trainers in the state police training institutions.
2. To critically study the curriculum of various training courses meant for police officials vis-à-vis their future job needs.
3. To study the perceptions of trainees regarding the training being given to them.
4. To identify important issues and problems experienced by the trainees in the course of their training period.
5. To assess the role and performance of trainers vis-à-vis implementation of training schedule.
6. To understand the major problems being faced

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by the trainers in the training institutions and their impact on overall training programmes.

Research Design

The study intended to focus upon the training and training arrangement for non-gazetted ranks in the civil police personnel in M.P., the training institutions and non-gazetted police ranks formed the universe of the study. Three types of sample units have been proposed to be covered in this exercise. They were training institutions, trainers and trainees. Systematic random sampling was assorted to for data collection.

Tools Used for Data Collection

The tools include interview, observation and record consultation.

Findings

1. All training institutions in the state had insufficient facilities of accommodations, toilets, furniture, drinking water, mess, medical services, library etc.
2. The lack of physical facilities in the State Police Training Institutions have found directly related to the training budget of these institutions.
3. There is deterioration in the training quality and the content and coverage of the existing training courses for Constables and Sub-Inspector recruits have been found to be quite comprehensive.
4. The standards of performance in result of Constable recruits have been noted to be of average or even below average level in certain cases.

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5. The most striking revelations made by the trainees pertained to the prevalence of corrupt practices, and mismanagement in training institutions and were being forced by the lower level of instructors to make illegitimate payments for getting their various entitlements.
6. There was hardly any effective system of solving the trainees' problems and grievances in training institutions.
7. The Constable recruits were also put to various law and order duties during their training period, which was adversely affecting the conduct of training.
8. Recruits were not being sent to the training institutions immediately after their selection. In most cases they were posted to the district even before starting their training.
9. There was also a shortage of skilled and expert instructors and they had little inclination towards their jobs.
10. Majority of the instructors have reported the lack of proper training aids and necessary training materials weaponing their performances.
11. There was no systematic and centralized procedure to recruit the regular cadre of instructors in the PTSs and the JNPA.
12. No. attention was being paid to the training for trainers. Resultantly most instructors did not have adequate grounding in their trades.

Recommendations

1. To sensitize the police leadership towards the significance of training.

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2. At least 15% of police budget should be spent on the police training and the Government of India should ensure that 20% of the modernization grant of Central Government is released in favour of states exclusively for police training.
3. The Bureau of Police Research and Development should explore the possibilities of getting standard training material prepared from experienced police officers and academicians and the same should be made available to the training institutions.
4. The training should be projected as a dynamic process, which should continue to embrace the new facets of the issues and duly constituted committee at the state level should review the training contents for necessary amendments and submit reports.
5. The idea of attaching the Constables and Sub-Inspectors recruits to any social service institutions should be pursued and the State Home Department should draw efficient officials from within the force as well as from outside institutions.
6. Adequate incentives and allowances etc. should be given to the instructors in the staff.
7. State Home Department in consultation with the Bureau of Police Research and Development should prepare a proposal for creating institutional arrangements for the training of trainers.
8. The training methods as suggested by Gore Committee should be experimented.
9. The recommendations made by the important forums/seminars organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs should be closely studied for action and implementation.
10. A comprehensive training policy should be devised by the State Training Directorate and various orientation courses should be drafted for different ranks and should be made compulsory.
11. The senior ranks in police should visit these training institutions so that they can appreciate the training imparted to the lower ranks through which they are supposed to serve public.



210. Post Treatment Adjustment Problems And Relapse In Drug Addiction: An Empirical Study (1996)

Preeti Pande

Objectives

1. To study the extent of Social Stability and Social Adjustment.
2. To study the Family Environment of the Abstainers and the Relapsers.
3. To study the quality of their Marital Adjustment.
4. To assess the personality Characteristics as well as locus of control of the abstainers and the relapse's.

Hypotheses

In this study, 13 hypotheses were formulated relating to demographic variables (one each for age, educational level, employment status, marital status and living arrangement), family environment, marital functioning, personality dimension, locus of control, social adjustment and post treatment involvement in drug culture.

Methodology

A sample of 250 subjects, including 53 abstrainers and 197 relapsers were taken on the basis of availability of subject.

A pilot study preceded the final data

Research Fellow, Department of Psychology, University of Delhi, Delhi

collection. A total of 12 subjects including six abstrainers and six relapsers were taken for participation in the study.

The Social Adjustment Scale, Marital Adjustment Scale, 16 PF Test, Levison's Locus of Control Scale and a Semi-Structured Questionnaire were used for collection of data.

Suggestions

1. A total treatment model to be developed to look not only at the actual drug dependence but also at the factors that breed substance abuse and relapse including pharmacological, familial marital, occupational and social issues. It must include strategies aimed at managing the occurrence of relapse.
2. Effective steps are to be taken to restrict the relapsing nature of drug dependence. Family involvement and increased environmental support was found to facilitate transfer of therapeutic gains to the natural environment.
3. To involve significant others in the treatment programme, in order to suggest ways of handling the recovering addict.
4. The unorganized, addicted life need to be replaced by more constructive socially conditioned one.
5. The drug free individuals need to be rehabilitated into the conventional society.
6. The issue of relapse is urgently taken up as a major concern of treatment programmes.



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7. To establish new social relationships through a "buddy" system or a self-help group need to be encouraged.
8. Self-governing social clubs be set up for recovering addicts, so as to provide them with enjoyable social events.
9. Youth organizations can also play a vital role in helping the recovering addict by drawing them back into the mainstream of life and instilling social commitment.
10. Specific vocational training courses in skills, relevant in the local economy be provided in the rehabilitation programme, so as to permit the client to become self-sufficient.
11. This community resources be successfully involved in creating the infrastructure for the treatment and social integration of addicts in the natural surrounding.

211. Environmental Tensions, Communal Riots And Role Of Police As Crisis Manager (1997)

Anupam Sharma

Objectives

1. To investigate the truth and to indicate the real problem areas so that some useful ways may be found out.
2. To review the available literature in an effort to establish the areas of studies in police science.
3. To identify the causes for the outbreak of riots from the different committee reports and commission.

Methodology

As Meerut city witnessed five communal riots, it has been chosen as universe where a

comparative study based on people's perception and the capabilities of police force in containing the riots has been studied. Empirical approach has been used for the study.

Tools used for the Study

Schedule, questionnaire, interviews and observation have been used for collection of data.

Findings, Conclusions/Suggestions

1. Majority of the respondents opined that political development is the most prominent factor responsible for growth of communal riots in the local community of Meerut. Also, the elite of society, political leadership and local media have added to the plight considerably.
2. It is the view of respondents that in most of

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- the cases the police protect themselves and the response time of the police is very slow, the behaviour towards the member of minority community is negative even towards women and children.
3. During riots, the role of police is most hostile and negative when compared to the post riot situation.
 4. In the opinion of public, proper infrastructure and manpower input, provision of special training and good attitudinal police, non intervention of political parties in the routine administrative affair can make police an efficacious and capable force which may come up to the expectations of the people.
 5. Local leadership acts as a catalyst in the intensification of communal tensions, according to police officers.
 6. Police have their own suggestions for riot control like providing of modern armaments, non-political interference, rapid communication channel, specially trained riot controlling force and high speed vehicles.
 7. Senior police officers suggested that regular meetings of the representatives of concerned communities at Thana, Tehsil and District levels are required to be held so that tensions may be avoided.
 8. Non-governmental organizations should play their creative role and leave the police to play a legal role instead of lambasting police.
 9. The Police Commission in its observation has mentioned the social and political systems should play positive and creative role in the containment of tension making the social life smooth.

212. Police Personnel's Plight (A Study In The Service Conditions Of The Supervisory And Grass Root Functionaries At Meerut) (1997)

Shiv Kant Yadav

Objectives

1. To evaluate the environmental conditions and motivational input as well as available facilities.
2. To evaluate the implementation of the policies in the state.

3. To suggest measures to improve the service conditions.

Methodology

The study has been taken up in Meerut district of Western Uttar Pradesh. To have proper first hand data a schedule was given to one hundred purposively selected samples from different ranks of the police hierarchy of urban, rural-urban and

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rural police stations of the district. Historical and Analytical methodology has been used.

Conclusions

1. The grass-root police personnel are under socio-psychological, economic and political, administrative and policy strains and proper motivational input are not available.
2. This vast spectrum of criminality only 6.63 percent monetary expenditure is allocated and not very effective police set up has been organised in the district.
3. The police personnel find it difficult to cope with a situation since the facilities, salary structure is not conducive.
4. 7% of the respondents are satisfied on account of availability of housing facilities. The respondents are also scared of the post-

retirement life because on the views of the respondents it is not very secure.

5. Majority of the people feel unhappy for a reason that a weak police force cannot be a guarantee to perfect security.
6. The respondents revealed that the corrupt practices are the outcome of low level of compensation and until this is not improved the functioning of police may not improve.
7. Police personnel are facing organizational and functional problems including disproportional workload and weak infrastructure including facilities.
8. Various psychological, social, economics, political, organizational and structural impediment have contributed towards the creation of weak and inefficient police organization in recent time.

213. A study of Personality Correlates of Women Heroin-Addicts (1998)

Sadia Habib

Objectives

1. To evaluate the personality characteristics in women heroin users.

2. To formulate prediction by the severity of addiction in women heroin users.
3. To correlate and compare the personality traits of women heroin addicts to that of non-addicts.

Research Fellow, Department of Psychology, Poorvanchal University, Jaunpur



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Methodology

The research design used is experimental design. Purposive random sampling is used for collection of samples. 140 cases of women heroin addicts and 140 cases of women non-addicts.

Tools Used

Interview Schedule

1. Aap ki Pasand: Ek Prashnavli (Single Stimulus format of Tripathi Preference Schedule prepared by Sen Gupta and Tripathi, (1977).
2. HA Scale (Constructed by the present investigator and described herein after)
3. Locus of control inventory (J.B. Rotter, 1971)
4. Socio-economic status scale (R.N. Singh, S.D. Kapoor & S. Rao, 1970)

Area of Study

The study was conducted in Mumbai, which is the capital of Maharashtra state.

Findings

On the basis of the study, the results reveal that women heroin-addicts show poor tendency on order, affiliation interception, change, deference, personality traits and higher tendency on autonomy, abasement, and aggression traits.

When the locus of control is considered, it is found that women heroin-addicts display "external locus of control".

Conclusions

1. Women heroin addicts due to uncongenial family atmosphere want total freedom in following customs, values, responsibilities and obligations of society; they like to do work in unconventional way without caring for others feeling.
2. Most heroin users seek others support and affection in times of sufferings and depression.
3. There is suffering from the feeling of frustration and aggression and they belong to shanty town where there is no model available for imitation.
4. The personality traits of women heroin addicts include disloyalty to friends, lack of attachment, failure to analyze others motives, feeling and behaviour, lack in the feelings and power to influence others, affection and generosity.
5. The women heroin addicts do not hesitate to go with any member of opposite sex and becomes sexually excited, engage themselves in discussions about sex matters, fall in love with any one and have other similar tendencies.



214. Role of Social Support in Environmental Perception and Attitude towards life among Female Prisoners (1998)

Neeti Rana

Objectives

1. To study the main effects of social support (presence and absence), type of prisoners (under trials and convicts) and age group (young and elderly) on environmental perception and attitude towards life of female prisoners
2. To study the interaction effects of social support and type of prisoner, social support and age group, type of prisoners and age group on environmental perception and attitude towards life among female prisoners
3. To study the interaction effects of social support, type of prisoners and age group on environmental perception and attitude towards life amongst female prisoners

Methodology

The sample comprised of 200 under trial inmates and 50 convicts. Following tools have been used for data collection:

1. Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ)
2. Environmental Self-Report Scale (ESRS)
3. Perceived Control Scale (PCS)
4. Life Attitude Profile (LAP)

Findings

1. The elderly inmates significantly possessed more fear of dying in prison than the young inmates.
2. The under trials preferred death than living in prison for an indefinite time than the convicts, serving a sentence.
3. The inmates reflected need for living in a group than solitary confinement.
4. The elderly prisoners perceived inferior health status after imprisonment than the young prisoners.
5. Religious beliefs and practices emerged as a coping mechanism among prisoners.
6. Quite a few inmates reported incidence of fights and assaults with the fellow prisoners.
7. The under trial prisoners perceived jail amenities to be more inadequate than the convicts.
8. Social skills were not rendered to the under trial prisoners, whereas convicts underwent different training programmes. The convicted prisoners considered vocational training courses as more helpful than other courses.
9. 90 percent of the inmates anticipated social stigma and difficulties in family relations after being released from the prison.
10. Adaptation to prison cultures, formation of pseudo-families, relationship with the prison staff, faith in one's innocence, were some of the factors that helped prisoners to adjust with the prison life.

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215. महिला पुलिस – एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (1998)

शशांक शेखर ठाकुर

शोध के उद्देश्य

1. उत्तरदाता से संबंधित सामान्य जानकारी प्राप्त करना
2. उत्तरदाता द्वारा निर्णय निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक
3. उत्तरदाता से संबंधित आर्थिक एवं व्यवसायिक पक्षों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना
4. महिला पुलिस की अपराध नियंत्रण क्या भूमिका है? क्या भूमिका होती है? इस संदर्भ में जानकारी प्राप्त करना
5. महिला पुलिस से संबंधित संगठन, उनकी समस्याओं तथा संबंधित सरकारी नीतियों के संदर्भ में जानकारी प्राप्त करना

अध्ययन पद्धति

अध्ययन में दैव निर्देशन के माध्यम से शोध कार्य करने का प्रयास किया है। समग्र का चयन करने हेतु विचारपूर्वक निदर्शन विधि का प्रयोग करते हुए भोपाल स्थित महिला पुलिस थाना, भोपाल के अनेक पुलिस थानों में कार्यरत महिला पुलिस, पी.एच.क्यू में कार्यरत महिला पुलिस, तथा स्पेशल आर्म फोर्स की महिला पुलिस बटालियन में कार्यरत महिला पुलिस का चुनाव निदर्शन के लिए किया

है। उल्लिखित स्थानों पर पदस्थापित महिला पुलिस की संख्या तो अधिक है लेकिन इन स्थानों पर से 300 महिला पुलिस का चुनाव निदर्शक के रूप में किया गया है। शहर में कुछ पुलिस थानों जैसे टी.टी नगर निशांत पुरा, कमला नगर, हबीबगंज में महिलाएं पुरुष पुलिसकर्मी के संग पदस्थ है। जिनका की चुनाव इस अध्ययन के लिए निदर्शन के रूप में किया गया है।

निष्कर्ष

1. विभिन्न धर्म तथा सम्प्रदाय को मानने वाली महिलाओं ने परस्पर से अलग हटकर घर की चाहरदिवारी के बाहर इस सेवा को चनौती के रूप में स्वीकार है।
2. वैवाहिक स्थिति के आधार पर महिला पुलिस उत्तरदाता का अध्ययन करने से यह ज्ञात होता है कि 68 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता विवाहित है तथा 32 प्रतिशत अविवाहित हैं। विवाहित उत्तरदाताओं में कुछ विधवा और कुछ तलाकशुदा हैं।
3. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन से यह ज्ञात होता है कि प्रायः इस सेवा को अपनाने वाली सभी उत्तरदातायें शिक्षित हैं। क्योंकि अन्य शासकीय सेवाओं के समान ही पुलिस सेवा के लिए भी एक निश्चित शैक्षणिक अर्हतायें निश्चित की गयी है। इस व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत आनेवाली सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता स्नातक है एवं न्यूनतम उत्तरदाताओं में स्नातकोत्तर हैं।



4. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में शिक्षा के माध्यम के अंतर्गत उत्तरदाता को दो वर्गों में विभाजित किया गया है। प्रथम तो वे उत्तरदर्शता जिन्होंने हिन्दी में शिक्षा ग्रहण की है और इनका प्रतिशत 66 है। द्वितीय प्रकार के व उत्तरदाता हैं जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी की माध्यम से शिक्षा ग्रहण की है और इनका प्रतिशत 34 हैं अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि सर्वाधिक प्रतिशत हिंदी माध्यम से शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वाली उत्तरदाताओं की है।
5. अध्ययन में यह देखा गया है कि पुलिस सेवा में प्रशिक्षण नियुक्ति के पूर्व न होकर नियुक्ति के पश्चात दी जाती है।
6. यह स्पष्ट है कि ग्रामीण परिस्थितियों में भी परिवर्तन हो रही है। मानसिकता में यह परिवर्तन शहरी प्रदेश को संदर्भ मानकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन की चेष्टा को दर्शाता है।
7. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में देखा गया कि समाचार पत्र पढ़ने वालों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है और 80 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता निश्चित रूप से समाचार पत्र पढ़ती हैं अपनी दैनिक व्यस्तता के बाद भी समाचार पत्र पढ़ने, देश-विदेश की खबरों को जानने का प्रयास वे करती हैं तथा वे इस बात का आंकलन करती हैं कि महिला पुलिस की छवि समाज में किस प्रकार की बनाई जा रही है।
8. सभी 100 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं की खेल में अभिरूचि है। लेकिन सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता ही खेल के नियमित खिलाड़ी हैं जबकि 80 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता सिर्फ उस खेल के बारे में जानकारी रखती हैं। इसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह पाया गया कि दैनिक घरेलू कार्यों, ड्यूटी की थकान आदि के कारण उनके पास इतना समय नहीं होता है कि वे नियमित रूप से उस खेल पर ध्यान केन्द्रित कर पाये।
9. प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में यह देखा गया कि सामाजिक गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले उत्तरदाताओं संख्या 43 प्रतिशत है तथा 32 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता सामाजिक गतिविधियों में भाग नहीं लेती हैं। उनका मानना था कि उनकी इच्छा अवश्य होती है कि वे इन सामाजिक गतिविधियों में सक्रिय भागीदारी प्रस्तुत करे लेकिन समयाभाव के कारण वे इतना समय नहीं निकालपाती है कि वे सामाजिक गतिविधियों में सहभागी हो। 25 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता ने कोई उत्तर प्रस्तुत नहीं किया।
10. लगभग 85 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता इस बारे में जागरूक थी कि परिवार में बच्चों की संख्या एक या दो होनी चाहिए। 15 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता 2 से 4 बच्चों के पक्ष में थी। लेकिन परिवार नियोजन के संदर्भ में एक बात जो देखने को आयी वह यह कि जब परिवार नियोजन होना चाहिए उस समय उसकी आवश्यकता को नकारा गया है। अतः परिवार नियोजन ज्यादातर असंतुलित परिवारों में देखने को मिला है।
11. महिला पुलिस के रूप में कार्यरत ये महिलायें घर में रहने वाली महिलाओं से अधिक जागरूक होती है। कार्यालय में अपने कार्य निबटाने के क्रम में लिए जाने वाले निर्णयों के फलस्वरूप वे भिन्न-भिन्न परिस्थितियों में किसी भी प्रकार का निर्णय लेने में सक्षम होती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में यह भी देखा गया कि पारिवारिक मूल्य भी निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करती है।



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12. 90 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं ने यह जानकारी दी कि वे बचत में विश्वास करती हैं जबकि सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं की बचत में कोई रूचि नहीं पायी गयी है। महिला पुलिस के लिए बचत की आवश्यकता भविष्य में होने वाली किसी घटनाओं के लिए होती हैं।
13. महिला पुलिस के बचत का स्वरूप कुल आय का दसवां भाग रहा है। जिसके लिए किसी प्रकार का कटौती घरेलू बजट में 62 उत्तरदाता करती है। लेकिन जहां पर व्यय के किसी पक्ष में कटौती की गयी है वहां बचत कुल आय का 20 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया है। बचत करने के लिए प्रत्येक महिला पुलिस उत्तरदाता के परिवार में विभिन्न विकल्प होते हैं।
14. बचत की राशि को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए बैंक, पोस्ट ऑफिस, एलआईसी एवं इसी प्रकार की अन्य बचत संस्थायें हैं।
15. अध्ययन में यह देखा गया है कि 153 उत्तरदाता अपने बच्चों को जेब खर्च की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराती है जबकि 51 उत्तरदाता अपने बच्चों को जेब खर्च की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं कराती हैं क्योंकि उनके बच्चे बड़े हो चुके हैं तथा वे खुद कमाई करती हैं। यह देखा गया है कि 40 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता समाचार पत्रों एवं अन्य संचार माध्यमों से 18 प्रतिशत संबंधी तथा दोस्तों से, 12 प्रतिशत रोजगार कार्यालयों से एवं 30 प्रतिशत व्यक्तिगत संपर्क के माध्यम से संगठन में भर्ती से संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त की।



216. State Police Personnel In Himachal Pradesh-An Ecological Perspective (1999)

Rajesh Kumar

Objectives

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To study the organizational set up of police force in Himachal Pradesh.
2. To study the interaction between the police and the social system.
3. To study the interaction between the police and the economic system.
4. To study the interaction between the police and the political system.
5. To study the interaction between the police and the technological systems.
6. To study the interaction between the police and vice versa.

Universe of the Study

The universe of the study was police force in Himachal Pradesh, and Shimla. The district of Shimla was chosen on the basis of random sampling through the procedure of draw.

Methodology

The present study is an analytical one. An

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Shimla

attempt has been made to explore the influence of various systems of the society on the police force. Primary data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire. A sample size of 220 respondents from two districts was taken.

Stratified random sampling has been used to obtain a representative sample and then respondents were chosen from each stratum by applying the technique of random sampling. Observation method is commonly used to study the behavioral patterns.

Recommendations

1. To develop an army like recruitment.
2. The efforts should be made to transmit the cultural traits and professional ethics of armed forces through a new system of training.
3. Need to introduce professionalism ethics among policemen who are the custodian of law and order and protector of citizens.
4. An effective institutional agreement should be made to check and eliminate corruption amongst the police officials through inflicting immediate and exemplary punishments to the guilty officials.
5. Machinery should be created at state level and district level for immediate redressal of citizens' grievances against the police excesses which should include Home Minister, DGP and citizen's representatives should include



teachers, government servants, businessman, students and transporters etc.

6. There is a need to set up State Security Commission in Himachal Pradesh. These apex bodies should compromise persons of integrity drawn from different walks of life and, should be entrusted with laying down the broad policy guideline for the state.

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7. The procedure for selection of police chiefs should be streamlined so that only the professionally competent are able to reach the top and it would help in depoliticizing the police force.
8. It is necessary that the pernicious practice of deploying police guards/escorts/shadows with persons of criminal background must be discontinued forth with.

217. Evaluation Of The Treatment For Drug Addicts In Chennai (1999)

Annette Mathews

Objectives

1. To understand the various types of organizations for treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts in the city.
2. To understand the nature and extent of services rendered by those organizations.
3. To study the organizational structure and administration of the organizations, policies, finance, recruitment and training.
4. To ascertain the personal and family background of the clients who opt for treatment services.
5. To examine the effectiveness of these treatment programmes with special reference to treatment outcome

Research Methodology

In this study, Quasi experimental design and one group pretest - post test design was used. Simple Random sampling technique was used for data collection. The sample size was 200.

Tools Used

Many psychological scales and an inventory were used for data collection.

Findings

1. There was no significant change in the drug usage of the addicts after treatments programme and no influence of socio-demographic variables like age, religion and marital status of the addicts on the drug use status.

Deptt. of Criminology, University of Madras



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2. There was a significant relationship between unemployment/low paid jobs to drug use and also education level did have an impact on understanding their problem or the desire to change.
3. 43% of addicts accepted having been involved in drug related offenses even arrests were not reported.
4. Age of initiation into drug usage was found to be less than 20 years and the length of usage of drugs was significantly correlated to age of initiation, and the first doses were accepted because they were offered free and the tactics used by giver/seller was emotionally laden with promises of sexual highs.
5. There was a steady progress from soft drugs to hard drugs.
6. The attrition rate was high and the treatment programme was not giving out good results because it was managed by uninterested professionals and incompetent para-professionals.
7. The addiction severity index and the substances Abuse Problem check list clearly indicated severity in employment status, drug/alcohol use and family/social relationships.
8. With reference to the organizations in Chennai, it was found that all agencies had more cases of alcoholics than narcotic addicts.
9. As per the provisions in NDPS Act, 1985, no single treatment center has been set up so far by the Government.
10. Only 7 out of 16 agencies have infrastructural facilities for treatment.
10. No organization was transparent enough to enable an external evaluator to understand its administration, policies and finance.

Recommendations

1. The integrated coherent system of drug treatment has to be implemented and the government should provide the administrative and legal infrastructures to enable better service to drug addicts.
2. Networking of various types of treatment centres, hospitals and agencies to cater to substance abuses to initiate better understanding of the problem.
3. Prioritization of adolescents especially the school drop-outs after 6th, 7th & 8th by availing the schemes rendered by the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Tamilnadu Nutrition Integrated Programme (TNIP), etc.
4. Sex education, hobbies and leisure, time activities should be encouraged. Sports and cultural activities should be encouraged along with Computer literacy.
5. Strategic policing or problem solving policing should be introduced which will reduce problems of drug abuse, utilization of Narcotics. Anonymous fellowship could be utilized by the police and establishment of a drug-counseling unit inside prisons.



218. Rotten Apples Or A Rotten Barrel? - Testing Competing Theories Of Police Corruption (1999)

Prasanna Gettu

Objectives

1. To develop an understanding of corruption, within the police sub culture, in terms of nature and extent.
2. To examine the modus operandi of the corrupt officers in the police department.
3. To examine the causes of corruption among police officers, at the individual and organizational level and test the two competing theories of police corruption, the "Rotten Apple" and the "Rotten Barrel" theories.

Research Methodology

This research is both descriptive and exploratory in nature. A self reported questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. The city of Chennai was chosen for study, and the city was divided into regions such as North, South East and West Chennai. The universe of the study included police officers working in the city of Chennai.

Sample

Five police stations were chosen randomly, the total being twenty police stations. From the roll calls, a list of constabulary was prepared and

25 constables were randomly selected to be respondents.

Sample size

500 respondents.

Findings

1. The study evidently establishes the fact that corruption per se exists in the police administration; strengthening the past statistic that corruption is endemic to the police organization. About 80% of the personnel engage in one or all patterns of corrupt behaviour.
2. The individual factors that are causes of corrupt behaviour among policemen are their bad habits, financial strain, level of non-possession, and envy. Demographic factors like age, income and family size have also been found to be causative factors of corrupt behaviour.
3. Corruption can therefore be attacked by increasing the legitimate rewards to an officer and control by curtailing the opportunities for illegal gain and redefining the role of police in society. There seems to be concurrence that corrupt personnel are clearly dissatisfied with work.
4. The results of the modus operandi, reporting



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behaviour and work group soldierly clearly indicate the existence of the identifiable police occupational sub culture.

5. The study clearly demonstrates the possibility of measuring corrupt behaviour and the causative factors associated with it. The analysis evidently shows an inclination to both the organizational structure determinants and individual determinants of corrupt behaviour.

Recommendations

Considering documenting the factors regarded to be the major causes contributing to police corruption, appropriate policies have been suggested.

1. Adequate organizational controls.

2. Financial incentives and organizational benefit.
3. Provision for Contingent Expenditure of Police Stations.
4. Personnel with High educational qualifications.
5. Training, Recruitment Regular in-service training programme.
6. Need for counselling and psychological training programme
7. Appointment of Occupational Psychologist and Ombudsman.
8. Decriminalization of certain offences and Immunization from polities.
9. Educating the public through the media and making the equally responsibility for offering bribes will help curb corruption.

219. A Correctional Study Of Stress, Coping Skills, General Well Being And Job Outcome Amongst Police Personnel (2000)

Sunita Siwach

Objectives

1. To explore the extent of police specific stress and burnout stress syndrome amongst the police personnel.

2. To study the differences in the extent of police specific stress and burnout stress syndrome and well being among police personnel at different levels of police organizational hierarchy.
3. To identify the specific stressors amongst police personnel.
4. To study the coping strategies prevalent

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among personnel working at different levels of organizational hierarchy.

5. To study the relationship among stress, burnout, coping and general well-being.
6. To study the inter-correlation between all the above.
7. To study the relationships of police specific stress, burnout, general well-being with job performance in police personnel.

Methodology

A correlation study design was used to investigate the relationship between the stress, coping skills, general well-being and job outcome amongst police personnel. The present study was conducted on a sample of 300 police personnel selected by following a multistage, stratified, non-random purposive sampling procedure basis. Various tests and inventories have been used for data collection.

Area of the Study

Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chandigarh.

Findings

1. The police officers included in the present study experienced significant amount of stress, but low and average burnout and a small percentage in high burnout category.
2. The perception of police personnel that their family is being neglected, job boredom work load, noxious physical environment, role ambiguity and role conflict are the stressors

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found positively related with police specific stress, while procedural justice, decision latitude and distributive justice are negatively related with police specific stress.

3. Gazetted officers (Gr.III) uses active cognitive coping significantly more than the non-Gazetted officers (Gr.II and subordinate (Gr.I)
4. The gazetted officer (Gr.III) uses active cognitive coping significantly more than the subordinates.
5. Police stress, three components of burnout and use of coping strategies are significant and positively related.
6. Job outcome and well-being are found to be negatively related with police stress.
7. Multiple regression reveals that police specific stress, active cognitive coping, decision latitude and general well being emerged as a significant predictors of job outcome.
8. Job outcome, life satisfaction, decision latitude, emotional exhaustion, reduced personnel accomplishment and general well-being and praise are found to be the significant predictors of police specific stress.

Recommendations

1. A data be established and nationally representative norms can be prepared.
2. The coping strategies used by those officers who are successfully managing coping stress can be identified and made part of the training.
3. Objective job outcome measure should also be prepared, self-reported job outcome should



also be cross-checked from their office records and ACR and in-depth interview also be conducted to measure the job outcome.

4. Future studies should take well-being as the end variable and the causal analysis using the path-analysis be done to investigate the role of stress, coping job outcome.

220. Women Policing in India : A Sociological Study of their Status and Role in a Changing Urban Society (2001)

Alka Sahoo

Objectives

1. To scale the status and role of policewomen in this male profession.
2. To study the status and role performance into this stigmatized male profession and their role conflict.
3. To take note of the mechanisms adopted by policewomen for resolving the conflict i.e. solving the problems.

Methodology

A total number of 138 respondents have been selected through stratified random sampling.

Area of the Study

Delhi has been selected for the data collection and study.

Tools of Data Collection

1. Interview Schedule

2. Participant observation
3. Interview techniques
4. Sealing techniques

Findings

1. A good number of police women (44.92%) were aware about women in policing since student days, but economic hardship was the compelling factor to join police for (38.98%) policewomen and for 57.3% of policewomen joined police by sheer attraction towards this uniformed service.
2. Majority of policewomen (81.16%) have not found any problem during training under male candidates and 41.31% of policewomen have perceived general public attitude towards themselves as good.
3. 68.11% of policewomen were unmarried at the time of the study, mostly they did not have night duties and 18.8% of them responded that male colleagues co-operated during night duties.
4. 64% of the policewomen did not have any role models.

Research Fellow, Department of Sociology, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut



Research Studies (1970 – 2016) - Compendium

5. About 23.9% of the policewomen did not face any problem in their marriage, and majority of policewomen had cordial relationship with their parents and husbands.
 6. 20.29% of policewomen felt the neglect of their household responsibilities strongly due to their professional roles.
 7. Policewomen have reported changes in their personality after joining the Police Force.
 8. 62.32% of the policewomen have given up few or all of their hobbies and interests to perform their professional and social roles effectively and successfully.
2. Women in DP need better working environment and basic amenities for better policing role performances.
 3. Regular workshops and meetings to hear their problems will help a lot for which public information system should be encouraged.
 4. More and more women should be recruited in Delhi Police and their potentially tapped fully by giving them all types of postings.
 5. Proper measures should be taken to make the profession attractive to women.
 6. Training given should be more relevant to present day social situations.
 7. The salaries of police personnel should be increased to meet the overall increasing cost of living.

Suggestions

1. Further research on women in professions is a need of the hour since women have been

221. Youth in Hardcore Crime in Mumbai: A Developmental Perspective (2002)

Sumita Sarkar

Objectives

The present study mainly focuses on the growing trend of hardcore crime among a section of youth in the city of Mumbai. The following objectives are framed for the purpose of the study:

1. To understand the growing trend of organized crime culture in the city of Mumbai;
2. To focus on the rising trend of a section of the youth in the city in hardcore crime;
3. To understand various perspectives on 'youth crime' and their relevance for interpretation of the above anomic behaviour of the youth;
4. To explore the reasons and circumstances which take the youth to such criminal acts;

Research Fellow, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai



5. To explore whether the present form of development under broad 'capitalist formations,' resulting in creation of an opportunistic culture in City of Mumbai, is conducive to such criminal behaviour among the youth.

Methodology

It is an exploratory study, wherein case studies have effectively been used. Intensive interview is used to collect data. Interview of 20 hardcore young criminals was conducted.

Area of Study

Mumbai

Findings

The case studies, once decoded, bring out salient features of entry of the youth in hard-core crime.

1. Disorganised and broken homes.
2. Poor education and Deviant peer group.
3. Anomic living conditions in Mumbai slums.
4. Joblessness, uncertainty of life and lure of easy money.
5. Migrants with deviant background.
6. Role of law and other agencies.
7. Jail system.
8. Role of judiciary & professional lawyers.

222. Psycho Physiological Correlates of Criminal Behaviour (2003)

Dinesh Singh

Objectives

1. To compare criminals and non-criminals on different personality variables/traits and physiological indices.
2. To study the relationship between different personality variables and physiological indices.
3. To identify the discriminate variables of criminality.

Hypothesis

1. Criminals would score higher on extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism and subsequently on all the personality traits (EPP-SV6).
2. Criminals would have a significantly lower basal/aroused heart rate and skin conductance activity than non-criminals.
3. There would be significant relationship between different variables of personality and physiological parameters.

Research Fellow, Department of Psychology, M.D. University, Rohtak



Findings

1. The criminals were significantly higher than non-criminals on all the personality traits as per EPP-S V 6.
2. Criminals were significantly higher on personality variables also i.e. extraversion, neuroticism, psychoticism and lie scale as compared to non-criminals.
3. There was a negative correlation between extraversion, neuroticism and psychoticism with heart rate separately.
4. The major discriminant factors of criminality were- unhappiness, anxiety, inferiority, risk

taking, irresponsibility, assertiveness and impulsiveness in that order.

Conclusions

On the basis of the findings of this study, it can be concluded that criminal and non-criminals have different personality traits and they differ on ANS responsiveness also, Further it can be said that personality traits/variables and physiological factors are significant correlated with each other. At last, it can be concluded that unhappiness, anxiety, inferiority, risk-taking, irresponsibility, assertiveness and impulsiveness were major factors of criminal's behaviour. None of the physiological correlates came out as a discriminating factor.

223. Role of Police in Protection of Human Rights With reference to Minorities and Oppressed Sections Of the Society (A case study of Eastern Delhi) (2005)

Sandeep Tyagi

Objectives

To find out the efficacy of police in protecting the rights of minorities and oppressed section of the society in general and in universe of study in particular.

Hypotheses

1. Police is not well disposed towards minorities and oppressed section of the society.

2. Historically both social and administrative system has contributed in shaping the psychology of police force to remain immune towards the problem of the oppressed and depressed class.
3. Religious fanaticism, cultural intolerance and social legacy are the main attributes to the above.

Methodology

Study conducted by historical and empirical methodologies and tools like survey, sample, schedule and interviews.

Department of Political Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut (UP)



Suggestions

1. Re-organisation of crime cell at district and police station level is suggested.
2. A research cell or planning cell, crime record and photographic section, fingers print and modus operandi bureau, motor vehicle cell, equipment section should be established at police station and of district level.
3. A small forensic laboratory and a dog squad should also be established at district headquarters.
4. A special detective Division should be created in the district. They must not handle more than thirty-five cases a year of complex nature.
5. For proper investigation an investigation officer must not be allowed more than one hundred cases a year.

224. Police and Women's Rights: A Sociological Enquiry with Special Reference to select Districts in Karnataka (2005)

Sudeshna Roy

Objectives

1. To examine the extent and modes of violations of Women Rights.
2. To examine locating this incidence in sociology of police culture.
3. Complexity of the police-society relationship.
4. To examine the new sensitivity and new socialization.

Methodology

The research design used for the study is descriptive and diagnostic type.

Centre for the Study of Social System, School of Social Sciences, JNU, New Delhi

Three districts i.e. Bangalore (R) rural, Gulbarga and Uttar Kannada districts of Karnataka state have been chosen.

Sampling Design

A total of 105 policemen have been chosen through simple random sampling - A non-probability sampling method. The selection of victims and biographical account of policemen purposive sampling method has been adopted. 5 Police personnel 5 case studies and narration of 5 victims has been selected.

Modes of Data Collection

1. Qualitative data is collected through interviewing policemen, senior Police Personnel etc.



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2. Primary data is obtained through bilingual (Kannada and English) questionnaire method and structured interview method.
3. Secondary data got from the District Crime Record Office, National Crime Record Bureau, Census document and Karnataka HDR (1999).
2. Changes in the structure i.e. reforms at the Thana level is of almost necessity.
3. Professionalism should be noticed in maintaining data.
4. The police and their use of third degree methods during inquiry is an issue for debate.
5. Establishment of Forensic Science laboratory in each district.
6. Introduction of gender audit in every sphere.
7. Police accountability and autonomy are also significant issues to focus on.

Suggestions

1. Changes in the recruitment process, training procedures and in administration are required.

225. राजस्थान में पुलिस प्रशासन झुनझुनू जिला पुलिस संगठन के विशेष संदर्भ में (2005)

सत्यनारायण चावला

उद्देश्य

1. भारतीय पुलिस संगठन के साथ-साथ राजस्थान में पुलिस व्यवस्था के क्रमिक विकास का ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में अध्ययन प्रस्तुत करना।
2. राजस्थान में जिला स्तरीय संगठन की संरचना का अध्ययन करना।
3. राजस्थान में विशेषतः झुनझुनू जिले के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में, जिला पुलिस प्रशासन के विकास को रेखांकित करना।
4. राजस्थान में जिला पुलिस प्रशासन की भूमिका एवं कार्यों की विस्तृत एवं गंभीर मीमांसा प्रस्तुत करना।
5. जिला स्तर पर पुलिस अधीक्षक तथा जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के मध्य बने संबंध तथा विवादों का अध्ययन करना।
6. जिले में पुलिस प्रशासन का विशिष्ट एवं विस्तृत अध्ययन करना जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक तथा उनके अधीनस्थ संगठनों एवं अधिकारियों, कार्मिकों की भूमिका को चिन्हित करना।
7. जनता तथा पुलिस के मध्य विवादों के साथ संभावित संबंधों का विश्लेषण करना।
8. पुलिस संगठन की कार्मिक समस्याओं का अध्ययन करते हुए उन्हें दूर करने के सुझाव देना।
9. पुलिस के सम्मुख कल्याणकारी राज्य में आने वाली भावी चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करना।
10. जिला स्तर पर पुलिस प्रशासन में संरचनात्मक तथा

लोक प्रशासन विभाग, राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर



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- कार्यात्मक सुधारों को लाने के व्यावहारिक सुझाव देना।
11. पुलिस प्रशासन पर राजनीतिक दबाव के कारणों का अध्ययन करते हुए दबाव मुक्त करने के सुझाव देना।
 12. जिला स्तर पर एक जवाबदेही पुलिस प्रशासन का निर्माण करना।
 13. पुलिस प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार एक समस्या, कारणों को जानना तथा सुझाव देना।

शोध प्ररचना

प्रस्तुत शोध का विषय राजस्थान में पुलिस प्रशासन झुनझुनू जिला पुलिस संगठन के विशेष संदर्भ में वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन एवं विश्लेषणकर्ता है। प्रस्तुत शोध में प्राथमिक स्रोतों के प्रसंग में प्रत्यक्ष पर्यवेक्षण पर पर्याप्त बल दिया गया है। तथा उचित प्रतिदर्शन के माध्यम से पुलिस, चौकियों, थानों, उपअधीक्षक कार्यालय का अध्ययन किया गया है। अनुसंधान के मुख्य द्वितीय स्रोत में पुलिस से संबंधित पुस्तकों, शोधलेखों, संदर्भ ग्रन्थों एवं राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्य स्तरीय पुलिस आयोग के प्रतिवेदनों का विग्रम प्रयास किया गया है। इस प्रकार वैज्ञानिक प्रतिदर्शन प्रणाली को अपनाकर राजस्थान और विशेषकर झुनझुनू क्षेत्र के पुलिस अधिकारियों एवं कर्मिकों से प्रश्नावली के माध्यम से तथ्य एवं दृष्टिकोण के आकलन की चेष्टा की गई है। साथ में साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से जन सामान्य की सोच, चिन्तन को जानने का प्रयास किया गया है।

झुनझुनू जिले कम से कम 160 उत्तरदाताओं से एक संरचित प्रश्नावली या अनुसूची भरवाई गई। हमने 160 प्रश्नावली वितरित की थी तथा अथक प्रयासों के बावजूद भी 150 प्रश्नावली ही वापस प्राप्त हो सकी है जिसमें से 148 प्रश्नावली विश्लेषण के योग्य पाया गया। उत्तरदाताओं का चयन दैव निर्देशन पद्धति द्वारा किया गया है।

झुनझुनू जिले स्तर पर पुलिस कर्मियों में से निरीक्षक

स्तर, उप निरीक्षक, सहायक उप निरीक्षक, हेड कांस्टेबल तथा कांस्टेबल स्तर पर उत्तरदाता के रूप में चयन किया गया। 100 प्रश्नावलियों का इन स्तर पर वितरण किया गया तथा अथक प्रयास के बाद भी 78 प्रश्नावली ही प्राप्त हो सकी जिनमें 74 प्रश्नावलियों का गुणवत्ता के आधार पर चयन किया गया।

निष्कर्ष

1. पुलिस सामाजिक सम्मान प्राप्त करने में असफल रही है। पुलिस में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ती अनुशासहीनता और अकुशलता इसके कारण है। जनता का अपेक्षित सहयोग नहीं चरम परिणति है।
2. पुलिस अधिकारी अपने में सुधार व्यवहार, व्यावसायिक योग्यता, सेवा तथा कर्तव्यपरायणता जैसे गुणों का विकास करके पुलिस तंत्र में सुधार की पहल कर सकती है।
3. कांस्टेबल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पद के लिए उपयुक्त भर्ती नीति अपनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। कांस्टेबल की सेवा शर्तें ऐसे हों कि सबसे उपयुक्त व्यक्ति पुलिस में भर्ती होने के लिए आकर्षित हो।
4. विकेन्द्रीकरण की दृष्टि से पुलिस को रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह स्वतंत्र निकाय के रूप में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह राज्य, जिला एवं स्थानीय स्तर पर भी पुलिस बोर्डों का गठन किया जाना चाहिए। इससे पुलिस कार्यो पर राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप कम हो सकेगा।
5. कार्यभार, क्षेत्र, जनसंख्या का दबाव, अपराधों की संख्या तथा परिस्थिति विशेष को ध्यान में रख कर मुख्यालय स्तर से लेकर थाना स्तर तक पुलिस का पुनर्गठन किया जाना अवश्यम्भावी है।
6. पुलिस का बिगडा हुआ अतीत, दोषपूर्ण प्रशिक्षण संसाधनों का अभाव, पुलिस कर्मियों में विशेष योग्यता की कमी आदि उक्त समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु थानों का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए।



7. पुलिस और जनता के बीच की दूरी को पाटने के लिए एक दूसरे को नजदीक आना पड़ेगा। पुलिस को भी जनता के बीच आने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। आपसी संवाद की स्थिति पुलिस सुधार की दिशा में प्रभावी कदम है।
8. प्रचार माध्यमों के नाम पर पुलिस जनता को जानकारी कराई जानी चाहिए। गोपनीयता के नाम पर पुलिस जिन तथ्यों को जनता से छुपाती है वे पुलिस के प्रति संदेह और भ्रांतियां पैदा करते हैं। प्रचार माध्यमों से पुलिस की कार्य प्रणाली से जनता को अवगत करा दिया जाय तो यह संदेह दूर हो सकता है।
9. पुलिस कर्मियों की योग्यता बढ़ाने हेतु भर्ती का मापदण्ड ऊपर उठाना होगा। पुलिस की सेवा शर्तें आकर्षक बनानी होंगी जिससे समाज के सबसे उपयुक्त व्यक्ति पुलिस में आ सकें।
10. प्रशिक्षण की पद्धति पुलिस की वर्तमान समस्याओं और आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए। पुलिस प्रशिक्षण के पाठ्यक्रम में मानवीय संवेदनाओं के पाठ जोड़े जाने चाहिए। प्रशिक्षण लक्ष्योन्मुखी होनी चाहिए।
11. पुलिस संगठन की प्राथमिक एवं न्यूनतम कमी पुलिस आरक्षी है। अतः आरक्षी तथा उपनिरीक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण को सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता देना आवश्यक है। नागरिक और ग्रामीण प्रवेश की कठिनाईयों, समस्याओं परंपराओं की जानकारी वैधानिक साधन कुशल हुए जन साधारण के सभी प्रत्यक्ष संपर्क में आने वाले लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना है या मानवीय मूल्यों के सम्मान करने और जन संपर्क के संदर्भ में प्रशिक्षण करना वांछित है।
12. जनमानस में पुलिस के प्रति नया विश्वास पनपाने के लिए पुलिस की मनोवृत्तियों में वांछित परिवर्तन होना चाहिए।
13. पुलिस प्रशिक्षण में हर स्तर पर कम्प्यूटर, इन्टरनेट का प्रशिक्षण देना भी आवश्यक है।
14. राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार प्रशिक्षण का प्रारूप अपनाया जा सकता है। मूलभूत पाठ्यक्रम पर नागरिक सुरक्षा या ग्रामीण तथा नागरिक थानों में प्रशिक्षण आवश्यक है।

226. Moral Values, Frustration & Social Deprivation Among Juvenile Delinquents (2006)

Lolitha John

Objectives

The study intended to determine the extent of moral values, frustration and social deprivation

among juvenile delinquents (juveniles under JJ Act) in Kerala.

Methodology

A sample of 200 juvenile delinquents (juveniles under JJ Act) from different Children Homes and Observation Homes in various districts of Kerala

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and 200 non-delinquents from various schools situated in Thiruvananthapuram district were taken. The age group of the sample ranged from 13-18 years.

The tools administered were Moral Values Inventory (Lolitha John and Sam Sananda Raj, 2002), Frustration Scale (Lolitha John and Sam Sananda Raj, 2003) and Social Deprivation Index (Lolitha John and Sam Sananda Raj, 2004). A 'Personal Data Sheet' was also prepared to collect information regarding age, sex, education, religion, etc. of the sample.

The major statistical techniques used were (i) the t-test (ii) ANOVA and (iii) Correlation Analysis.

Findings

Juvenile delinquents (juveniles under JJ Act) had significantly higher levels of frustration and social deprivation, and lower levels of moral values than those of non-delinquents (control group).

The results of ANOVA showed significant differences among juvenile delinquents (juveniles under JJ Act) and non-delinquents on moral values, frustration and social deprivation based on their age, sex and education.

The correlation analysis revealed that moral values had significant negative correlation with frustration and also with social deprivation. Social deprivation had significant positive correlation with frustration.

Recommendations

1. The present study made use of only three psychological variables namely, moral values, frustration and social deprivation. Hence it is suggested that further studies may be formulated using more variables such as adjustment, mental health, alienation and quality of life of juvenile delinquents.
2. A study could be done focusing on parents of juveniles under JJ Act in areas such as parental attitude, child-rearing practices and parental disciplinary methods, etc.
3. A comparative study of juvenile delinquents (juvenile under JJ Act) and non-delinquents (control group) may be conducted by using statistical techniques such as factor analysis, multiple regression analysis, analysis of covariance etc.
4. A study may be conducted based on the influence of family on juvenile delinquents (juvenile under JJ Act) by giving importance to the factors such as family integration, family interaction, family adjustment, family management practices, etc.
5. Case Studies and interview method may be conducted in further research, as part of qualitative research, so that in depth details can be gathered and recorded for the welfare of the juveniles under the JJ Act and those involved the rehabilitation of these juveniles.



227. Police, Populations and Human Rights: An interface Study in Cross-Cultural Perspective (2006)

Shilpi Gupta

Objectives

The study was undertaken to explore the knowledge, attitude and practice of three different population about crime and human rights and to study various socio-cultural variables with reference to awareness about human rights and crime awareness of three population, the role and interaction of police personnel from people (population) point of view and their attitude towards police, in the present scenario, the detailed ethnographic account of the populations under study, the customary laws, if any, with reference to human rights in cross-cultural perspective and to know about the factors and situations which may exacerbate the whole process of violation of various human rights.

Methodology

Various tools of data collection had been used during the pilot work and main fieldwork, like Interview Schedule, Observation, Case study Method, In-depth Interview, Focus Group discussions. Data from all the three geographically different field settings is collected totaling sample of 900 households -300 each from Tribal, Rural and Urban settings.

Suggestions

1. Anthropologists should conduct more and

more comparative studies of human rights formulations, investigating societies establish guidelines for conduct, how do particular cultural concepts of rights or obligations translate into codes of behaviour or UN human rights standard.

2. Monitoring of the human rights by protecting the collective as well as individual rights. Make greater use of the human rights framework in the action or policy-oriented analyses of social transformations, especially as human rights enter into definitions and discussions of development.
3. Lawyers and official political agencies may lead with human rights exclusively at the level of national or international legal instruments, but anthropologists could still build a database of local practices and linkages among social level.
4. Increasing the level of education among the people in general can reduce human rights violations. Knowledge, attitude and practice of human rights should reach to the grass root level, so that people may decide for themselves.
5. Wide publicity through mass media should be given to create awareness amongst people about their human rights. Voluntary social organizations should also be motivated to propagate people's rights.
6. To educate the masses about their rights and obligations to make the social justice a reality, as the population and illiteracy is increasing alarmingly.

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228. भारतीय राजनीति की नूतन प्रवृत्तियों के विशेष संदर्भ में राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण की समस्या का विश्लेषण (2006)

राकेश कुमार सिंह राठौर

उद्देश्य

1. अपराध नियंत्रण के लिए भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था द्वारा अपनाए गए मापदंड दण्ड विधान एवं कानून कहाँ तक सक्षम है ?
2. अपराध को बढ़ावा देने में सामाजिक व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी का विश्लेषण करना।
3. माफिया गिरोहों के निर्माण, दंगा फसाद, बलवा मारपीट, व्यभिचार और बड़े-बड़े दिवाला, घोटाला और चारा काण्ड में राजनीतिज्ञ, प्रत्यक्ष और परोक्षरूप में क्यों और कैसे सक्रिय रहते हैं ?
4. रासुका, टाडा और आंतरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अंतर्गत गिरफ्तार अपराधियों के हौसले पस्त होने के बजाय प्रशासन पर हावी कैसे होने लगता है ?
5. मतदान केन्द्रों पर कब्जा, बोगस मतदान की व्यवस्था में किन लोगों का स्वार्थ निहित होता है ?
6. समसामायिक राजनीति में अपराधिक तत्वों का बोलबाला कैसे बढ़ता चला गया, और नैतिक मूल्यों की धज्जियाँ कैसे उड़ने लगी, इसमें काले धन की क्या भूमिका है ?
7. राजनीतिक अभिजनों का प्रकट और परोक्ष रूप किस प्रकार नियंत्रित और संचालित होता है ?
8. भारत में राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण का मनोविज्ञान क्या है ?
9. लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के मापदंडों में विरुद्ध सक्रियता,

उनकी जानबूझ अवमानना, नेताओं द्वारा जनभावनाओं के विपरीत दुरभि नीतियों के माध्यम से संसद का समय नष्ट करना, संसदीय मानदंडों की जनप्रतिनिधियों द्वारा धज्जियाँ उड़ाना भी परोक्ष रूप से राजनीतिक अपराध की श्रेणी में विचारणीय है या नहीं ?

पद्धति

शोध पद्धति की दृष्टि से उपरोक्त सामग्री का वर्गीकरण एवं विश्लेषण की पद्धति अपनाई है। मूल्य-संक्रमण और मानवीय-व्यवहार में आए परिवर्तन को राजनीतिक विकास पर आधारित करना पडा, इसलिए ऐतिहासिक पद्धति का अनुसरण करते हुए भारतीय संविधान में निहित मूल्य और व्यवहार में उनके अनुप्रयोग की दृष्टि से अपराध एवं अपराधों की मानसिकता के विकास का ऐतिहासिक अध्ययन वांछनीय रहा। कम्प्यूटर द्वारा वर्गीकरण - विश्लेषण की दृष्टि से सांख्यिकी पद्धति का अंकगणितीय प्रयोग एवं रेखाचित्र के माध्यम से और प्रतिमानों के माध्यम से विषय का सांगोपाग अध्ययन किया गया है।

निष्कर्ष

शोध प्रबंध में प्राप्त निष्कर्षों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :-

1. आधुनिक स्वतंत्र भारत में जनता को सत्ता में अपनी भागीदारी को सुनिश्चित करना वर्तमान राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का सबसे प्राथमिक उद्देश्य रहा है।
2. सामंतवादी मूल्यों के हास एवं लोकतंत्रीय मूल्यों के विजय के लिए दृढ़ एवं साफ सुथरी राजनीतिक इच्छा शक्ति, जागरूकता एवं शिक्षा पद्धति में लोकतंत्रीय



- मूल्यों के प्रचार के लिए गंभीर प्रयास की आवश्यकता है।
3. स्वतंत्र भारत के संविधान में लोकतंत्र, गणतंत्र सामाजिक न्याय राष्ट्रीय गौरव, संसधनों के उचित वितरण, समाजवाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, स्वतंत्रता समानता और बंधुत्व जैसे मूल्यों को स्वीकार किया गया।
 4. राजनीति की गरिमा में और राजनीति की लोक-कल्याणकारी शक्तियों में अपराधीकरण जैसी समस्या पर खुले मन से विचार होना चाहिए।
 5. राजनीतिक प्रतिद्वन्द्विता के चरम हिंसा परक आचरण के कारण भी राजनीतियों को अपराधियों की ताकत का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। यह अनास्थावादी संस्कृति केवल अपराधियों की मूर्तियाँ ही खड़ी करते रहते हैं। जरूरत इस बात की है कि चुनावों को काले धन से मुक्त कराया जाए।
 6. अच्छे, नैतिक और उदारचरित्र वाले लोगों को आदर्श बनाया जाए। अपने तात्कालिक लाभों से मुक्त होकर राष्ट्रीय हितों में संलग्न होने के संकल्प को सक्रियता में बदलें, ताकि सम-सामायिक राजनीति में आई मूल्यों के संकट से बचा जा सके। इस प्रकार एक अटल और दृढ़ राजनैतिक इच्छा-शक्ति के आधार पर ही राजनीति में बढ़ते अपराधीकरण पर विजय प्राप्त की जा सकती है।
 7. धर्म के सही स्वरूप को समझने के लिए शिक्षा की आँख जरूरी है। देश को यदि अशिक्षा के अभिशाम से मुक्त कर दिया जाए ताकि लोगों के मन में छिपी संकुचित धार्मिक भावना समाप्त हो जाएंगी, और वे राजनीति के छदम को भी पहचान सकेंगे। हमने भ्रष्टाचार, रिश्वत, अनैतिकता, धोखाधड़ी फरेब को अपनी जिंदगी में जज्ब कर लिया है, इन पर अब हमें कोई ग्लानि नहीं और ऐसी ही चीजें हमारे जीवन-मूल्य बन गई हैं। इस संदर्भ में सख्त एवं ईमानदारी से कार्यवाही करना चाहिए।

229. Partnership for Peace: A Study of Police-Public Interface (2007)

Suvashisa Rana

Objectives

1. To compare the meaning of and attitudes towards peace as understood and held by the police and the public through a semantic differential scale;
2. To compare the knowledge of common crimes and punishments, attitudes of police and the public towards each other and practices of the police and the public through individually administered questionnaires;
3. To compare the levels of police-public interface assessed through interview method.
4. To formulate certain guidelines for peace education and recommendations for the police based on the findings of the study.

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Methodology

The study was designed to study the police-public interface in Orissa and its neighbouring state Jharkhand in order to determine the factors necessary for maintaining and promoting partnership for peace in the society. Eight police stations were selected from both Orissa and Jharkhand. In Orissa - Khandagiri, Madhlupatna, Baunsuni and Ulunda police stations and in Jharkhand - Sukhdev Nagar, Sadar, Bolba and Balumath police stations. The study surveyed 200 participants (80 police personnel and 120 public) of the high and the low crime prone police stations of Orissa and Jharkhand. The instruments used were semantic differential scale, respondent's personal information form, knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) questionnaires and interviews.

Findings

The findings revealed that irrespective of state and crime-proneness, both the police and the public understood the meaning of peace almost similarly. The discrepancy in knowledge between police and public was relatively greater in Jharkhand than in Orissa. It was found that the public of high crime prone areas did not help, support and cooperate with the police compared to the public of the low crime prone areas. It also suggested that in order to achieve the desired partnership between the police and the public to

build a peaceful and prosperous society, peace education at the early age as well as ongoing refresher courses for the police and orientation training camps for the public could serve as preventive and proactive measures for a non-violent life style.

Recommendations

1. Recruitment Process of police personnel
2. Intensive training in human resource management strategies, community policing must be given.
3. The police department should build up a set of policing values that reflects its own community.
4. The police station should be well equipped with all facilities.
5. Police accountability
6. Convergence of police and community
7. Citizen complaints and other redress system
8. Direct accessibility of police
9. Police and media relation
10. Monitoring telephone calls
11. Cooperation with other institutions
12. Government initiatives



230. Habitual Criminals and their Treatment: A Comparative Study of Reformation and Rehabilitation Programmes in Dharwad & Belgaum Districts, Karnataka State (2007)

Satish S. Badiger

Objectives

The main objectives of the study was to examine the various sociological, economical, psychological and geographical factors of crime and the primary aim of the study is to look into the methods of treatment provided to the habitual inmates and ex-habitual inmates inside the prisons for reformation and rehabilitation in both the prisons of Dharwad and Belgaum districts.

Methodology

The data was collected with the help of an interview schedule from the habitual inmates in the prisons and ex-habitual prisoners in their own residence.

Findings

1. The study shows that crime is the result of multiple factors of socio-economic, psychological and frustrating situations emerging from different types of primary relations.
2. Urban population dominated areas is much involved in criminal activities than that of in rural area.

3. Age, Education, Size and type of family, medical facility, Financial assistance from government or by private institutions
4. Promote more programmes on the reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates after their release, Recreational activities by way of sports, cultural activities and reading etc.

Suggestions

1. Classification of the criminals on admission should be strictly implemented on scientific methods, so that the alternative individual treatment can be provided more effectively.
2. All types of prisons should introduce training in some modern vocational programmes according to the demands in the contemporary society.
3. There should be a Reception Centre (Diagnostic Clinic) in each district and central prison for thorough examination of the offenders.
4. The system of payment of wages to inmates for their labour should be given at least equal to that of the wages of workers outside the prison.
5. To provide basic amenities in prisons, recreational activities and financial assistance to the released inmates to adjust in the society.

Research Fellow, P.G. Deptt. of Criminology & F.S.,
Karnataka University



6. Individual criminals should be given counseling by the psychologists, psychiatrists and by social workers rather than general counseling.
7. The Judiciary, while making the judgment in cases of habitual criminals should give more priority on his past records so that the alternative reformatory methods can be suggested and implemented on him in prison.
8. Training officers in prisons should be professionally trained in their respective fields such as psychiatrists, psychologists, criminologists and social workers etc.
9. Probation officer has to be appointed in all the jails of Karnataka state.
10. The prison should not to be considered as non-productive institutions; rather it should be made more productive one. The State government should make compulsory rule that the produced material has to be purchased by Govt. sectors from the prison institutions, so that the good wages can be given to the prisoners.

231. मानव अधिकार और अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मी दृष्टिकोण एवं क्रियान्वयन (2007)

दीपक कुमार भट्ट

उद्देश्य

1. मानवधिकारों के बारे में अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मियों की जागरूकता और ज्ञान के स्तर का अध्ययन करना।
2. अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मियों में मानवधिकारों के प्रति उनके दृष्टिकोणों का अध्ययन एवं निर्धारण।
3. अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मियों विशेष रूप से कनिष्ठ स्तर पर में बिना मानवधिकार उल्लंघन किये कार्य करने की समस्याओं का अध्ययन।
4. अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मियों में कानून लागू करने की प्रक्रियाओं तथा उनमें निहित मानवधिकार संरक्षण के प्रावधानों के प्रति उनके अनुभवों तथा दृष्टिकोणों का अध्ययन।
5. अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मियों में मानवधिकार प्रावधानों को लागू करने तथा इससे उनकी कार्य क्षमता पर पडने वाले प्रभावों का अनुभवाश्रित अध्ययन।
6. मानवधिकारों के संदर्भ में अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मियों की प्रशिक्षण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन करना।
7. अपराध न्याय प्रशासनकर्मियों की मानव अधिकार संरक्षण संबंधी जागरूकता, ज्ञान एवं कुशलताओं का तथ्यात्मक अध्ययन।

पद्धति

1. अपराध न्याय प्रशासन संस्थानों के कनिष्ठकर्मियों की तुलना में वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों में मानव अधिकारों के प्रति जागरूकता एवं संवेदनशीलता अधिक देखी जाती है।



2. अपराध न्याय प्रशासन संस्थानों में निम्न एवं मध्यम श्रेणी के कर्मियों द्वारा अधिकांशतः यह भी अनुभव किया जाता है कि मानव अधिकारों पर जोर देने से उनकी अपराध नियंत्रण एवं कानून व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की क्षमता विपरीत रूप से प्रभावित होती है।
3. अपराध न्याय प्रशासन संस्थानों के कर्मी मानव अधिकार संरक्षण को सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं। किन्तु व्यवहार रूप में उनकी अनदेखी करते हैं।
4. अपराध न्याय प्रशासन संस्थानों के कर्मचारी/अधिकारी यह अनुभव करते हैं कि मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन आंतरिक एवं बाह्य कारणों का मिला-जुला परिणाम है।
5. यद्यपि मुख्य मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन जैसे बलात्कार एवं अभिरक्षा में मृत्यु अधिक उल्लेख किये जाते हैं। किन्तु इन मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन उतना अधिक नहीं होता जितना की आम नागरिकों, अभियुक्तों और गवाहों से संबंधित मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन जो दिन प्रतिदिन किये जाते हैं।

सुझाव

अध्ययन में प्राप्त निष्कर्ष अपराध न्याय प्रशासन कर्मियों के मानव अधिकारों के परिपेक्ष्य में दृष्टिकोण, अभिप्राय एवं जागरूकता के स्तर का चित्र प्रदर्शित करते हैं। इसमें सुझाए गए अपेक्षित सुझाव निम्नानुसार हैं।

जेलों व थानों के अंदर व बाहर भारतीय संविधान कानून एवं मानव अधिकार आयोग द्वारा दिए गए अधिकारों का वर्णन सुस्पष्ट व साफ भाषा में किया जाना चाहिए तथा इन अधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर संबंधित सक्षम अधिकारी का नाम, पता व टेलीफोन न० आदि भी दिया जाए। जेल निरीक्षण समिति माह मे कम से कम दो बार निरीक्षण को व समस्याओं का हल करने का प्रयास करें, पुलिस व जेल कर्मियों को मानवाधिकारों संबंधित बुनियादी पाठ्यक्रम के प्रशिक्षण व आमजन के अधिकारों के बारे में जानकारी दी जाए। इस प्रकार के प्रशिक्षण विशेषज्ञों, विधि अधिकारियों

व आयोग के सदस्यों द्वारा ही पढवाना चाहिए। माननीय उच्च व उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा मानवाधिकारों से संबंधित दिशा-निर्देश से समय-समय पर अवगत कराया जाना चाहिए। पुलिस थानों में एक सहायता अधिकारी की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए जो आम नागरिक को उसके बारे में जानकारी दे तथा फरियादी को थाने में होने वाली कार्रवाही से अवगत कराए साथ ही फरियादी के विरुद्ध गैरकानूनी कार्रवाही करने अथवा प्रताडित करने की स्थिति में वह न्यायालय के समक्ष उस व्यक्ति को प्रस्तुत करें। पुलिस व जेलों में कार्यरत ऐसे सहायता अधिकारी न्यायालय व मानवाधिकार आयोग के प्रति जवाबदेह हों। पुलिस अधिकारियों को हमेशा ऐसे कार्य करते रहने चाहिए जिससे आम नागरिकों में पुलिस के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो और व ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग प्रदान करे। उपयुक्त और समुचित वेतन भत्ते दिए जाएं जिससे वह पूर्ण समर्पित होकर बिना किसी गैरकानूनी कार्य के बिना अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन कर सकें। इतना अधिक ड्यूटी के कार्य करने पर वह उदासीन और रूखापन से ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं, अन्य विभागों की तरह उन्हें भी 8-8 घंटे का कार्य कराया जाए व साप्ताहिक अवकाश प्रदान किया जाए। जिससे वह अपने परिवार की तरफ ध्यान दे सकें और अपने कार्य को और बेहतर ढंग से कह सके। इतनी ज्यादा जनसंख्या पर पुलिस बल की कमी भी कार्य का अधिक बोझ के कारण भी वह गलत तरीकों से विवेचन कर कार्य को जल्द समाप्त करना चाहते हैं जिससे नागरिकों के मानवाधिकार प्रभावित होते हैं, जनसंख्या के अनुपात में पुलिस बल में भी पर्याप्त संख्या में वृद्धि की जाए तो बेहतर परिणाम आ सकेंगे।

निष्कर्ष

शोध प्रबंध में प्राप्त निष्कर्षों का विवरण इस प्रकार है :-
सामान्यतः पुलिस कर्मियों द्वारा गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों का चिकित्सीय परीक्षण कराने में रूचि नहीं होती। न ही 24 घंटे के अन्दर न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत करने के प्रति वह गंभीर हैं न ही वह गिरफ्तार का कारण बताना आवश्यक समझते हैं और गिरफ्तार को वकील से बात तक करने में



अपनी सहायता नहीं देते तथा लिंग, जाति व धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव भी रखते हैं साथ ही गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति के परिजनों के विवेचना के लिए प्रताडित करने व गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य के प्रति गैर जिम्मेदारी, हिरासत में महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार की घटनाओं को रोकने का उत्तरदायित्व न मानना, न ही बाल अपचारियों को हिरासत में रखने को गलत न मानना, अभियुक्त के परिजनों का सूचित करना, महिलाओं एवं पुरुषों का अलग रखना उचित नहीं मानते हैं। लेकिन पुलिस हिरासत में हुए अपराध के दोषी पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने के लिए सरकारी अनुमति को आवश्यक मानते हैं। इसमें ज्यादातर पुलिस कर्मी बलात्कार, हिरासत में हुई मौतें आदि के सूचना मानवाधिकार आयोग को नहीं देना चाहते, पुलिस कर्मी गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों से निर्दोष की तरह व्यवहार नहीं करते, तथा गिरफ्तार के साथ बल प्रयोग का उचित मानते हैं साथ ही उसके परिजनों के साथ भी बल प्रयोग का उचित मानते हैं, न ही गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति के घर की तलाशी गवाहों की उपस्थिति में लेना आवश्यक नहीं समझते। न ही वे महिला की तलाशी को महिला पुलिस द्वारा करने को उचित मानते हैं न ही विशेष परिस्थितियों में बिना चेतावनी के फायर करना आवश्यक मानते तथा गिरफ्तार के प्रति टार्चर करने को पुलिस के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाही को उचित नहीं मानते लेकिन हिरासत में हुई मौत पर संबंधित पुलिस कर्मी के विरुद्ध कार्रवाही का उचित मानते हैं। ज्यादातर पुलिस कर्मी बलवा या दंगा होने पर स्वतंत्र रूप से बल प्रयोग उचित नहीं मानते, ड्यूटी के दौरान आग्नेयशस्त्रों के प्रयोग की रिपोर्ट उच्च अधिकारियों को देना आवश्यक मानते हैं साथ ही पुलिस कर्मियों में कानूनी जागरूकता को अनुपयुक्त तथा संविधान में दिए गए नागरिक अधिकारों की रक्षा करना आवश्यक नहीं मानते। बहुत से पुलिस कर्मी बढ़ते अपराध को पुलिस की दक्षता व क्षमता को विफलता नहीं मानते नही एफ आई आर को शिकायतों के अनुसार लिखना व उसकी प्रति उसको देना उचित मानते हैं। ज्यादातर पुलिस कर्मी यह मानते हैं कि जन सहयोग प्राप्त किया जाता है आशसकीय संस्थाओं द्वारा उनके कार्यों में

हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया जाता। मानवाधिकारों के प्रति सचेत हैं उनका अनावश्यक दबाव नहीं मानते लेकिन आयोग के संरक्षण के कारण गवाहों का असहयोग मिलने तथा प्रशिक्षण में मानवाधिकार से संबंधित विशेष पाठ्यक्रमों को शामिल करने को अनुचित मानते हैं।

जेलकर्मियों के अध्ययन से यह पाया गया कि कैदियों की समस्याओं आदि के लिए जेल अधिकारियों से मुलाकात करके किए जाने, दूराचरण की कार्रवाही करने से पूर्ण कैदी को सुनवाई का अवसर प्रदान करने, जेल में टी वी की व्यवस्था के पक्ष में थे। जबकी काफी जेलकर्मी कैदियों के परिजनों के मिलने के खिलाफ व वकील से मिलने के पक्ष में थे। जबकी बंदियों के परिश्रामिक उन्हें व उनके परिजनों को दिए जाने के पक्ष में थे। वे कैदियों से अभद्र व्यवहार के पक्ष में नहीं थे। अधिकांश जेलकर्मी मैनुअल में दिए गए संशोधनों व वेतनों से असंतुष्ट थे, लेकिन मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा आकस्मिक निरीक्षण के पक्ष में थे। वह यह भी मानते हैं कि उनके क्रियाकलापों का जेल की गतिविधियों पर प्रभाव पड रहा है उनका यह भी मानना है कि जेल समितियां यदि सुचारू रूप से कार्य करें तो हनन की घटनाएं रोकी जा सकती हैं, उनका महिला बंदियों के प्रसव पूर्व व बाद की देखभाल की विशेष व्यवस्था के पक्ष में थे साथ मनोरागी बंदियों को तुरन्त मानसिक चिकित्सालय में भेजने के पक्ष में थे, बंदियों के जेल में ही चिकित्सीय परीक्षण करवाने व डाक्टरी जांच के विधिवत रिकार्ड रखने के पक्ष में थे जबकि किशोर व व्यस्क कैदियों को अलग रखे जाने के पक्ष में थे, यहां भी जाति, लिंग, धर्म आदि के आधार पर भेदभाव किए जाने का समर्थन कर रहे थे, जेलकर्मियों का यह भी मानना है कि सम्पन्न कैदियों को विशेष सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती है तथा निर्धन व असहाय कैदियों के खिलाफ अनुशासन भंग करने पर दंड नहीं दिए जाने की बात मानी। वे साफ सफाई के पक्षधर थे तथा कैदियों को व्यावसयिक प्रशिक्षण व जेल अवधि पूर्ण करने पर आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के पक्ष में थे। वे उनके अच्छे भोजन के पक्ष में थे। उनका मानना था अधिकांश बंदियों के साथ लैंगिक दुराचरण किए जाने का समर्थन किया गया।-



232. Police Administration and Work Culture with reference to Police-People Interface in Urban Settings (A Case Study of Meerut, UP) (2007)

Manoj Kumar Tripathi\

Objectives

1. To find out efficacy of police in general and in the universe of study in particular.
2. To examine the prevailing work culture in the police organisation.
3. To find out the factors responsible for people's apathy against law and order machinery and apathy of police in the protection of human dignity.
4. To examine the manner and extent to which police can enlist ready and willing co-operation of the public in the discharge of their social defence and law enforcement duties and suggest measures regarding the institutional arrangement to secure such co-operation and measures for the growth of healthy and friendly police-public relationship.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary data have been used in the study. The entire study has been conducted with the help of historical and empirical methods, and tools like survey, sample,

observations and questionnaire, interviews have been applied in gathering primary data. Random sampling has been restored in public survey and 350 random samples have been drawn from the cross section of the society. The sample survey method has been broadly divided into Non-police sample and Police sample.

Recommendations

1. Deliver lecture about police role and citizens' rights and duties under the criminal justice system in school, colleges and universities.
2. Set up effective machinery to deal with public complaints against the police.
3. Police should be free from political intervention and there is need to curb the growing trend of criminalisation and politicization of the police.
4. Police strength should be increased in accordance with population.
5. Posting, transfer, promotion and punishments of the police personnel should be on merit and not on extraneous considerations.
6. Set up riots controlling force.

Research Fellow, Deptt. of Political Science, Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut

Research Studies (1970 – 2016) - Compendium



7. Public awareness is crucial to initiate police reforms. It is the duty of the state as well as the educational institutions to create public awareness and ensure the continuous link in communications between the people and the police at the local level, which in turn will enhance the levels of interface between the police and the public.
8. Policy planners in the police departments should also look into the present and future requirements of police housing since it affects the police morale.
9. There is need of the hour that an independent mechanism to consistently monitor, evaluate and report upon the police performance to the legislation. Such a mechanism should gauge whether resources and powers are being properly utilized by the police to fulfill their duties and achieve preset objectives.
10. Recruitment and training practices must be changed drastically. The police should be trained to improve professionalism and enhance operational efficiency.
11. Women and minorities must have adequate representation in the police force to change the work culture of the organization.
12. Greater emphasis in police should be on 'grievance redressal'. Their appearance should not be one of 'instilling intimidation and fear'.
13. The recommendations of the NPC about recruitment, training and welfare of the constabulary should be implemented.
14. To seek public support the police have to strengthen their communication with public and take the help of local people and students in emphasizing the service role of police.
15. Available technology may be utilized for improving work culture.
16. All possible welfare steps need to be taken so as to keep police personnel free of domestic problems.
17. The police must take need of the community into account before a policing strategy is implemented.



233. Police and Crime: An Evaluative Study of Crime Policy & Police Action in the Tribal Districts of Orissa (2008)

Ashok Kumar Das

Objectives

1. To study the socio-economic background of the respondents
2. To delve into the causes of crime in the tribal districts of Orissa.
3. To find out the nature of police action towards crime control in the context of existing policy.
4. To locate the attitude of prison administration towards prisoners.
5. To suggest measures for effective crime policy and its implementation.

Methodology

The secondary data has been collected from the different sources like library, journal, district statistical office, district police headquarters, jail, court, police station, annual administrative reports on crime and other official publications. The major data for this study is collected through the interview schedule, which consists of three broad heads i.e. Police, Criminals (prisoners) and Administrators (field level at Prison).

Research fellow, Deptt. of Sociology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa

The study was conducted in Koraput and Kalahandi, the two tribal districts of Orissa.

Suggestions / Recommendations

1. Prisoners in Orissa are accommodating 14,644 prisoners as against 9125 authorised capacity. The prisoner capacity should be increased to eliminate over crowding.
2. The over crowding in prison is not conducive to withstand prison administration programme for rehabilitation of the prisoners.
3. Programmes related to the rehabilitation of the prisoners namely; educational, vocational etc. should be arranged regularly.
4. Leave should be sanctioned to the life convicts regularly.
5. Competitive spirit in game as well as work should be encouraged among the prisoners in the prison.
6. Reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners is the onerous responsibility, which cannot be performed to the satisfaction of the stakeholder by prison department alone. Therefore, public participation should be encouraged and institutionalized for the rehabilitation and reformation of the prisoners not only during their period of imprisonment but also after release.



7. Prison infrastructure should be upgraded in accordance with the normal load of prisoners to be accommodated and various programmes to be run for their reformation and rehabilitation besides ensuring the safety and security of the inmates.
8. There should be scientific approach for the identification of crime with a view to evolving appropriate patrolling strategy to prevent the crime efficiently.
9. The infrastructure of police should be upgraded to provide response within a reasonable time in the event of criminal incidence taking place despite preventive measures.
10. The police should be equipped adequately and with latest equipments/gadgetry for not only investigation of crime on scientific lines but also for their protection against well armed criminals.
11. Human Right commissions should avoid interference with the police working during interrogation with the accused in order to facilitate smooth investigation and timely conclusion there of.
12. The skill development in Police should be a continuous process so that they are prepared to tackle the modern sophisticated crimes which are being taking place by the criminals using latest technology.
13. Police should develop regulatory code of Conduct and Ethics. This should be enforced strictly to prevent blatant unlawful pressures.
14. The existing policy in relating to crime is needed to be changed by the government through various programmes. Every citizen should have choice available before him to pursue the case, which could be made available through plethora of well-developed schemes being run by the government. This will discourage their temptation to jump into deviant mode of conduct of violating the law.
15. In order to reduce crime in the tribal districts, the government should resettle and rehabilitate the tribal people in such a way that they engage themselves in their own agricultural activities and business. It would greatly support their livelihood.
16. Due to lack of education, the people of tribal areas are not conscious about their right, duties and privileges. They are easily persuaded to do crimes under the influence of others. Educational programmes should be developed by which they become conscious about their rights & duties and contribute towards their socio-economic development.
17. In order to wipe out the atrocities on SC/STs, the role of government is very essential to create awareness among people through various media. The role of police administration and NGOs is also vital in discussing in the open platform about the evil consequences of this system. It should be encouraged to those who have been victimized by this system to file petition against torture.
18. Awareness must be created in the community by NGOs who must try to overcome the fear and lack of faith in law enforcing agencies which will help in speedily enforcing the existing laws and also open up more centres for counseling.
19. The prisoners have no option to spend their time in the prison for the period of their sentence. Therefore, social course should be encouraged among them in order to lead a stress free and relax life with the family, which would also help them to control their violent and depressing tendency.



234. Problems and Prospects of Women Prisoners in Orissa: A Sociological insight from the Perspective of Prison Administration and Prison inmates (2008)

Pragyan Bharti

Objectives

The study was undertaken with the objectives of identifying socio-economic background from which the women prisoners have come; the level of security and privacy of female prisoners; to highlight various facilities provided and the problems encountered by them; to gauge the level of awareness of basic human rights and legal knowledge among them; to assess the prisoners' perception regarding rehabilitation and degree of social acceptance of women prisoners; to reveal prison administrators view about lacunas in prison administration with regard to women prisoners.

Methodology

The study had made use of the descriptive study design with the universe of the study consisting of 220 women prisoners and 97 prison officials from 30 jails of Orissa. The method of sampling employed for data from the prisons of Orissa was that of census and geographical sampling. Data was collected in two phases from prisons of Orissa and from released prisoners in the home settings by interview of women prisoners and questionnaire for the officials.

Findings

In pursuance of the objectives of the study, the research findings prove that the women prisoners sample come from a low socio-economic and educational level profile. Security and privacy of female prisoners was found to be satisfactory with both prisoners and officials. The living conditions inside the prison inducing cleanliness of cells, diet, medical, communication, clothing and sleeping facilities were perceived to be satisfactory by the majority of the prisoners disproving the study's hypothesis about miserable prison living conditions. However, lack of adequate recreational and vocational training facilities was an obvious lacuna in the prisons of Orissa.

Awareness about basic human rights and legal knowledge was found to be very poor on the part of female prisoners, which disadvantage them significantly in the judicial process. There were no formal social structure, but emphasis was given on social relations within the prison sub-culture. Rehabilitation and social acceptance after release was found to be low with majority denying any benefits or changes in the long run.

Facilities for children of women prisoners were also very minimal in the jails of Orissa with provision only for housing, prescribed diet and medical facilities.



235. Hitech Crime: A study of economic aspects of cyber crimes its detection with special reference to Jabalpur urban areas (2008)

Tej Singh Keshwal

Objectives

To identify the type and extent of computer based crimes being adopted in the society due to prevalence of IT and computer system; type and form of agencies involved in such crime and reason thereof; field/area and group/sections of society which being prone to cyber crimes; and to determine parameters for locating, identification and gathering evidence for such crime amongst selected sections of the society.

Methodology

The research was conducted involving eight important cities of the country and Jabalpur urban areas in particular. The study contains information obtained from 200 respondents selected through a survey of criminals involving a sample count of over 12,000, spread in 14 Thana of Jabalpur and eight other major cities including five metros.

Findings

The study revealed that computer was used

as a tool as well as target of crime, as subject or object. Hence, appropriate licensing provisions be enforced for seller and consumers in order to regulate HTC incidence. Higher the social issues, economic issues, social pressure and economic provocation higher are the extent of crime. It was observed that respondents from protectors of crime category and other law enforcing agencies suffered with deficiency in appropriate personnel training, computer skill and infrastructure to detect and investigate HTC.

Work on law enforcement practices in relation to HTC and provisions of law provided in IT Act are also needed in order to evolve specific legal protocol against specific crimes. Computer security provisions were also found to be highly deficient at territory levels of law enforcement procedures and to some extent at primary level also.

The study is mainly confined to Jabalpur urban areas thus have limitations in generalizing the findings in broader context. Looking to the spectrum of HTC and scope of IT explosion, wider and deeper study is needed which may involve wider universe.



236. Perception of Victims of Violent Crimes towards Police - A Norm to evaluate Police Performance (2008)

A. Enoch

Objectives

1. To find out the perception of victims towards police performance
2. To find out the level of satisfaction among the victims with police performance; and
3. To evaluate the performance of police, by considering the perception and level of satisfaction as criteria.
4. The research was confined to studying the perception and level of satisfaction of victims of violent crimes in Chennai city, including victims of murder, dacoity and robbery. The period of study was restricted to three years i.e. from 2004 to 2006.

Methodology

Socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the victims influence their treatment by the police at the time of reporting, investigation, their level of satisfaction with police performance; facts about the offence and the offender; nature, extent and consequences of victimization; protection of the rights of the victims during investigation and trial; efforts/sincerity of the police during investigation.

A structured interview schedule was used to

elicit information from the victims of violent crimes. The interview schedule was constructed by incorporating the key variables of the study.

Findings

1. The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents did not influence the type of treatment, which they have received from the police at the time of reporting of their victimization.
2. Age, sex, marital status, education and income were not found to have influenced the victim services provided by the police. However, occupation, religion, community and nature of family have influenced the services provided by the police to the victims.
3. There is no significant difference in the protection of the rights of the victims during investigation and trial with respect to age, sex, marital status, religion and community of the respondents. However, some of the variables such as education, occupation, income and nature of family of the family of the respondents have influenced the police.
4. By and large the victims of crimes have a negative perception towards police with respect to victim treatment, victim assistance, police efficiency, police impartiality and police corruption.

Research fellow, University of Madras



237. Women and Crime: A Sociological Study of Convicts in Patiala Jail (2008)

Roop Kamal Kaur

Objectives

1. The main objective of the study is to examine the relation between women and crime in Punjabi society.
2. The Punjabi society has been undergoing rapid changes under the forces of earlier modernization and now globalization, which caused stresses and strains. How are these related to crime, need to be understood.
3. To understand the nature and reasons of crime that women commit in Punjabi society. Why do they do so and to what purpose and how people around them are involved in or constrain women to commit crime.
4. What types of social relations are and factors induce women to commit crime and how do these sustain, perpetuate or restrain the crime and the criminal.

Methodology

The study is based on the study of women convicts in Patiala Jail only. The researcher has taken 12 cases out of 79 cases of convicted women criminals by dividing into three categories

such as murders, dowry deaths and theft cases numbering seven, three and two respectively. Data collected through Interview with convicts and all other respondents included the family members, neighbours, panches/sarpanches and other notables of the village or city. The case files were collected from the concerned police stations and the respective civil courts.

Suggestions

1. To control over poverty, drugs, female infanticide and corruption.
2. Implementation of strict dowry laws
3. To run rehabilitation programmes for the prisoners to settle again in the society as a normal being.
4. To provide well equipped medical facilities in the prison.
5. Vocational Training programmes should be run in the prison. Training should be imparted only after identifying the training needs of women prisoners.
6. To run educational programmes in the prison.



238. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Tamilnadu: A Sociological Analysis (2009)

K. Alagusundaram

Objectives

The study was undertaken with the objectives of examining socio-economic conditions of the juvenile delinquents, to explore various causes of juvenile delinquency, to analyse the welfare programmes available in the observation and special homes, to assess the condition of juvenile delinquency in institutional homes and understand the parents attitude towards children in their family.

Methodology

The samples of the present study were taken from the institutionalized juvenile of the all government special and observations homes in Tamil Nadu by adopting census method. An interview schedule comprising of 56 items were constructed to collect data from the juvenile delinquents.

Findings

In pursuance of the objectives of the study, the research findings shows that there is no association between religion, sex and kind of

offence made. But there is association between age, monthly income of the family, community, educational status and kind of offence made.

Suggestions

1. To set up proper institutions to enlighten all the parents to give proper guidance to children and also provide facilities by government to look after the children of convicts.
2. To open transit school for the released delinquents by the government which would serve as a bridge between correctional institution and the regular formal schools of the society.
3. Involvement of community in the treatment programmes in correctional institutions.
4. To provide vocational training programmes to children in institutions.
5. To improve marital relations through family counseling services and family social work.
6. To provide sufficient financial support in the form of loans to the released delinquents to encourage them for self-employment, etc.



239. A Victim of Crime and Compensation Laws (2009)

P.G Phani Raj

Objectives

The present study is conducted with the objectives to trace the development of the concept of victimology; to critically analyze the existing laws relating to victim compensation and judicial trends with special reference to victim compensation, study the role of National Human Rights commission in the development of victim logical jurisprudence and propose workable legislative schemes for victim compensation.

Methodology

The primary data is collected through interview schedule, field visits. The researcher also referred many Articles by learned authors published in different journals.

Suggestions

1. A comprehensive Legal Code should be enacted providing for fair treatment, assistance and adequate compensation to victims of crime
2. It should be made mandatory for the State to pay compensation to the victims of crime of not only private criminal wrongs but also for

the criminal acts perpetrated by its State agencies.

3. Compensation Board should be established for quick disposal of cases of victims of crime and lock up deaths in police custody.
4. Compensation should not be dependent on the conviction of the accused. Where the accused could not be apprehended or is acquitted by the Court the victim should not be deprived of getting compensation if his case is genuine. It should not be mean a marginal benefit extended to the victim.
5. Informal compensation settlement mechanism like Lok Adalats should be evolved for compensating the women victims of crime without any need to go through the ordeal of a normal court procedure.
6. Consumer Redressal Forums may be constituted by an Act of Parliament to adjudicate the claims and award compensation and settle the issues arising from payment of compensation.
7. The provision of the Criminal Procedure Code should be amended for providing ample support to the victim by making it obligatory on the part of Courts to award compensation in lie of conviction.

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8. In cases involving abuse of power, it should be made mandatory to recover the compensation amount awarded personally from the official of the State who is responsible for such abuse of power.
9. The state should periodically review existing legislation and practices to ensure their responsiveness to changing circumstances.
10. The existing provisions relating to payment of compensation under Section 357 of Criminal Procedure Code needs urgent reform in two respects: (i) payment of compensation to be made mandatory; (ii) a special provision providing for compensation to the victims of abuse of power should be incorporated in the Section.
11. A special fund known as Compensation Fund should be established, which should be maintained and managed by a Special Compensation Board to be created for this purpose.
12. Special model schedules on the lines of Workmen's Compensation Act should be developed in fixing the compensation recoverable by the victims for different kinds of injuries sustained by them in different cases.
13. In cases involving abuse of power by the authorities, particularly in violation of Fundamental Rights, the compensation should be greater than in other cases.
14. Laws should be enacted by the Parliament, adopting and incorporating the principles concerning payment of compensation to the victims by the International Treaties and Conventions, to strengthen the legislation relating to compensation to victims and also make the law more uniform.



240. Police and Human Rights in India - A case study of Delhi Police, 1993-2002 (2009)

Pradip Kumar Parida

Objectives

1. To examine the impact of international human rights and humanitarian law on Indian human rights law.
2. To analyze the role of police as a state apparatus in relation to human rights.
3. To find out the remedial measures and provide suggestions how the police attitude on human rights can be improved by various methods i.e. training, orientation, welfare activities etc.

Methodology

This is an empirical study which has adopted the method based on primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected through visiting the places of incidents, police stations, interviewing police personnel, victims, social activists, Supreme Court Judgments, lawyers, reports of fact-finding teams and so on. Secondary sources include articles, newspaper reports and books written by experienced persons in this field.

Study has taken into consideration the qualitative as well as quantitative data. It will provide the microscopic picture of Delhi police and will help to compare the Delhi police at all India level.

Suggestions

1. Confirmation of duties according to the Constitution of India.
2. Expertise of police staff should be improved.
3. Development of analytical and innovative skills as per the situations in society.
4. A deep social awareness for comprehending and reacting to complex situations.
5. Proper distribution of work load per policeman at police station level.
6. Sufficient salary, perks, maintenance allowance and other facilities.
7. Improvement in equipment shortage in terms of arms, vehicle and ammunitions.
8. Betterment of proper policy for promotion and posting.
9. Apart from departmental enquiry, civilian monitoring of human rights violation.
10. Unnecessary interference from politicians to be stopped.
11. Urgent need for professionalism, technology and training.
12. Democratization of policing.
13. Reforming police from constabulary.
14. Paradigmatic shift and change of police image.



241. छत्तीसगढ़ में महिला पुलिस की प्रस्थिति एवं भूमिका : बिलासपुर संभाग के विशेष संदर्भ में (2009)

हिमालिनी अवस्थी

उद्देश्य

1. महिला पुलिस का औचित्य
2. महिला पुलिस की संरचनात्मक संगठनात्मक स्थिति का अध्ययन
3. महिला पुलिस कर्मियों के कार्य, कार्यदशा, मानवीय संबंध एवं अभिप्रेरणा का अध्ययन
4. महिला पुलिस के कार्य का परिवार पर प्रभाव
5. समाजिक स्थिति में परिवर्तन
6. कल्याणकारी योजना एवं कार्य दशा (सेवा-सुधार)
7. महिला पुलिस एवं अपराधशास्त्र
8. महिला पुलिस एवं पुलिस विज्ञान
9. महिला पुलिस की समस्याएं
10. महिला पुलिस कर्मियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने के उपाय

शोध प्ररचना

इस शोध में बिलासपुर संभाग का विस्तृत अध्ययन किया गया है। बिलासपुर संभाग को 7 जिलों में विभक्त किया गया है - बिलासपुर, सरगुजा, रायगढ़, कोरिया, जशपुर, कोरबा, जांजगीर-चांपा। महिला पुलिस के इस अध्ययन में दैव निर्देशन का प्रयोग किया गया है। महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों के कुल 14 प्रकार के पद हैं,

जिनमें से 476 अधिकारी, कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं। आरक्षक वर्ग में चूकि 254 महिला कार्यरत है जिनमें से आधी महिलाकर्मियों को ही अध्ययन में सम्मलित करेंगे। इस प्रकार छ.ग. में कार्यरत 349 कर्मचारी अधिकारी को अध्ययन में शामिल किया गया है।

निष्कर्ष

1. छ.ग. में पुरुष कर्मियों के अनुपात में महिला पुलिस कर्मियों की संख्या नगण्य है।
2. बिलासपुर रेंज में एकमात्र महिला थाना बिलासपुर शहर में स्थित है।
3. इनमें प्रायः सभी आर्थिक दृष्टि के कमजोर आयवर्ग की हैं।
4. केवल 33 प्रतिशत महिलाकर्मियों उच्चशिक्षा प्राप्त है।
5. लगभग 58 प्रतिशत महिलाकर्मियों के स्वयं का अथवा शासकीय आवास उपलब्ध नहीं है।
6. अधिकांश महिलाकर्मियों को स्वास्थ्य एवं चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध है।
7. 81 प्रतिशत महिलाकर्मियां एकांकी परिवार में रहते हैं एवं आपातकालीन सेवा से जुड़े हुए हैं जिससे वे अपने परिवार के उत्तरदायित्व का निर्वहन नहीं कर पाती है।
8. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों को उनके उच्चाधिकारियों एवं राजनेताओं के आवास पर ड्यूटी लगाना अपमानजनक मानती है।



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9. लगभग 80 प्रतिशत महिला कर्मचारी विवाहित है।

सुझाव

● कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों के सुझाव

1. पुलिस थानों में महिला-अपराधों व महिला-अधिकारों से संबंधित कानूनों की जानकारी उपलब्ध करायी जानी चाहिए।
2. समयबद्ध कार्यवाही करने महिलाओं में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा किया जाना चाहिए।
3. महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को सप्ताह में कम से कम एक दिन का अवकाश दिया जाना चाहिए।

● महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ बनाने हेतु समाज सेवकों के सुझाव

1. छ.ग. के महिला समाज में फैली सामाजिक रूढ़ियों, कुप्रथाओं एवं अशिक्षा व निवारण हेतु महिला पुलिस को प्रचार-प्रसार कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए।

2. सभी समाज सेविकाओं के विचार में महिला पुलिस को और अधिक भौतिक सुख-सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। उन्हें अच्छा वेतन, आवास और ड्यूटी के कम घंटे की सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिए।

● महिला पुलिस कर्मियों के सुझाव

1. बाहरी दबाव से मुक्ति
2. आंतरिक तनाव से मुक्ति
3. सुरक्षा प्रदान करना
4. अच्छे वेतन एवं आवास की सुविधा देना
5. अधिकारियों/राजनेताओं के घरों में ड्यूटी नहीं लगाना
6. महिला पुलिस आवासीय परिसर में कर्मियों के बच्चों हेतु शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होना चाहिए।
7. सप्ताह में रोटेशन के आधार पर कम से कम एक दिन का अवकाश मिलना चाहिए।
8. महिला पुलिस कर्मियों की भर्ती की जानी चाहिए।
9. महिला थाना की संख्या में वृद्धि करनी चाहिए।

242. Study of Crime News in the media: Determinants of Crime News and its Impact (2010)

Lata Sharma

Objectives

1. To analyze the content of crime news in print and electronic media.
2. To study the coverage of crime news in

newspaper, electronic media and news channels.

3. To analyze the frequency of crime news in the print/electronic media and analyze the manner of reporting and presentation in various newspapers/news channel.

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4. To study the priority, timing, location and duration of crime news in the news channels
 5. To compare the patterns of crime news in national newspapers and regional newspapers.
 6. To study the projection of police in crime news/electronic media and to study news about crime prevention and detection technology.
 7. To know the views of public about crime news and their effects on the fear of crime in society and victims of crime.
 8. To examine the nature and pattern of coverage concerning crime victims in print and electronic media.
2. Media can help prevent violence and crime in society, especially for women and children
 3. Media can equally participate in disseminating public information on self- protection and safety strategies against crime
 4. Media can increase the possibility of democratic governance when it comes to the question of crime prevention
 5. Media can help promote civic journalism
 6. Strengthening crime prevention by building partnership through a communication policy
 7. Communication policy should aim to build partnership b/w media, government and communities
 8. Training to media representatives and better coordination b/w media and government
 9. Community-based victim service programs
 10. Victim should also be the focus of crime news
 11. Coverage of victims of child abuse should be regulated
 12. Media code of ethics and victims

Methodology

The basic methodology for the analysis of the data from media sources and general public is content analysis of the collected data. A descriptive statistics of the data have been computed and the interpretation of the analysis has been done to measure the trends in the representation of crime news in the media.

Recommendations

1. Media coverage on crime can contribute to



243. Assertiveness at Work: Human Relations Skill Training among recruit Police Constables - A Kerala Experience (2010)

Rainy John

Objectives

1. To identify and explore the various psychological insights utilized in the police force
2. To identify the stressors in police training
3. To understand the general health problems faced by the police trainees during training
4. To critically examine the syllabi of the basic training course for recruited police constables
5. To assess whether human relations skill training is needed in the police training curricula
6. To elicit the responses of the recruited police constables, senior police officers and public on the desirable personality traits and skills needed for effective police personnel.
7. To explore the psychological variables, such as the dimensions of personality, emotional intelligence, assertiveness and self-esteem among the police trainees
8. To find out whether there exists any relationship among the psychological variables, such as personality dimensions (inertia, activation and stability), assertiveness, emotional intelligence and self-esteem among the recruit police constables
9. To find out the main and interaction effects of the variables, emotional intelligence and self-esteem on assertiveness among recruited police constables
10. To find out the main and interaction effects for the variables, personality dimensions, emotional intelligence and educational qualification on assertiveness among the police trainees
11. To find out the main and interaction effects for the variables, personality, self-esteem and educational qualification on assertiveness
12. To find out the main and interaction effects for the variables, emotional intelligence, personality and gender on assertiveness
13. To find out the main and interaction effects for the variables, personality, gender and self-esteem on assertiveness

Methodology

A sample of 332 participants including 250 police personnel of various ranks and 82 experts in the field of Social Sciences, such as Psychology, Criminology, Sociology, Social Work and Law have been selected through snow-ball sampling.

Following questionnaires were used for data collection:

1. IAS rating scale (Mathew, 1995)



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2. Assertiveness inventory (Gambrill and Richley, 1995)
3. Emotional Intelligence Scale (Jayaraj and Raj, 1998)
4. Self-esteem Inventory (Immanuel and Sananda Raj, 1998)
5. Personal Information Schedule

Recommendations

1. There is a considerable paucity of psychological researches on the behavioral and human relation issues of police personnel in India. No doubt that the psychological researches and intervention programmes can help the police department functioning more effectively, enhance the professionalism, high morale and good public image and to transform the police into high performing, motivated and committed personnel. So, the Government and research funding agencies should promote and sanction more psychological researches in this area.
2. Psychological profiling system can be used in the selection and screening procedures of recruits to the police, so as to get more motivated, committed and value oriented persons along with the written and physical tests for employment selection in police. Psychological assessment, such as the administration of personality inventories can also be used at the time of selection to predict successful police officer performance.
3. The basic training syllabus of recruit police constables in the Kerala Police is not adequate to meet the psychological needs and skills necessary for the effective functioning of the police organization. So, the syllabus of the police training should be revised and upgraded to “psychologies” the police, including behavioral training, such as human relations skill training, stress management, conflict resolution, de-addiction etc. along with the indoor and outdoor training of the present system. This should have a far reaching positive impact on the entire police department.
4. It is apparent that a good deal of talent exists within the department among men and officers who can be identified and prepared to serve as trainers or facilitators for capacity development programmes.
5. There are no psychologists who are working with the police on a full-time basis in any of the police academy or police training institution in India, so far. As the psychological problems and demands of the police increase rapidly, a psychologist should be assigned to the academy training staff on a full-time basis. This officer would be responsible for developing psychological assessments and implementing programs in human relations or interpersonal communications, stress management, etc. Specializing in this area, he or she would develop the necessary expertise with respect to knowing which officers within the department could be tapped as resource people to use in the different programs for which he is responsible.



244. Police-Public Interaction in Coastal Orissa: A Socio-Psychological Analysis from the viewpoints of Common People, Police Personnel, Political Elites and Legal Expert (2010)

Sujata Bhatt

Objectives

1. To assess the changing function of police and identify the problems encountered by them in course of performing their function.
2. To gauge the level of awareness among the respondents about the working condition of the police
3. To seek the opinion of the respondents regarding the present image of the police
4. To locate the factors hindering police public relations
5. To solicit suggestions from the respondents for improving police-public relations.

Methodology

The sample has been drawn from the townships of Cuttack and Kendrapara. Taken together, these two areas have been treated as one universe for the present study. Thirty samples have been taken from civil society, adolescents, NGOs, media, illiterates, political

elites, legal experts and police. Two hundred and forty respondents have been selected in total with the help of stratified random sample. Questionnaire and interview schedules have been used as the tools for collection of data from the respondents. Data emanating from both primary and secondary sources have also been incorporated in the study.

Suggestions

1. A Police station should wear a neat and presentable look to create a congenial atmosphere. Chances of mutual cooperation might brighten, if police offices which are frequented by members of the public are kept clean, tidy and if possible surrounded by colorful flowers.
2. Timely and fair promotions and opportunities need to be provided at all levels to boost their morale.
3. In order to know problems of the subordinates, interaction is necessary between the subordinates and the seniors for proper functioning of the police organization.
4. More leaves can be sanctioned to the police if their deficiency can be made up.
5. Awareness, especially among the illiterates,

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- should be made regarding police, their roles, functions and related problems so that they can moderate their attitude towards the police.
6. Any police force on which adequate money is not spent will remain a cheap force, without rendering qualitative service. For better performance, there is the need to enhance their salaries and perks.
 7. To maintain a high standard of discipline and morale, accommodation for policemen and officers should be provided on priority basis.
 8. Corruption can be checked through stringent law and punishment.
 9. Periodic review of cases will facilitate speedy disposal of old cases. For this local lawyers and retired judges may be appointed to dispose of pending cases.
 10. Frequent and arbitrary transfer damages the growth of the police organization because they introduce an element of instability in it. Hence, they should be given a fixed tenure.
 11. Autonomy should be given to higher police officers regarding fixation of tenure and posting of their subordinates.
 12. It is necessary to insulate police from political interference. This can be done by establishing institutional and other arrangements, which would ensure that police are able to perform their duties without illegitimate interference.
 13. A liaison officer should be appointed in the police department who could be a link between police and the media so that facts may not be distorted by the media.
 14. There should be prompt enquiry and action on complaints against police and should be expeditiously disposed of.
 15. Implementation of e-policing is suggested. Online F.I.R facility should be made available to the public.
 16. Patrolling done on foot can establish direct contact with the public.
 17. NPC (1977) should be revised taking into account the Human Rights aspect.
 18. Owing to changing scenario, there is need for a new Police Act. The conclusion drawn from the findings shows that there are numerous factors which are responsible for poor police-public relationship. But the factor that cannot be ignored is the police structure which is responsible for the sagging image of the police. Therefore, it is not the police alone who are to be blamed but the Police Act of 1861 which was made to suit the colonial interest.
 19. Though it is presumed that a new Act may bring flexibility in police structure, unless and until there is a change in attitude, the police cannot bring about significant differences in their role performance. But the question is how to change them in the desired direction? For this, all efforts should be made to promote finer things of life and motivate them by satisfying their basic requirements. It is common sense that socio-psychological factors have an important bearing upon their role performance. Therefore, it is necessary to satisfy their basic social, economic and psychological needs in order to motivate them to perform better.



245. विधानेतर बाल अपराध का समाजशास्त्र : वाराणसी नगर पर आधारित एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन (2010)

वी रीता

शोध के उद्देश्य

1. बाल अपराधियों के परिवार को समझना ।
2. बाल अपराधियों के समुदाय को समझना ।
3. बाल अपराधियों के पड़ोस को समझना
4. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में पुलिस एवं गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं की भूमिका को समझना
5. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में समुदाय की भूमिका को समझना
6. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में पड़ोस की भूमिका को समझना
7. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में परिवार की भूमिका को समझना
8. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में स्कूल की भूमिका को समझना
9. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में मित्र-मंडली की भूमिका को समझना
10. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में मीडिया की भूमिका को समझना

शोध प्ररचना

प्रस्तुत शोध अध्ययन वाराणसी नगर के चार मलिन बस्तियों मण्डुवाडीह, बजरडीहा, शुकुलपुरा तथा सुन्दरबगिया में रहने वाले बाल अपराधियों पर आधारित है। चारों

अध्ययन क्षेत्रों में से 50-50 बाल अपराधियों का चयन दैव निर्देशन के लाटरी विधि द्वारा करते हुए कुल 200 बाल अपराधियों का अध्ययन किया गया है। किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख एवं संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2000 के अनुसार केवल 7 से 18 वर्षा के बाल अपराधियों को ही अध्ययन के लिए चुना गया है।

निष्कर्ष

1. बाल अपराधियों की सामाजिक आर्थिक प्रष्ठभूमि के अध्ययन से यह निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होता है समुचित उत्तरदाता (54.00 प्रतिशत) 15 से 18 वर्ष की आयु समूह के हैं तथा (53.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता अशिक्षित हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता (82.50 प्रतिशत) हिन्दू धर्म को मानने वाले हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता (91.00 प्रतिशत) बालक हैं।
2. परिवार का स्वरूप एवं भूमिका के अध्ययन से निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होता है कि सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता एकाकी परिवार से हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता के सदस्य अशिक्षित हैं। ज्यादातर उत्तरदाताओं की दण्ड के रूप में पिटाई की जाती है।
3. उत्तरदाता के परिवार में कोई न कोई सदस्य चोरी के अपराध में ग्रसित है। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता अपराध के लिए परिवार को जिम्मेदार बताते हैं।
4. पड़ोस का स्वरूप एवं भूमिका के अध्ययन से यह निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होते हैं कि समुचित उत्तरदाता के पड़ोस में निर्धन लोग रहते हैं। शैक्षणिक स्थिति एवं आर्थिक



- स्थिति के आधार पर अशिक्षित एवं मैट्रिक से कम शिक्षित उत्तरदाताओं में सर्वाधिक निर्धन है।
5. मित्र-मंडली का स्वरूप एवं भूमिका के अध्ययन में प्राप्त निष्कर्ष के अनुसार सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता के मित्र हैं। उत्तरदाता के 6-12 मित्र हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता के मित्र उन्हीं की आयु के हैं। समुचित उत्तरदाता अपने मित्र के साथ मिलकर दूसरे बालकों से लड़ाई झगडा करते हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाताओं के मित्रों में कोई न कोई बुरी आदत है। उत्तरदाता के मित्र नशीली वस्तुओं का सेवन करते हैं।
 6. समुदाय का स्वरूप एवं भूमिका के अध्ययन में प्राप्त निष्कर्ष के अनुसार सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता के अनुसार समुदाय में जागरूकता संबंधी कार्यक्रम नहीं होते हैं। उत्तरदाता के अनुसार जागरूकता संबंधी कार्यक्रम एक से चार माह तक चलाए गये शात-प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता के समुदाय में लोग मृत्यु के उपरांत होने वाले कार्यक्रम शामिल होते हैं। उत्तरदाता के समुदाय में अपराधियों का कोई गिरोह नहीं है। जबकि लगभग 50 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार समुदाय में चोरी करने वालों का गिरोह है। सर्वाधिक 69 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता गिरोह के सदस्य नहीं हैं जबकि 43 प्रतिशत धन के लालच सिनेमा देखने, नशा आदि के कारण गिरोह का सदस्य नहीं हैं।
 7. स्कूल का स्वरूप एवं भूमिका अध्याय में प्राप्त निष्कर्ष के अनुसार सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता 96 प्रतिशत स्कूल नहीं जाते हैं। 33 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता स्कूल न जाकर दोस्तों के साथ घूमने जैसे कार्य करते हैं।
 8. बाल अपराध में मीडिया की भूमिका अध्ययन से प्राप्त निष्कर्ष के अनुसार समुचित उत्तरदाता 66 प्रतिशत समाचारपत्र नहीं पढ़ते हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता 98 प्रतिशत टीवी देखते हैं। 26 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता टीवी में फिल्में देखते हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता 78 प्रतिशत अपराध के कार्यक्रम देखते हैं। 56 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता मारधाड़ वाली फिल्में देखते हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता 88 प्रतिशत फिल्में अपराध करने के लिए प्रेरित करती हैं। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता 93 प्रतिशत मीडिया को बाल अपराध रोकने में सहायक मानते हैं। जबकि इण्टर तक शिक्षित उत्तरदाता में 50 प्रतिशत मीडिया के प्रभाव से बाल अपराधों में वृद्धि को मानते हैं।
 9. बाल अपराध में पुलिस एवं गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं की भूमिका अध्याय से प्राप्त निष्कर्ष के अनुसार समुचित 62 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता पुलिस को बाल अपराधियों के सुधार में सहायक मानते हैं। 45 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाता के अनुसार पुलिस डंडे से मारकर एवं चेतावनी देकर छोड़ देती है। सर्वाधिक उत्तरदाता 75 प्रतिशत के अनुसार नुक्कड़ कार्यक्रमों का संचालन सरकारी संस्थाएं करती हैं। समुचित उत्तरदाता 60 प्रतिशत के अनुसार नुक्कड़ नाटकों के लिए आर्थिक सहायता गैर सरकारी संस्थाएं देती हैं। 45 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं के लोग नुक्कड़ नाटकों में भाग लेते हैं। समुचित उत्तरदाता 65 प्रतिशत परिवार को बाल अपराध का कारण मानते हैं।



246. Sexual Abuse of Children: A Sociological Study in Delhi Metropolis (2011)

Hunny Matiyani

Objectives

1. To study the socio-economic background of the families of child victims and the perpetrators involved in sexual abuse cases.
2. To unravel the diverse forces which are operative in the process of sexual victimization of children.
3. To identify and study in depth the areas which are prone to these types of crimes.
4. To study the consequences of sexual abuse on children and its after effects on their future.
5. To suggest the ways and means for reducing the menace of child sexual abuse in the city.

Methodology

The present study has been carried out in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It included the female victims of child sexual abuse in addition to this police personal, NGOs working in this field and male children residing in children homes also constituted the universe. The field of the study was the entire Delhi region and it represents the people from every caste and creed. Since the nature and objective of the study required a great deal of

precision and sensitivity just one type of sampling method would not have been appropriated. Stratified Random Sampling Method and Purposive Sampling Method was adopted to give full justice to the study.

Findings

I. Social Profile- Rape & Molestation/ Sexual Harassment Victims

1. 58.9 % of the victims interviewed were in the age category of 13-18 years, 29.4 % were between 8-13 years and the rest 11.7 % were between 3-8 years of age. The 'top-risk' age group for victims was found to be 13-18 years.
2. Maximum i.e. 36.7 % were illiterates at the time of interview, 32.2 % were literate up to matric level (continuing studies), 17.8 % left studies at primary or matric level only, 5.6 % were literate up to primary level only (continuing studies) and 3.3 % has not started their studies at the time of interview because of their young age.
3. 88.3 % of the total victims interviewed belong to nuclear family. The cross analysis of the type and size of the family shows that out of 159 victims who were living in a nuclear family, a significant 67.3 % had a family size of 4 to 10 members.



4. Maximum numbers of victims i.e. 41.7 % were living in a semi-urban locality of Delhi, 38.9 % were living in slums, 8.9 % were living in rural backyards of Delhi and 2.8 % on roads. Only 7.8 % (i.e. 14 victims out of 180) were living in urban registered colonies of Delhi.
5. 61.1 % of the victims interviewed said that they had neighbors of mixed character i.e. both negative and positive elements of the society living together.

II. Economic Profile-Rape & Molestation/ Sexual Harassment Victims

1. 25 % were from a family whose income was in between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 monthly. 21.1 % victim's family income was in between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 and 17.2 % of the victims said that the family income was in between Rs. 2500 to Rs. 5000. 3.9 % said that the family income was below Rs. 500 per month which is same as negligible if you are living in Delhi.

III. Case Profile- Rape & Molestation/ Sexual Harassment Victims

1. Irrespective of the type of abuse the victims went through, maximum were in the age group of 13 to 18 years.
2. 30.6 % said that they were abused at accused's house only. 24.4 % were victimized at their own place which shows that the victims were abused by a known and trustworthy person that too in a place where they were supposed to feel safe, which further makes this 8 abuse more gruesome by nature. 11.1 % said that the accused took them to a place outside Delhi. 8.3 % were abused in their neighborhood. 6.7 % were abused in parks nearby to their places. The rest of the locations were moving vehicle,

accused's office, Gurudwara, school, barber's shop and an unknown place in Delhi.

3. 48.9 % of the victims were already present at the location of the incident and the rest 51.1 % were taken by the accused on some or the other pretext.
4. 66.1 % of the victims interviewed said that they knew their accused personally, 15.0 % knew their accused by face only and the rest 18.9 % were unknown to their accused.
5. Out of all the 180 victims, 132 i.e. 73.3 % was properly related to their accused and the rest 48 cases i.e. 26.7 % comprised of 34 unknown cases and 14 cases in which the accused was known by face but there was no relationship. 27.3 % (36) victims were abused by their fathers and 7.6 % (10) by their relatives which summed up to make 34.9 % (46) cases of incest. Around 25 % said that they were abused by their neighbors and 18.9 % said that they were betrayed by their boyfriends.
6. Out of 146 victims who were abused by someone known, maximum i.e. 56.2 % (82 victims) said that the same person abused them in the past also but that behavior was unreported and the previous abuse ranges from touching of body parts, fondling, kissing etc. to molestation and in few cases intercourse.
7. 68.3 % of the victims interviewed were alone at the time of abuse and the rest 31.7 % has one or the other person around at the time of abuse.
8. 17.2 % of the victims said that there were more than one accused participated in the act (gang rape, gang molestation/harassment).
9. 43.9 % victims offered resistance by fighting



- back or struggling or physical resistance or biting etc. while 56.1 % confessed that they did not offer any resistance. Of 56.1 % victims who did not offer resistance, maximum i.e. 60.4 % (61 out of 101 victims) did so because they were scared to death and 19.8 % (20 out of 101 victims) did so because it was a consented act as accused promised marriage.
10. 59.4 % of the victims were beaten up by the accused and 12.2 % were given verbal threats. Under 28.3 % cases, there was no violence used.
 11. There were 89 victims out of 180 i.e. 49.4 % whose abuse was disclosed without any delay and the rest 91 victims (50.6 %) delayed because of the various reasons.
 12. The prominent reason which maximum victims (48 out of 91) gave was trauma and 25 victims said that they were confined in a place. 18 out of 91 i.e. 19.8 % delayed the disclosure of incident because of the fear of non-accepting attitude of parents (mothers in case of father as accused).

247. Human Rights Violations of Rape Victims: A Sociological Study in Delhi City (2011)

Vibha Hetu

Objectives

1. To study the socio economic background of rape victims.
2. To study the situation in which the rape took place.
3. To study the psychological and sociological damages of a victim leading to the violation of her rights.
4. To study the consequences of rape on her present and future life prospects.
5. To study the effectiveness of law in matter of reparation of damages caused to victims.
6. Finally, to suggest measures that will help to avoid primary and secondary victimization of potential victims.

Methodology

In this study the following research methodologies have been used

University school of Law and legal, Guru Gobingsingh
Inderpartha University, Delhi



1. Interview schedule
2. Questionnaire
3. Case Studies
4. Focused group discussion

Recommendations:

1. The appropriate program should be planned to impart sex education to girls at adolescent period with the help of schools and NGOs so that they may understand the meaning and consequences of rape.
2. Sex information should be particularly directed towards those who live in low class society and extremely crowded colonies. Holistic sex education which reveal that woman are not objects to serve men sexually but are human beings with intelligence, warmth, strength and sexual desire.
3. Government should provide proper houses with all the basic needs to the rape victims from slum areas as this is their basic right to live life with dignity.
4. The girl should try to de-escalate by the way of speaking or acting in a way that can prevent things from getting worse especially in the case of known offenders.
5. Parent should teach the girls about whom and when to trust, which touch is wrong and what moves by relatives or strangers can put them in difficult situations.
6. Adult members and young girls of the society should be sensitized to this respect by spreading awareness and girls should be taught proper self-defense mechanism.
7. Girls should not be kept alone at nights and it is advisable for a girl not to become very familiar with neighbors and not to get swayed by the words such as marriages, as they do it to obtain to take advantage of innocent girls.
8. It is recommended to run neighborhood watch schemes of police which will be of immense help in improving the sense of responsibility by improving police community relations.
9. Police vigilance and alertness can help to reduce kidnapping. Patrolling should be taken seriously in those areas which are more prone to rape crimes.
10. To dilute gender bias in male dominant police force greater representation of woman police officers in all ranks and creation of woman police stations in all major towns is desirable.

Research Studies (1970 – 2016) - Compendium



248. Victimology of Terrorism: An Analysis of Compensation to the Victims of Mumbai Bomb Blasts in the Post Babri Masjid Demolition period (2012)

R. Anil Kumar

Objectives

1. To find out the nature and extent of the problems faced by the victims of terrorism in Mumbai City.
2. To examine the impact of victimization on the victims
3. To understand the victim satisfaction on compensation
4. To find out the attitude of victims towards the criminal justice system and civic society.

Methodology

The victims of the 1996, 2006 and 2008 terror attacks were considered as participants of the study. The criteria for selection of participants for this study are as follows:

1. Capacitation victims (victims with less than 50% of disability of 1993, 2006 & 2008)
2. Incapacitation victims (victims with greater than 50% of disability of 1993, 2006 & 2008 are considered as incapacitation victims)
3. Deceased victims (The dependent family members were considered as victim samples.

The extent of the injuries and cause of death was determined by the death certificate issued by the medical examiner)

Findings

I. Nature and extent of problems faced by the victims of terrorism

1. About 75.1% of the victims who were chosen for this study were male. Majority of the victims of these terror attacks were under the age of 40. 42% were from 2006 attack, 32.5% were from 2008 and only 25.6% were from the 1993 attacks.
2. About 65.9% reported that the socioeconomic status has decreased after bomb blast.
3. 102 people experienced permanent incapacitation while 132 suffered from temporary incapacitation.
4. 127 victims suffered 50% disability since the attack while 107 of them suffered more than 50% of incapacitation. Data could not be obtained for about 83 victims.

II. Physical impact of victimization

1. Permanent disability (31.9%) is the major physical disability suffered by the victims



2. Hearing impairment (62.8%) is the major problem faced by the victims.

III. Psychological impact of victimization

1. 96.8% of the victims were confused more than before, 95.3% had poor concentration in work, 94.3% of the victims were afraid of terrorist attacks and 96.2% were depressed.
2. 63.5% of the victims felt that their social relationship got strained after the bomb blast.
3. 77.9% of victims felt insecure after the bomb blasts.

IV. Financial impact of victimization

1. Increase of economic burden in the family (98.4%) and financial losses on other income generating activities (72.6%) are the major financial problem faced by the victims.
2. 63.4% of the victims said that the loss of finance affected their children's education.
3. 64% of the victims indicated that they lost their financial stability due to medical expenses.
4. 70.3% of the victims spent money on accessing health services.
5. Victims who were affected physically were affected financially
6. Victims who are physically affected are rated negatively for compensation satisfaction
7. Victims who are psychologically affected are also rated negatively (Dissatisfied)

V. Victims' response towards the police

1. 53.9% of the victims felt that they were not treated with dignity by the police men.
2. 89.3% of the victims felt that the police departments did not launch any family compassion reception camps for victim assistance.
3. 58.8% of the victims felt that special attention was given to victims by police because they were victims of terrorism.
4. Very few felt (20.8%) that the police officers performed their duty well.
5. 75.4% of the victims felt that police do not respond immediately if they call them in the emergency.

VI. Victims' Satisfaction on Compensation Index

1. 99.4% of the victims felt that adequate compensation was not paid to the victims of terrorism.
2. 99.4% of the victims felt that they were not compensated for mental health Counselling expenses.
3. 72.9% of the victims felt that they were not properly channeled to the application process for getting compensation.
4. 97.8% of the victims felt that they were not compensated to recover long and short term needs of victims.
5. 98.1% of the victims opined that they were not compensated from Arogya Rashtriya Nidhi



Research Studies (1970 – 2016) - Compendium

- Card (This card is entitled for medical treatment to victims of terrorism).
6. Majority of the (97.8%) victims were not compensated from National Trauma Care Project (This project is entitled for mental health counselling for victims of terrorism).
 7. Majority (98.4%) of the victims were not satisfied with social welfare department because the social welfare department did not assist them properly for getting victim compensation.
 8. Majority (79.8%) of the Victims were not satisfied with the project of National Foundation for Communal harmony (This project is entitled for getting children's education)
 9. Majority (71.8%) of the victims did not receive eligible compensation of Rs.3 lakhs.
 10. Majority (78.5%) of the eligible victims were not employed under employment scheme
- VII. Attitude of victims towards justice system and civic society
1. Majority (51.1%) of the victims felt that police are helpful in need of assistance.
 2. Majority (72.9%) of the Victims felt that police are not efficient in preventing terrorist attacks.
 3. Majority (97.8%) victims felt that the courts are only favorable to offenders.
 4. Majority (99.9%) victims felt that the criminals easily escape from the loopholes of the law.
 5. Majority (88.6%) victims felt that the NGOs did not play any significant role in addressing the problems of victims of terrorism.
 6. Majority (69.7%) victims felt that the public also did not play any significant role in promoting the needs of the victims of terrorism.
 7. Majority (84.2%) victims felt that the civic society played a vital role in sensitizing victim related issues.
 8. Majority (98.7%) victims felt that the media played a vital role in addressing victimization issues of terrorism.
 9. Majority (95.3%) of the victims felt that health care professionals were helpful.



249. Narcotic Drugs and Money Laundering: A Study on Illicit Drug Trade Among Opium Cultivators in India (2012)

J. Sasi Kumar

Objectives

To analyze the various issues connected with opium trade such as cultivation, transportation, distribution and money related issues such as investment, income, profit, financial transaction and money laundering by following points:

1. To scrutinize the money transaction in illegal trade associated with drugs.
2. To examine the licit cultivation of opium in India.
3. To examine the extent and nature of diversion of opium from licit channel to illicit channel.
4. To examine the illicit production of opium.
5. To scrutinize the transportation and distribution of opium and opiates.

Methodology

The locale of present study was conducted in two major opium cultivation states i.e. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. For the purpose of interview, a pre-structured tool was developed by the researcher. The tool collected information on financial related issues, licit and illicit cultivation of opium, production of heroin, transportation, distribution and so on. The format was developed and used

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for collection of data for the case study analysis.

For primary data, in depth, structured interview was conducted with officials who were selected randomly. Each person was interviewed in three sessions and time taken was 3-4 hours. For secondary data three methods were developed:

1. Cultivation of data
2. Case studies
3. Seizure data.

Findings

1. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are main states in India to permit for poppy cultivation. Every crop year, above 25,000 farmers was licensed for opium cultivation and above 10,000 hectare was allotted for cultivation in each state. Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh is a major zone for poppy cultivation.
2. The study found that through the licit poppy cultivation, the farmers are getting Rs. 86,975/hectare as profit. There is also a possibility for the farmers to earn extra money by diverting 2-3% (1-2kg/hectare) of the opium to the illicit channel. If they resort to these then they would get additional profit of Rs.15,000/hectare to Rs.30,000/hectare. Also, legally producing the poppy provides them with the license and other protection required.



3. The study found that in 2009-2010 crop year, 400 mt of opium produced in Madhya Pradesh and 337 mt of opium produced in Rajasthan. One can assume about 1-3% of the legal production is illicitly diverted into illegal channel, it is estimated that 4000-12000 kg of opium (value Rs. 6cr-18cr) is illicitly diverted into illegal channel in Madhya Pradesh and 3370-10110 kg of opium (value Rs.5cr-15cr) is illicitly diverted into illegal channel in Rajasthan. In both states, it is estimated that if 1% diversion to illegal channel, the money involved is Rs. 11,05,50,000. Similarly if 2% is diverted then the money involved in smuggling will be Rs. 22,11,00,000. If there is 3% diversion then the money involved will be Rs. 33,16,50,000.
4. The study found that the farmers can earn 9lakhs per hectare as profit from the illegal cultivation. The negative aspect of this method is it is totally illegal and they have no license/police protection/monitoring. Hence it has to be done at a totally interior place not easily accessible to public/police.
5. The study found that by assuming the destroyed field as the total production of the opium there is a huge amount of money involved in drug cultivation and production. In the year 2009, if the illicit area under cultivation of opium, was not destroyed by CBN, then the black money that would have been laundered will be 140.05 crore.
6. Further, the study found that the heroin traders can earn at least 1.5 lakhs to 3.5 lakhs as profit from selling 1 kg of heroin. So one-month profit is roughly estimated as Rs.45,00,000.
7. The study found that the diversion from the licit opium is processed at least 1 – 3% every year. It was confirmed by the seizure data of Narcotic Control Bureau. The last six years of seizure data showed an average of 55% of opium seizure made in opium cultivation states. An average 88% of opium seizure was made in cultivation states and its nearest states such as Punjab, Maharashtra, New Delhi and Haryana.
8. The present study found that in the last six years (2005-2010), average of 2106 kg of opium, 1038 kg of heroin, 44 kg of morphine and 757 lit of acetic anhydride were seized every year in India. It was also estimated that an average of 1064 cases, 4725 cases, 222 cases and 7 cases were booked for opium, heroin, morphine and acetic anhydride seizure respectively. For arrests, it was estimated that in last six years, average of 1265 arrests, 5411 arrests, 224 arrests and 9 arrests for opium, heroin, morphine and acetic anhydride cases respectively in every year.
9. The study also estimated that the average value of seized opium (2106 kg), heroin (1038 kg) and Morphine (44 kg) is 3cr, 51.9 cr and 8.8 lakhs respectively per year. The average of total value of opium and its opiates is estimated as 55 cr per year.
10. The study found that Punjab is more prone to opium and heroin trade. It is due to Punjab being one of transit points for international drug smuggling and it has the border of Indo-Pakistan. New Delhi is identified as more prone state to heroin smuggling due to the availability of airport and high rate of heroin users. And because of the diversion from licit cultivation, Rajasthan is identified as more prone state for opium smuggling.
11. The study found that there will be a significant



difference between the seizure of opium and heroin. Opium is seized much higher than the heroin. Cases booked for heroin seizure is much higher than the cases booked for opium seizure. Arrests for heroin cases are much higher than the arrests for opium cases.

12. The cases booked for opium in cultivation states and its neighboring states like Punjab, is much higher than the other states.
13. The arrests for opium cases in cultivation states and its neighboring states like Punjab, is much higher than the other states.
14. The study found that there are no significant difference between the years, between the districts and between the years and districts for heroin seizure.
15. In between the states, higher number of cases was booked in cultivation states and its neighboring states like Punjab than other states.
16. The study documented that the smugglers used different routes and various vehicles for their transportation of drugs from the origin places. It was found that the origin places were Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and the destination places varied in entire India. Main destination places were found in Mumbai, New Delhi, Punjab, Pune. It was found that the smugglers mostly used motor cycle (24.4%) and also they used sophisticated vehicle. The transporters used some techniques like relay 215 transportation in their process. They also used different kinds of modus operandi ranging from concealment of drug in travel bags (22.2%) to concealment in door panels/headlights/mudguards of cars (7.8%).
17. The study found that in Rajasthan, Kota is the transit point to transport drugs to anywhere else in India, like Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and to southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh by road. Routes to Maharashtra are by train. For international transportation, it is transported from Punjab, Jodhpur by air (mostly to Pakistan), from Mumbai by air and sea, from Chennai, Rameswaram by sea (mostly to Sri Lanka) and from Chennai by air and sea.
18. Further, the study found that the drug is transported from the cultivation states to Sri Lanka through Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The transporters use train services to transport the drugs to Tamil Nadu especially through Chennai and Rameswaram and then use sea route to transport the drugs to Sri Lanka.
19. The study found that the distribution process in drug trade had several stages from cultivators to users. The big sellers (wholesales) collected the opium from various cultivators and converted small portion into heroin and sold it to small sellers (retailers). The street vendors collected the drugs from retailers in small range and sold it to users at last.
20. The study found that the transaction of money in drug trade was made by direct cash only. The money was transported by bulk smuggling and also it found that in wholesale and retail dealings, money is also given as advance.
21. Further, the study found that huge money collected from the drug deal will be deposited in private and public banks. They deposit the money in various accounts which includes the family members, relatives and friends. They also maintain the account in Benami names. They also maintain the account in the name of persons who have died.



22. The study also found that the traders/traffickers used the drug money in legal process. Most of the drug money was used in real estate business. Otherwise, it was used in textiles business and electronic goods. The cultivators /smugglers used the drug money in constructing own building and for their children's education.
23. The study also found that the enforcement officials faced some difficulties to deal with the drug smugglers. They got injuries when

they were tracing the smugglers. In administration level, shortage of staff, shortage of vehicle, and lack of funding, fake informers are common problems to the enforcement officials. In financial investigation, it was found that the narcotic financial investigation agency only functioned in Mumbai and Lucknow. The communication gap between the law enforcement and narcotic financial investigation agency led to difficult situations to carry out narcotic financial investigation.

250. A Study of Burnout in Relatng to Occupational Stress, Self Efficacy, Hardiness and Coping Strategis among Police Officials (2012)

Neeti Bawa

Objectives

1. To find out significant differences between high burnout and low burnout groups of police officials on the indices of occupational stress, self-efficacy, hardiness and coping strategies.
2. To study the relationship between the various indices of occupational stress and burnout.
3. To study the relationship between self-efficacy, hardiness and psychological burnout.
4. To investigate the relationship between coping strategies and burnout.
5. To identify the main predictors of burnout among police officials.
6. To find out the significant differences b/w police constables and police officers
7. To locate the structural correlates of burnout among police officers and police constables separately.
8. To identify the basic problems of police officials on the basis of description analysis.

Methodology

Sampling procedure has been conducted on a dense sample of 500 police officials (250 Constables & Head Constables and 250 Officers).



The area of data collection is from Punjab Police Academy and some other region of Punjab State.

Tools Used

1. Maslach Burnout Inventory (Maslach and Jackson, 1986)
2. Occupation Stress Index (Srivastava and Singh, 1981)
3. Self-Efficacy Scale (Sherer et al, 1982)
4. Personal View Survey (Kobsas, 1986)
5. Ways of Coping Strategies Questionnaire (Lazarus and Folkman, 1988)

Findings

Keeping in view the stressful nature of the job it was found to be necessary to identify some of the health problems experienced by the police officials.

1. The data reveals that 42% of police officers and 10% of police constables suffer from hypertension and are under regular medication.
2. 47% of police officers such as inspectors and sub inspectors undertake treatment for migraine.

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3. 47% of constables and 38% of police officers experience back pain.
4. Diabetes is also prevalent among 40% of these police officials and 14% of police officers are overweight.
5. These health problems which need to be taken care of because ill health of the employees is also a burden to the organization.

Implications

The nature of the results implies that the organizational climate for the police officials needs to be improved so as to reduce role stressors such as role ambiguity, role conflict, role overload, strenuous working conditions, under participation, unreasonable group/political pressures and intrinsic impoverishment.

There is lot of necessity especially for police constables to provide a proper training in personality development, leadership and communication skills. Overall the results clearly imply that there is need to improve the quality of work life of these police officials.



251. Suicidal Tendencies among Farmers of Dharwad District - A Study (2012)

Purnanand N. Sangalad

Objectives

1. To study the social, economic and educational status of the suicidal victims
2. To study the adverse agriculture related factors for suicidal tendencies
3. To study the community intervention in solving the agriculture related problems of the suicidal victims' families
4. To study the impact of governmental and non-governmental organizations in reducing suicide among farmers

Methodology

75 farmer's suicide cases came to light from 2003-04 to 2009-10 in the five taluks of Dharwad District viz. Dharwad, Navalagund, Hubli, Kundagol and Kalaghatagi. All the cases were taken for study on purposive sampling technique. Data was collected through structured questionnaire, interview and discussions with the family and friends of the victims, elderly persons of the village, agriculture experts and government officials.

Findings

1. Most of the suicidal victims in Dharwad district

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were men and belong to the age group of 48-57. They are married and majority of them are illiterates, with more of the social responsibilities to perform, especially the marriage of the grown up daughters and education of young children. Majority of the farmers committed suicide belong to the small- scale and semi- medium categories. Analysis of the data pointed out that the adverse economic conditions due to failure of crops are the main cause for their distress. The farmers due to the feeling of hopelessness, failed to resolve the problems and unable to find funds to repay the loan. Majority of farm victims (69.34 per cent) live in the nuclear family, hence, there was no individual or the group to seek reliable advice for agricultural works or to seek funds or for handling the private and personal issues. The farmers use the insecticide spray to kill the insects and protect the crops. They know the fatal effect of insecticides. The debt ridden farmer consumes this poison instead of spraying it on crops. Nearly 50 per cent of farm victims have misused insecticide for suicidal purpose.

2. Of the 75 farm suicides the review committee under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner of Dharwad district has recommended compensation only in 21 cases. The packages announced by the Union and the State governments and the measures taken by the NGO's have brought down the rate of suicide, but have failed to completely mitigate



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the suffering of the farmers and commission of suicide by farmers still is continued.

3. There is community intervention in solving certain agriculture related problems especially in the purchase of agriculture implements and also in sharing of the water for agriculture purpose.

Suggestions

1. Water and electricity are the basic necessities of agriculture work; measures should be taken for the proper supply of water and electricity without interruption.
2. The Union and State Government should devise a proper methodology for working out the Minimum Support Price for all the farm products, so that no farm products go waste. In the absence of proper MSP the farmers throw their farm products especially vegetables on the roads instead of directly selling to the commission agents.
3. Price Stabilization – An appropriate mechanism should be devised to control the price fluctuation that will help in risk mitigation.
4. Reduce Social Expenditure – Expenses on marriages and other social functions should be minimized. The civil society should actively involve itself to bring about the changes to this effect.
5. Criteria for Compensation-The criteria for compensation should be clear, unambiguous and minimize scope for subjective interpretation.
6. Loan from moneylenders and other informal sources should be included while evaluating indebtedness status.
7. Crop loss by an individual farmer due to theft, fire or other reasons should also be considered for crop compensation.
8. The lessons pertaining to agriculture, importance of village life should be introduced at 6th standard in schools.
9. Agriculture related lessons in the form of extension lecture should be organized in each of the villages at least twice a month to educate the farmers.
10. Efforts should be made to create awareness of the laws relating to the welfare of the farmers. Awareness also may be created among farmers about their land records and other revenue documents.
11. For the effective management of water lands, it should be scientifically classified.
12. The support price on all agricultural products should be announced and they should be revised regularly.
13. Measures should be initiated to attract educated young persons for farming work.
14. Stringent measures should be initiated against the traders who sell spurious seeds and fertilizers.
15. More number of cold storages should be built at every panchayat level for proper protection of vegetables, fruits and other commodities.
16. Measures should be initiated for proper distribution of subsidized seeds especially to Marginal, Small and Medium- Scale farmers at each Gram Panchayat.
17. Women in the villages are to be properly trained in tailoring, preparation of home products and marketing the home products.
18. Calamity relief mechanism should be properly organized. The relief measures announced to farmers should reach them at the earliest possible time so that they can plan for rest of



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- the months in the year.
19. Crop insurance procedure should be made simplified.
 20. Organic farming should be encouraged and the farmers of organic farming should be rewarded.
 21. Wide publicity about farmers' helpline both at the Union and State level should be given.
 22. Farmers should be educated not to fall to the debt trap of private money lenders. The stringent action should be taken against unlicensed private money lender.
 23. Compulsory adult education should be given and awareness should be created about the land and other related documents on agriculture and property.
 24. Measures should be taken to create awareness among the farmers about laws relating to cooperative societies and other financial institutions.
 25. In view of increased cost of cultivation an alternate cultivation method has to be adopted. It is suggested that the group farming instead of individual farming or group facilitating mechanism has to be devised.
 26. The farmers should be motivated to grow the crops which suit with agro-climatic conditions and they should be properly educated and encouraged in organic farming. Farmers should be properly educated about the methods of using manure, fertilizers, pesticides and suitable crop pattern through the proper media.
 27. The Farmers Counseling Centers (FCC) should be established at the village Panchayat level.
 28. The Agricultural Assistants working in the villages should be properly trained about the advanced agricultural techniques.
 29. Mobile soil and water testing laboratories should be set up by the government to make them available to the farmers to test the soil and water.

252. Structures for Dealing with National Security in India with particular reference to Combating Terrorism - A Study (2012)

S. Sreejith

Objectives

1. To study the existing national security structures in dealing with the menace of terrorism in India.
2. To inquiry in to the adequacy of these structures in combating terrorism.
3. To suggest measures to strengthen these structures in the light of the analysis of working of these structures in dealing with terrorism in India.

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Methodology

This study adopts both descriptive cum documentary method by utilizing all the available literatures pertaining to the present study. Further, interview method is also adopted in this study in order to elicit the opinion of experts and persons who worked and are working in the security systems in India.

Interview was conducted among 30 respondents of retired personnel from various Law Enforcement Agencies, Intelligence Agencies, Investigative Agencies, Home Secretaries, Journalists and Academicians. Two different types of interview schedules were administered. The first schedule aims to elicit the role of these agencies in combating terrorism, working of the security systems and identifying the problems faced by them in combating terrorism in India. The second interview schedule was used to collect information about the working of the system from the officers and experienced persons who are directly involved in the operations in these terrorist incidents.

The data collected through Interview schedule form primary data for the study. Further the official reports such as First Information Reports, Investigation Report or Charge Sheets of terrorist incidents, High Level Enquiry Committee Report on 26/11 Attack, Group of Ministers Recommendation on National Security, Annual Reports of Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defense, Ministers' statements in Parliament, Interview given by the security personnel and leaders in media also forms primary source of the study.

Books, Journals, Fortnightly, Magazines, Dailies and Other published and unpublished materials form secondary data for the study.

Findings

1. The analysis reveals that the nation's response to the act of terrorism was inadequate to deal with the problem effectively. Inadequacy in the system led to poor performance of the constituents of the counter terrorism mechanism viz. intelligence, law enforcement and investigation. Even the policing and intelligence work show unsatisfactory results, though the investigation proves to be comparatively better.
2. The State police, even though they are the basic unit for intelligence collection, happen to be the initial responder to deal with all sort of terrorist problems and the primary investigating agency of the state, are exposed to be ineffective. It is inferred from the study that the state police forces are professionally handicapped when dealing with terrorism.
3. The analyses on the intelligence work in the attacks indicate that the inadequacy of counter terrorism intelligence greatly affect the security agencies' efforts in preventing the terrorist incidents in the Indian soil.
4. There was a conspicuous absence of specific intelligence in all the incidents other than certain general warnings about the terrorist.
5. The analysis of intelligence work of the central and the state agencies in the intelligence alerted incidents further points that, intelligence collection in the state level is very poor and completely inadequate to deter the problem. Even though there were center intelligence warnings about the incidents, the adequate analysis and assessment on such warnings by both the center and the states were lacking in many respects.
6. In case of operational intelligence, the essential



- component during the counter terrorism operations in the siege revealed that, the intelligence system failed to provide ample support to the security forces. It proves that adequate attention was not paid to the intelligence during the counter operations in the country.
7. The policing of terrorism explored the failure of the national and the state machinery in all the incidents except the Parliament attack. The state police responses as precautions or measures to prevent the event are very deplorable in India.
 8. Handling/ dealing of a terrorist situation or crisis management system in such a situation is also the greater pitfall in the system. The complete failure in crisis management of the state police forces and several setbacks in the NSG's crisis management plan in these incidents proved the fact.
 9. The inefficient management in handling the situation was apparent throughout the incidents. The failures in constituting an effective or fully equipped emergency response team, ensuring SOP in the counter operation, coordinating all the forces which engaged in the operations, managing the media and flow of information etc., proved the same.
 10. The inadequacy of the state police is obvious throughout the study. The success in the joint operation of the state police and the central forces in Parliament attack and complete failure in the independent operations both in Akshardham and Mumbai 26/11 reveal the ineffective state police system to combat the menace.
 11. The findings of the study reveals that the investigation of terrorism cases is far better than the counter terrorism intelligence and policing works in all these attack yet, it needs more improvement.
 12. It further reveals that the specially constituted agencies or teams in the state gained much achievement in these cases, where majority of the state investigations in the terrorism related cases failed to gain any clue.
 13. The finding of the study reveals that investigation or the post responses given to terrorist cases are not treated equally in all the cases. The study identified that the 'sensation factor' determines the counter terrorism investigation in the country.
 14. Weak inner state coordination among the State police forces in investigation was also revealed.
 15. The overall assessment on the incidents revealed that the intelligence, law enforcement and investigation of terrorism cases in the country are inadequate to meet the country's growing need of combating terrorism.
 16. The inputs that the study received from the experts who had already worked in the security agencies and the counter terrorism analysts in the field pointed out that the working of the counter terrorism mechanism in the country is lagging behind in many respects. The factors such as organizational weakness, inter organizational problems and the other factors such as counter terrorism policy, deficiency of strong political will severely affected the counter terrorism efforts in the country.
 17. The organizational weakness in the system such as insufficiency of strength, inadequate weapon and equipment's and improper training in counter terrorism in the country especially in the state level severely affected the system to deter the terrorist incidents in the country.
 18. It also greatly affirms the inter-organizational problems such as weak coordination, sharing



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- of resources etc., detriments the counter terrorism in the country.
19. Next to the organizational weakness and the inter organizational problems, the political will both at the state and national level had also influenced significantly in the process of combating Terrorism.
 20. At the same time, the government's failure to modernize the system with the adequate resources such as manpower, equipment, training, technological up-gradations and to ensure inter organizational cooperation that was proved to be lacking of political will in the country to equip the system to meet the scourge of terrorism effectively.
 21. The delay in timely decisions, failures in implementation and poor follow-up actions or the proactive measures further weakened the system to produce better result.
 22. The failure of the central and state government's commitments to fight against terrorism is obvious in the entire field of counter terrorism, where inadequate counter terrorism law, blurred counter terrorism strategy or approach, ill equipped security forces in par with the security needs etc., even after the decades long terrorism sufferings in the country.
 23. The continuous reshuffling of the Minister of Home in the country had also severely affected the counter terrorism efforts through discontinuity in policy implementations and follow-up actions where the country is lacking with well-established counter terrorism policy, which mostly depends on the wish and will of the Minister in the post.
 24. Even policing alone is not a remedy to wipe out all the terrorist problems in the country, it is essentially the integral and inalienable part in combating it. The effective intelligence and investigation helps the country to deter the amplification of the terrorism in the land, while excellent policing helps to contain it in a greater extent.
 25. The inadequacies in system disclose that, the present system of policing of terrorism in India is in the line of dealing common law and order problem where, the efficiency is below the par.



253. Cyber Crime Victimization: A Situational Analysis of Victims in Tamil Nadu (2012)

M.D. Utthiranyagam

Objectives

1. To study the various forms of cybercrime victimizations prevalent in Tamil Nadu.
2. To identify the causes of various forms of cybercrime victimization in Tamil Nadu.
3. To explore the consequences of cybercrime victimization in Tamil Nadu.
4. To understand the perception of the criminal justice agencies on cybercrime victimization and to find ways to prevent these victimizations.

Methodology

This study has been conducted in eight municipal corporations in Tamil Nadu where the usage of computers is likely to be high. They are Chennai, Coimbatore, Tirupur, Salem, Trichy, Madurai, Tuticorin and Tirunelveli. Additional data were collected from the lawyers, police, judges who are Criminal Justice Professionals in all the above eight corporations.

Multi stage sampling method which is among the probability sampling has been used for this study. Usually multi stage random sampling method is used for large studies. Interview schedule is used to collect data collected from the respondents in

this study. The interview schedule has been divided into two categories in this study. The data was collected from one interview schedule for cybercrime victims and another interview schedule for Criminal Justice Professionals such as lawyers, police and judges.

Findings

1. The age of the respondent was found to be associated with cybercrime victimization experiences. In the cyber space, compared to the old, the young were the ones who mostly used the Internet. So they were the ones who are frequently victimized by cybercrimes.
3. Males are more likely to become victims of cybercrime than females, because males are more likely to use the Internet for leisure activities.
4. Cybercrime victimization is also strongly related to educational levels and the more educated are more likely to be victimized.
5. Chat rooms are the highly used facility by the respondents when compared with others. Chat rooms were most people reported for the occurrence of cybercrime victimization.
6. Cybercrime victimization is strongly related to the time spent on Internet usage and the more time spent on Internet usage are more likely to be victimized. This study reveals that the longer the time the Internet is used, the greater the chances to becoming a victim of cybercrime.



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7. This study reveals that there is a relationship between money spent for Internet usage and becoming a victim of cybercrime. Spending more money performing unlawful Internet activities also leads to becoming victims of cybercrime.
8. Internet games are mostly used by children. There seem to be no relationship between these two variables.
9. This study reveals that there is a relationship between supervision and becoming a victim of cybercrime. This study discovers that supervision is very less while the respondents use the Internet, as a result they are victimized.
10. For cybercrime victimization, most of the respondents reported that they were victimized by strangers.
11. Most of the respondents reported that they did know the reason for victimization.
12. It is important to note that the majority (85.6%) of the respondents sought an urgent support from the police.
13. The experience of cybercrime victimization was significantly related to anti-social behavior and attitudes. Consequently, an increase in anti-social behavior and attitudes may result in the Internet users becoming more victimized.
14. The study illustrates that the risk factor and influences in the past life is positively and statistically correlated with the frequency of cybercrime victimization. Contribution in risk factors and influences in the past life are more likely to become the victim of cybercrime.
15. The risk factors and influences in the present life are positively and statistically correlated with the frequency of cybercrime victimization. Higher level of risk factor and influences in the present life are more likely to lead to victimization.
16. The use of technological protective measures is positively and statistically correlated with the frequency of cybercrime victimization. The findings reveal that the increase of frequency of cybercrime victimization is likely to increase as the use of technological protective measures.
17. The increase of frequency of cybercrime victimization leads to the increase of lack of interest in computer/Internet. When respondents were getting victimized in the cyber space, they avoided the usage of computers/Internets.
18. Because of their victimization, they avoid using computers/Internets.
19. For the perception of Information Technology Act and their punishment by police, 82.5% were reported that they did not know about Information Technology Act 2000
20. 50% of the Lower Judiciary felt that some change should come in Information Technology Act
21. 76.2% of the lawyers did not know about the laws regarding cybercrimes. Consequently, the results discovered that the perception of the lawyers regarding cybercrime is very less.

Recommendation:

1. Regulate Browsing Centers
2. Provide Computer/ Internet related Education
3. Standardized Private Internet Connection
4. Installation of cyber-crime protecting software
5. Control on Commercial Advertisers
6. Awareness on Cyber crime
7. Monitoring Social Network Sites
8. Effective Cyber Laws



254. Computer Mediated Interpersonal Crimes: A Study of Cyber Bullying among College Students in Cosmopolitan Cities (2013)

R. Sivakumar

Objectives

1. To examine the nature and extent of various forms of cyber bullying among college students in Cosmopolitan Cities (New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru).
2. To analyze the victimization, perpetration and bystander pattern of cyber bullying among college students.
3. To find out whether there is any significant relationship between dimensions of cyber bullying (Internet Usage, Cyber Bullying Victimization, Perpetration, Bystanders, and Attitude towards cyber bullying) and gender, age, marital status, year of college, educational background and economic background.
4. To assess the level of internet usage, attitude of college students towards cyber bullying and elicit solutions to prevent cyber bullying.

Methodology

The universe of the study comprise of college students in the age group of 18-25. However, a small sample of college students in the age group of 25-30 and 30-35 is also taken for comparison purposes with 18-25 age groups of students. A total of 600 respondents were selected for the

present study from five major cosmopolitan cities (New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru). Stratified Random Sampling was used to select the colleges in the above said cities. Purposive sampling method was adopted to choose the college student samples. Primary data were collected using a Structured Interview Schedule. To fulfil the study objectives, for the present study most of the data collected belongs to the category of primary data. In the present study the primary data was collected by the researcher from the college students. The secondary data related to the review of literature and other related aspects were collected from the Libraries, Journals, Magazines and Internet Sources. After the completion of data collection, the data were first entered into excel files and then exported into SPSS 17.0 version. In the present study, to analyze the quantitative data, frequency analysis is used and presented in the form of proportions or percentages. To assess the relationship between the variables (dependent and independent), 'f' and 't' tests were carried out.

Findings

1. Internet Usage: 39.8% of the respondents use internet once in a week, 29% of the respondents use internet several times in a week and 31.2% use internet daily.
2. Cyber Bullying - Victimization Pattern: Among

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the male students, 29.8% of them have been victimized by cyber bullying at a low level, 42.8% of them have been moderately victimized by cyber bullying and 27.4% of them have been highly victimized by cyber bullying. Among the female students, 20.5% of them have been victimized by cyber bullying at a low level, 57.5% of them have been moderately victimized by cyber bullying and 22.0% of them have been highly victimized by cyber bullying. By this result, we can infer that both female students and male students are moderately victimized by cyber bullying.

3. Cyber Bullying - Perpetration Pattern: Around 30% of the respondents are involved in bullying others through internet. Most of them (37.8%) spread rumors about someone online. Email abuse is little high, 26.5% of the respondents used Email as a mode to bully others. Notably, majority of (41.8%) the perpetrators used social networking sites like Orkut or Facebook to victimize others by bullying.
4. Cyber Bullying – Bystander Pattern: 56.8% of the respondents have seen others being bullied online for at least 1-3 times in past 6 months. 20.8% of the respondents tried to stop the perpetrator in further bullying someone online and 18.7% tried to befriend the victim and supported and 15.7% of the respondents reported the bullying to someone who could help and 7% directly told the perpetrator what he is doing is not right.
5. Attitude towards Cyber Bullying: 65.1% of the respondents felt that cyber bullying is more serious issue than face-to-face bullying. 34% of the respondents opined that cyber bullying is more acceptable than face-to-face bullying. 48.7% of the respondents felt that the victims of cyber bullying are usually victimized for no specific reason. Only 24.2% of the respondents blamed the victim. Overall, the results showed that the attitude of the respondents was pro victim and they wanted to prevent and protect victims of cyber bullying.
6. Relationship between Cyber Bullying Dimensions and Other Variables: Except internet usage and cyber bullying perpetration, other variables are not found to have significant relationship with age. There is no relationship between Cyber Bullying Dimensions and gender and year of study. Except internet usage other variables are not found to have significant relationship with marital status. Except internet bullying victimization and bystanders pattern other variables are not found to have significant relationship with educational background (Arts, Science, Medicine and Engineering). Except internet bullying victimization and bystanders pattern other variables are not found to have significant relationship with economic background.
7. Solutions to Prevent Cyber Bullying: 32% of the respondents' preferred blocking messages/ identities. 37.5% of the respondents favored reporting the cyber bullying to police or other authorities. 30.2% of the respondents felt that asking the bully to stop the cyber bullying would be a good solution. 36.8% felt that ignoring would be one of the best solutions. 30.3% of the respondents felt that keeping a record of offensive emails or texts will be helpful in future for identifying the bully or reporting to the police. 23.5% of the respondents felt that changing email address or phone number might help in reducing cyber bullying. 19.3% of the respondents felt that the cyber bullying perpetrators should be



punished. A moderate 15.3% of the respondents' preferred victim offender mediation. 17.3% of the respondents felt that setting up an anonymous phone line for reporting cyber bullying will be effective in

the prevention of cyber bullying and protecting victims of cyber bullying. 23.7% of the respondents felt that developing programs to teach students about cyber bullying and its effects will be very helpful.

255. Familial and Personality Correlates of Juvenila Delinquency (2013)

Tanusree Moitra

Objectives

The aim of the present study is to identify the variables which are the causes of juvenile delinquency.

for the purpose of data collection. The judge of the Juvenile Court permitted data collection with the condition that no aspects of the juvenile delinquents should be audio/video taped.

Methodology

1. Background information schedule and Bengali adapted version of Perception of Communication Satisfaction Questionnaire (PCS; Hecht, 1978), Home Environment Inventory (HEI; Misra, 1989), Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI; Parker et al., 1979), Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ; Basu & Basu, 1996) and Self Concept Questionnaire (SCQ; Saraswat 1984) and Behavior Deviance Scale (BDS) were used.
2. Data collection was divided into two stages. In the first stage, permission, consent and ethical clearance was obtained from Juvenile Justice Board to visit the observation home

Findings

1. The objective of the study is to identify the variables which are the causes of juvenile delinquency. T-test and multiple regression analysis were used to test the hypotheses. Demographic information reveals that parents of delinquent adolescents were less educated as compared to their counterparts. Economic strain was greater in delinquent home due to large number of family members. Statistical analysis reveals that parenting in delinquent families differ significantly from non-delinquent families. Parenting in the former was characterized by affectionless control, isolation, rejection, withdrawal of privileges and punishments as opposed to that of the latter, which was frequented by rewards, nurturance, affectionate control and

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satisfactory parent-child communication. There was strong link between poor care and delinquency in same parent-child pairs. This was found in the present study as well. Poor emotional support, lower rate of verbal and physical interaction with the father may be the reason for unable to develop a proper role-model in their lives.

2. The delinquents differed from the non-delinquent groups in terms of the personality dimensions as well. The dimensions Psychoticism and Extraversion are argued to be strongly related to offending. Hence, adolescents high on both P and E traits were predisposed to developing antisocial, aggressive behavior. The neuroticism score was low in the delinquent group compared to the non – delinquent group. The delinquents were moderate on Lie scale. It indicates the extent to which an individual is expected to give socially desirable responses. According to Eysenck's view they are liable to have low Lie scale indicative of weak socialization. But in the present study such an out of the way findings might be attributed to the adolescents' desire to be socially acceptable, after a turbulent past. The self-concept of the delinquents was poorer than that of the non-delinquent adolescents.
3. The results of multiple regression revealed that the familial variables accounted for a sizable segment of the total variance of the outcome variable. Extreme negative parental behavior, were significant predictors of delinquency. Thus familial variables could significantly (beyond .01 level of probability) predict delinquency. Personality variables cumulatively accounted for a significant proportion of variance in the dependent variable. While higher the psychoticism and extraversion score, more was the probability of delinquent behavior; lower (or poorer) the self – concept score, higher was the delinquency. Thus, overall variance predicted by the personality factors was also high.
4. It can be concluded that a combined effect of both disadvantaged family and personality characteristics of the delinquents were the contributing factors toward the development of delinquent behavior.



256. पुलिस पब्लिक इंटरफेस (उ0प्र0 में पुलिस बल का अध्ययन – अलीगढ़ के विशेष संदर्भ में) (2013)

श्रीमती अनीता मुद्गल

उद्देश्य

1. पुलिस पब्लिक इंटरफेस के विभिन्न रूपों का निर्धारण।
2. आपराधिक मामलों की विवेचना के सन्दर्भ में पुलिस-जनता सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन।
3. कानून व्यवस्था के कार्यों के सन्दर्भ में पुलिस-जनता सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन।
4. आपराधिक न्याय प्रशासन से जुड़े अन्य कार्यों के सन्दर्भ में पुलिस-जनता अन्तः सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन।
5. पुलिस-जनता अन्तः सम्बन्धों के विभिन्न स्वरूपों का मूल्यांकन एवं विश्लेषण।
6. अन्तः सम्बन्धों को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का अध्ययन एवं सकारात्मक बनाने हेतु सुझाव।
3. विवेचना के दौरान 72% गवाहों के बयान थाने पर ही लिखे जाते हैं, मात्र 02% को लिखित सूचना देकर बुलाया जाता है, मात्र 21% ने थाने पर अच्छे व्यवहार की बात कही है। मात्र 35% गवाहों ने यथावत बयान लिखना बताया है।
4. 54% गिरफ्तार अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तारी के कारणों की जानकारी नहीं, मात्र 04% को गिरफ्तारी पूर्व नोटिस, 65% व्यक्ति चाहते हैं कि पुलिस और न्यायालय दोनों को अन्तरिम जमानत देने की शक्ति होनी चाहिए।
5. 53% को गिरफ्तारी के 24 घण्टे से ज्यादा समय में न्यायालय भेजा जाता है, 72% आरोपियों को पुलिस के समक्ष अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता।

निष्कर्ष

1. थाने पर रिपोर्ट 27% की नहीं लिखी जाती, 45% की विलम्ब से और 18% की फेरबदल करके लिखी जाती है। 10% की रिपोर्ट समय से और सही लिखी जाती है।
2. कानूनी बाध्यता के बावजूद विवेचना के परिणाम की सूचना वादी को नहीं दी जाती। क्षेत्र के थाना प्रभारी/पुलिसकर्मी का संपर्क नम्बर जनता के मात्र 07% लोगों के पास उपलब्ध है।
6. शोध क्षेत्र में प्रति विवेचक प्रति वर्ष विवेचनाओं का औसत 28 है। पुलिसकर्मियों का अधिकतम समय अन्य कार्यों में व्यय होता है, अनुपात से कम पुलिसकर्मी उपलब्ध हैं।

सुझाव

1. संज्ञेय और असंज्ञेय मामलों में एक जैसी और शत प्रतिशत प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट लिखी जानी चाहिए।
2. गवाहों के बयान केस डायरी के साथ-साथ पृथक-पृथक शीट पर भी लिखे जाने चाहिए, गवाह के हस्ताक्षर



- कराने हेतु संशोधन होना चाहिए। तथा बयान की प्रति गवाह को दी जानी चाहिए। बयानों के रिकार्डिंग की आडियो/वीडियो व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ की जानी चाहिए।
3. गवाह के बयानों को आडियो/वीडियो माध्यम से रिकार्ड करने की परम्परा विकसित की जानी चाहिए। पुलिस कार्यवाहियों की सूचना त्वरित रूप से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति को दी जानी चाहिए।
 4. घटना में पीड़ित के चिकित्सीय परीक्षण हेतु कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। तथा चिकित्सीय सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के बाद अन्य कानूनी औपचारिकतायें पूर्ण करनी चाहिए।
 5. शमनीय अपराधों को विवेचना के स्तर पर शमन करने हेतु कानून, झूठी सूचना देकर अभियोग पंजीकृत कराने वाले के विरुद्ध कठोर कानून, गिरफ्तारी की सूचना तथा विवेचना के परिणाम की सूचना न देने पर विभागीय कार्यवाही हेतु कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए।
 6. न्यायालयों में तामील प्रकोष्ठ, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त पुलिस आउटपोस्ट, विवेचना एवं कानून व्यवस्था हेतु पृथक-पृथक पुलिस बल, प्राइवेट सुरक्षा एजेंसियों से सहयोग, न्यायालयों में कारागार से प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले अभियुक्तों के सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित व्यवस्था, वीडियो कान्फ्रेंस की व्यवस्था, समाज के विभिन्न वर्गों के लिए हैल्पलाइन से सम्बन्धित स्पष्ट नियम/कानून बनाये जाने आवश्यक हैं।
 7. पुलिस अधिकारी/कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के समय का नियतन, अवकाश की एक निश्चित योजना तथा उनके जीवन के लिए मूलभूत आवश्यक आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था भी आवश्यक है।

257. महिला पुलिस : भूमिका निर्वहन और कार्य सन्तुष्टि (2013)

प्रतिभा दूबे

उद्देश्य

1. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की भूमिका क्या है?
2. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के भूमिका निर्वहन की क्या दशायें हैं?
3. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों को अपनी भूमिका निर्वहन में क्या व्यवधान उत्पन्न होते हैं?

4. महिला पुलिसकर्मी अपनी कार्यदशा से कितनी सन्तुष्ट हैं?
5. महिला पुलिस पुरुष सहकर्मियों की तुलना में स्वयं में क्या कमी महसूस करती हैं?
6. महिला पुलिस व्यवसाय का भारतीय ग्रामीण सामाजिक संरचना से क्या सम्बन्ध है?

अध्ययन पद्धति

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन गोरखपुर मण्डल तथा मेरठ मण्डल पर

समाजशास्त्र विभाग, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय, गोरखपुर, उ.प्र.



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केन्द्रित है। गोरखपुर मण्डल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक जनपद है तथा मेरठ दिल्ली से सटा हुआ है। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन में महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की भूमिका निर्वहन की दशायें तथा संतुष्टी जानने का प्रयास किया गया है। यह अन्वेषणात्मक अध्ययन है। अध्ययन में प्राथमिक एवं द्वैतियक स्रोतों से तथ्यों का संकलन किया गया है। प्राथमिक तथ्यों का संकलन साक्षात्कार अनुसूची के माध्यम से किया गया। संगणना पद्धति से सभी महिला पुलिसकर्मियों को लिया गया है। द्वैतियक तथ्यों का संकलन सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पुस्तकों, शोध पत्रिकाओं से आयु, धर्म, जाति, शैक्षिक स्थिति, वैवाहिक स्तर, आर्थिक स्थिति एवं पारिवारिक आकार से सम्बन्धित तथ्य एकत्रित कर उनकी विवेचना की गयी है। मेरठ मण्डल में क्षेत्र निरीक्षक (Circle Officer), उपनिरीक्षक (Sup-Inspector), प्रमुख आरक्षी (Head Constable), आरक्षी (Constable), सहायक पुलिस उपनिरीक्षक (लिपिक) पदों पर महिला पुलिसकर्मी पायी गयी। जबकि गोरखपुर मण्डल में उपनिरीक्षक (Sub-Inspector), प्रमुख आरक्षी (Head Constable), आरक्षी (Constable), सहायक पुलिस उपनिरीक्षक (लिपिक) पदों पर पायी गयीं। मेरठ मण्डल में 108 महिला पुलिसकर्मी तथा गोरखपुर मण्डल में 84 महिला पुलिसकर्मियों से सम्पर्क हो सका।

निष्कर्ष

- कार्य के प्रति दृष्टिकोण :- अधिकांश उत्तरदाता अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन कर रहे हैं। बहुत ही कम उत्तरदाताएं ऐसे हैं जो अपने कर्तव्यों को दबाववश कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि उनकी रूचि नहीं है।
- पारिवारिक स्थिति :- गोरखपुर मंडल में उत्तरदाताओं को अपने परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा सहयोग प्राप्त होता है। जबकि मेरठ मंडल में उत्तरदाताओं को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।
- पुलिस विभाग में प्रवेश संबंधी विचार :- शोध में यह बात उभरकर सामने आयी कि एक बार इस विभाग में आने के बाद महिला पुलिसकर्मी अपने आने वाली पीढ़ी को इस विभाग में भेजना नहीं चाहती है।
- घर तथा विभागीय जिम्मेदारियों से उत्पन्न विचार:- उत्तरदाताओं ने स्पष्ट किया कि उन पर कार्य का दबाव ज्यादा है। तथा समय अभाव के वजह से रिश्तेदारियां समाप्त हो रही है।
- कार्यस्थल पर शौचालय (समस्या):- गोरखपुर मंडल में महिला पुलिसकर्मी के लिए अलग शौचालय न होने से उन्हें ज्यादा समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। महिला तथा पुरुष पुलिसकर्मियों का एक ही शौचालय जिसके दरवाजे टूटे हैं एक साथी को खड़ा करके जाते हैं।
- अपने कार्य पूर्ति में अन्य विभागीय कर्मचारियों का सहयोग:- मेरठ की तुलना में गोरखपुर मंडल में आपराधिक गतिविधि कम होती है। जिससे कर्मचारियों पर दबाव और अपेक्षा कम होती है। परिणामस्वरूप विभागीय कर्मचारियों में सहयोग की भावना में कमी तथा सर्म्पण का अभाव होता है।
- उत्तरदाताओं के साथ पुरुष पुलिसकर्मियों का व्यवहार:- मेरठ जैसे शहर में आधुनिकता का प्रभाव के कारण पुरुष सहकर्मियों का व्यवहार पूर्ण सहयोगात्मक तथा भेदभाव रहित है। पुलिसकर्मियों के उपेक्षापूर्ण व्यवहार की शिकायत नहीं की।
- गोरखपुर मंडल में व्यवस्था तथा कार्यप्रणाली:- में कोई अंतर नहीं है परंतु फिर भी सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि तथा परंपरावादी विचारधारा कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी रूप में विचारों को प्रभावित करती हैं।
- उत्तरदाताओं की विभागीय पदोन्नति तथा पदोन्नति से संतुष्टि :- उच्च अधिकारियों को पदोन्नति से समुचित



अवसर प्राप्त है। निचले स्तर के पुलिसकर्मियों के पदोन्नति के अवसर सीमित एवं अपवाद स्वरूप है। यह विभाग के विभिन्न स्तरों में असंतोष एवं भेदभाव को बढ़ाने में सहायक है।

10. गोरखपुर एक अल्प विकसित शहर होने की वजह से वहां के उच्चदाताओं की महत्वकांक्षा कम है। वह अपनी जिम्मेदारियां तथा कार्य को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते।
11. विभागीय सुरक्षा संबंधी संतुष्टि:- निम्न कर्मचारी विभागीय सुरक्षा से ज्यादा असंतुष्ट है आवश्यकता पड़ने पर विभागीय सुरक्षा नहीं जाती है। जिससे वह पुलिस विभाग में कार्यरत होने पर भी विभाग से संतुष्ट नहीं है।

सुझाव

1. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों को रोजगार में भर्ती तथा भूमिका के समान अवसर होने चाहिए।
2. शोध के परिणाम स्वरूप महिला पुलिसकर्मियों ने अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की कि महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के कार्यों का आकलन पदोन्नति उनके खुद के मेरिट पर होना चाहिए न कि सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों या कुछ राजनीतिक आवश्यकताओं की संतुष्टि के लिये।
3. जनसंख्या अनुपात के अनुसार खुली सेवा में न्यूनतम 33 प्रतिशत महिलाओं की भर्ती सभी रैंकों पर होनी चाहिए तथा महिला व पुरुष दोनों के लिए समान कैंडर होना चाहिए जिससे महिलाओं व पुरुषों का प्रभावशाली समेकन हो सके।
4. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के लिए सभी पुलिस थानों पर शौचालय, विश्रामकक्ष होने चाहिए।
5. पुलिस विभाग में महिलाओं का मातृत्व अवकाश 6 महीने तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

6. ऐसी महिलायें जिनके बच्चे अभी छोटे हैं उन्हें शहर से बाहर ड्यूटी पर नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए।
7. महिलाओं तथा उनके बच्चों के सहयोग के लिए पुलिसलाइन में शिशुगृह होना चाहिए।
8. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की यूनिफार्म आरामदायक होनी चाहिए। तथा गर्भावस्था के दौरान युनिफार्म सम्बन्धी कुछ नियम होने चाहिए।
9. आवागमन तथा कार्यालय सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए वाहन की सुविधा होनी चाहिए।
10. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की संख्या तथा परिवार और कार्यालय सम्बन्धी भूमिकाओं को देखते हुए उनके कार्य घण्टे में कमी की जानी चाहिए।
11. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों को मासिक चक्र के दौरान होने वाली समस्याओं की वजह से महीने में दो दिन का अवकाश मिलना चाहिए।
12. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों का कार्यबोझ कम करने के लिये पर्याप्त महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिए।
13. महिला पुलिसकर्मियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी विशेष सुविधा होनी चाहिए।
14. विभाग की ओर से सरकारी आवासों की संख्या बढ़ायी जानी चाहिए जिससे अधिकांश पुलिसकर्मी लाभान्वित हो सके।
15. शोध के परिणामस्वरूप महिला पुलिसकर्मियों ने यह मांग रखी कि जिन महिलाओं की उम्र ज्यादा है उनसे सन्तरी ड्यूटी (पहरा) न कराया जाय।
16. यदि पति पत्नी एक ही विभाग (पुलिस) में कार्यरत हैं तो उनकी नियुक्ति एक ही शहर में की जानी चाहिए। शोध के दौरान यह तथ्य सामने आया कि ऐसा नियम तो है किन्तु इसे क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जाता है।



17. सन् 2008 में यह नियम बनाया गया कि महिला आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी रात्रि में नहीं होनी चाहिए किन्तु इस नियम का पालन नहीं किया जाता है अतः इस नियम को लागू किया जाना चाहिए।
18. कार्य में गुणवत्ता के सुधार के लिए पारितोशिक प्रणाली को सरल व व्यापक बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है।
19. समय-समय पर खेल-कूद गतिविधियाँ व मनोरंजन कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन तनाव मुक्ति का एक साधन है। इससे पुरुष व महिला दोनों के ही कार्य निष्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी।
20. समय-समय पर विभागीय परीक्षाओं का आयोजन करना चाहिए जिससे महिला पुलिसकर्मी पदोन्नति द्वारा उच्च पदों पर जा सके।
21. अधिक से अधिक आधुनिक तकनीकी का प्रयोग व समय-समय पर आयोजित होने वाले रिफ्रेशमेंट कोर्सेज, महिला पुलिसकर्मियों की सोच व कार्यक्षमता में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन लायेगी।

258. Impact Analysis of Prison Reforms with Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh (2014)

Ashish Chaddha

Objectives

1. To study the emerging trends in the field of prison administration and prison reforms
2. To identify and analyze the demand and goals of prison administration
3. To identify and analyze the type of model (pure or hybrid) presently followed by prison administration
4. To study the existing man and material resources at the disposal of prison administration

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Methodology

To carry out the analysis in a methodological manner, evaluative research design has been adopted. The entire system of prison administration has been segregated on the basis of Input-Process-Output. The objectives have been analyzed by employing formative or summative evaluations depending on the object being evaluated and the purpose of evaluation. A formative evaluation helps in the assessment of the organizational context, stakeholder analysis and input-output analysis. Summative evaluations examine the effects or outcomes of some object by determining its overall impact. To extract representative data from the universe, 11 prison facilities (5 District, 5 Central and model prison Lucknow) have been selected as Sample.



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Suggestions

- A. Departure from Colonial Era to Contemporary Era.
 1. Moving emphasis from Pre-trial detention to alternatives of Imprisonment.
 2. Replacing colonial time prison manual with modern prison manual.
 3. Emphasis on community participation in prison.
- B. Improving the Inputs & Support Mechanisms of Prison Administration
 1. Inmate Monitoring System (IMS) to initiate & enforce basic screening of prison inmates on issues like risk assessment of inmates, constant tracking of period of detention and court hearing.
 2. Re-Structuring of Probationary Services & setting up Voluntary Probationary Services (VPS)
3. Setting up effective mechanism for alternative to imprisonment like bringing casual offenders with 6 Months to 3 Years of imprisonment under community services- community work at religious places, old age homes, orphanages, mortuaries, cremation places which can radically affect or alter their mental state. Undergoing Vipasana meditation camp in each quarter shall be compulsory.
4. Revival of Prison Visiting Boards: Prison visiting boards shall be re-constituted comprising members of Voluntary Probation Services (VPS) along official member of visiting board.
- C. Improving Prison Environment- Abolition of Convict
- D. Setting an effective mechanism for Access to Legal Aid: Warder/ Lambardar System and introduction of Peer Educator System. Better use of 436 A & 436 (1).

259. Morale and Motivational Issues in Police Personnel: A Study of Andhra Pradesh Police (2014)

Chaitanya Pradeep

Objectives

1. To understand the managerial factors that influence the organisational commitment
 2. To examine the approach of police management
 3. To explore the managerial factors that determines the levels of subordinate officers' morale and motivation.
 4. To know whether over a period of time, morale and motivation response average is on the decline
- on the issues of morale and motivation of the subordinate officers

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5. To know the theoretical alternatives for police management in building morale and motivation among police staff.

motivation. The descriptive survey research method was adopted to investigate the managerial determinants of police morale and motivation with work conditions.

Methodology

1. The respondents were selected for the study using stratified proportionate random sampling technique representing pro rate of all levels of police personnel from two units. Greyhounds and Cyberabad Police Commissionerate were selected after having consultations with senior-most police officers in the department. Interactions were held and interviews were conducted with 175 respondents (who accepted) of both superior and subordinate officers. From Cyberabad Police Commissionerate, Inspectors (SHOs), Sub-Inspectors, ASIs Head Constables and Constables at police station level were picked up and the same rank officers were picked up from Greyhounds.
2. The study relied on both primary and secondary source of data. But core methodology of the study lies in the fieldwork. The intention is to understand the versions of both supervisory (SHO) and subordinate (HC and PC) ranks towards morale and

Findings

1. Officers tend to be more satisfied with 'non-monetary factors' i.e. work conditions, supervisors support and the recognition than monetary factors like wages and other monetary incentives.
2. According to the respondents, the Monetary Support Programs (MSP) like adequate salaries, strict implementation of over time (OT) rules, substantive welfare package have to be implemented for the police community.
3. On the other hand, non-monetary support programmes, like adopting democratic style of management with subordinate-orientation need to be adopted by the civil police managers. This will help the subordinates to participate in the affairs of station house management and virtually sustain their interest, morale and motivation in the workplace. Training and personality development programmes would build the capacity of the subordinate officers in terms of updating their skills and knowledge.



260. Impact of Job-related and Self-related Variables upon turnover Intention and Sense of Subjective Well-being among Personnel of Paramilitary Forces (2014)

Mallika Dasgupta

Objectives

1. To ascertain levels of different independent & dependent variable within the psyche of PMF personnel posted at Kolkata.
2. To ascertain the effect of official ranks of PMF personnel on each of two dependent Variable of the study.
3. To ascertain the effect of age on any of the two dependent variables of the study.
4. To assess the relevant contributions of the job-related and self-related variables towards the scene of subjective well-being.
5. To gauge the relevant contributions of the job-related and self –related independent variable towards turnover intention.

Methodology

The three PMF forces, viz., CRPF, CISF and BSF have been considered for the present study. Multistage stratified Random Sampling was used to select the PMF employees participating in the study. The total sample was 162 male employees, who were married for at least two years and served the specific organization for two or more years.

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The self-related and job-related factors were selected based on literature review and the ratings of subject experts. Based on the expert rating, six independent variables were retained in the final study.

Findings

1. The primary objective of the present study was to examine whether and to what extent and in which way the job-related variables, namely, affective organizational commitment, work-family role conflict, job satisfaction, job stress and the self-related variables, namely, trait anger and trait anxiety were contributive or detrimental to the sense of subjective wellbeing among Paramilitary personnel of Kolkata. It also sought to examine the contribution of all these job-related and self-related variables to the turnover intention of Paramilitary Force personnel. It also examined whether i) Official ranks, ii) Age and ii) Experience of employees cast an effect on sense of subjective wellbeing and turnover intentions and whether the three groups of each of these three variables differed from each other in respect of magnitudes of the Dependent Variables already mentioned.
2. An extensive survey of literature suggested that most of the independent variables are indeed



related to the sense of subjective wellbeing and turnover intention in different professional and cultural context.

3. The official ranks of PMF personnel did seem to have an effect upon the employees' sense of subjective wellbeing and turnover intention. The three groups indeed differ with respect to these two dependent variables. The high rank officials are found to have the highest level of sense of subjective wellbeing and lowest level of turnover intention. The middle rank lies in between the two ranks in the context of both the dependent variables. The lower rank reportedly experiences lowest level of subjective wellbeing and highest level of turnover intention.
4. The three age groups also seem to differ in terms of their turnover intention. The upper age group has lowest level of turnover intention, while the lower age-group has highest level of turnover intention. Employees of different age group do not differ in terms of sense of subjective wellbeing.
5. Employees with differential experience also seem to differ in terms of subjective wellbeing and turnover intention. The experienced employees with higher tenure of service seemed to have already coped up with the challenging nature of this job and consequently experienced higher level of subjective wellbeing and lower level of turnover intention.
6. The Job-related variables, i.e. Job Satisfaction, Affective Organizational Commitment, Occupational Stress and Work-Family Role Conflict significantly contribute to the sense of subjective wellbeing as well as turnover intentions of employees. While Job satisfaction and Affective Organizational Commitment contribute positively towards the sense of subjective wellbeing, they also serve as protective factors against turnover intention. On the other hand, Job Stress and Work-Family Role Conflict threatens the sense of subjective wellbeing among PMF personnel and they also lead to higher level of turnover intention among employees. These findings have serious implication. It seems that PMF personnel are over-burdened and suffers from Role conflict. This must be handled with care in order to enhance the subjective wellbeing among employees and also to reduce their turnover intention.
7. The self-related Variables, Trait Anger and Trait Anxiety contribute to the turnover intention of lower rank employees. Thus, these two variables may be assessed at the time of selection and thereby the turnover intention of employees may be controlled to some extent.



261. A Study of the Factors Leading Juveniles to be in Conflict with the Law in Tamil Nadu: Sociological Perspective (2014)

D. Murugesan

Objectives

1. To identify the insights about the personal and family background of the juveniles in conflict with law in TamilNadu.
2. To explore the nature of offences and charges committed by juveniles such as offence against person, property, etc.
3. To analyze the role of family and other agencies for the cause of juvenile crimes.
4. To find out the institutional life of the juveniles and their opinion on the services provided in the institutions for their care and rehabilitation.

Methodology

The area of study has covered the eight observation homes and one special home located in the State of Tamil Nadu. All the 08 observation homes and 1 special home in Tamil Nadu were selected for present study and all the 148 children were selected for interview. The study was conducted by census method. The structured interview schedule was used for collecting data which were collected directly from the respondents through primary data and secondary data.

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Findings

1. It is found out from the analysis that vast majorities (97.4 percent) of the respondents belongs to 16-18 years and are male children. While female children is very low (2.7 percent) among them, only one girl child belong to 11-15 age group and 3 belong to 16-18 age group.
2. When comparison of educational status with place of residence of the respondents was analyzed, it was found that 6.1 percent of the respondents are illiterates, among them 55.6 percent of the respondents belongs to rural areas as their areas of residence and 44.4 percent of the illiterates are from urban areas. Among the children who have attained education level up to primary schooling, mostly 71.1 percent of them belong to urban areas followed by 28.3 percent in the rural areas.
3. Family structure plays a vital role in the behavior formation of the child. The data reveals that the majority of the respondents (61.9 percent) hailed from nuclear families and 37.4 percent of the children's families have 5-7 members, in their family. On the other hand, 50 percent of the respondents hailed from families of 5-7 members or above 8 members. So it may be concluded that majority of the respondents belong to nuclear families who have below 4 members available in their family. It is clear from the study that nuclear families



- are more conducive to deviant behavior formation among the children.
4. The relationship between caste and nature of offences and charges committed by the children shows that among the children of scheduled castes, 63.9 percent are charges under the offences like theft, assault cases (19.4 percent), murder/ attempt to murder (8.3 percent), rape/attempt to rape cases (5.6 percent) and dacoity (2.8 percent). The children from backward castes are involved in the theft cases (50 percent), murder/ attempt to murder (20 percent), assault cases (12.5 percent), rape/ attempt to rape (10 percent) and dacoit (5 percent).
 5. The relationship of education with nature of offences reveals that among the illiterate children involved in murder are 11.1 percent, charges under theft cases are more common (77.8 percent), followed by sex offences like rape and attempt to rape (11.1 percent), among the children who have attained education level up to primary schooling, normally (6.5 percent) have charges for involvement in murder (or) attempt to murder, mostly 71.7 percent are registered under the theft cases, followed by sex offences like rape or attempt or attempt to rape (4.3 percent) and 15.2 percent have alleged to commit the offences under the dacoity.
 6. Analyzing the relationship between the place of residence and drinking habits of the respondents reveals that majority of them having drinking habits, belong to urban areas. The relationship of family income with the drinking habits among the respondents reveals that majority of them having drinking habits belong to the high level income category. When analyzing the use of drugs and alcohol nearly one third (32.4 percent) of the respondents are subjected to the use of drugs and alcohol. 6.8 percent of respondents have mostly watched film and pornographic literature.
 7. Analyzing the respondent's opinion about whether regular food and basic amenities were provided by their parents/ guardian, it is found that most of the children, who were charged under the cases of theft, were driven by poverty and lack of basic amenities. So the children may be involved in small offences like theft for fulfillment of their food and basic amenities.
 8. Out of the total, 40 (27 percent) respondents are school goers before coming to the home, among them 17 (11.5 percent) respondents academic performance was good, while 19 (12.8 percent) children were normal performers and only 4 (2.7 percent) respondents had poor performance in their education when schooling.
 9. Analyzing the satisfaction of respondents towards the vocational training provided in the home reveals that 78 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the vocational training given by the trained staff in the institution. It is clear from the study a vast majority (52.7 percent) of the respondents are happy towards all the treatments and services provided by the NGOs' visiting the home.
 10. The relationship between the respondents educational status and their future planning after being released from the institutional care reveals that majority of them who have completed only primary level of education have decided to continue their child labor work at construction and household sectors. Another majority of the respondents who have attained secondary, matriculation or degree level



262. Problems of Abuse of Women Prisoners' Rights in India with Special Reference to Punjab (2014)

Renu Sharma

Objectives

1. To find out the socio-economic status of women prisoners.
2. To know the nature and extent of crimes committed by women prisoners.
3. To make an in-depth examination of conditions in which they live in prisons.
4. To find out the major causes responsible for the abuse of their rights.
5. To find out the problems faced by the women prisoners due to abuse of their rights.
6. To develop suitable approach to prevent abuse of their rights through this study.
7. To find out appropriate suggestions for the rehabilitation and reintegration of women prisoners.

Hypotheses

1. Problems faced by women prisoners are mainly due to being placed in a prison which is structurally not suitable for them.
2. Existing prison rules and regulations are not suitable with the administration of women's prison.

3. The purpose of imprisonment is still custodial not the reformation and rehabilitation of the women prisoners.

Methodology

At geographical level, the study was confined to seven central jails of Punjab situated at Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Bathinda, Ferozepur, Patiala and Ludhiana (special women jail). The researcher had interviewed only 216 women prisoners. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Researcher had adopted the schedule method and utilized the structured interview schedule technique to collect the primary data as required for the study from the women prisoners. Interview schedule consisted of 78 questions and divided into 14 segments. Interview schedule consist of 12 open-ended questions and 66 closed-ended questions. In order to get the reliable and valid data according to the objectives of the study, the interview schedule had been pre-tested on 25 women prisoners confined in the Amritsar central jail. After the completion of data collection, the whole data collected through the interview schedule was checked for any discrepancies and incompleteness. Qualitative data was converted into quantitative data by providing the suitable numerical codes. After providing the relevant codes, the whole quantitative data was filled on the code sheet prepared by the computer program.



Findings

1. Majority of women prisoners (96.6 %) revealed that no educational programmes were available for them.
2. Large number of women prisoners (44.4%) revealed that these vocational courses were not sufficient for their rehabilitation and re-integration.
3. Large number of women prisoners (46.3%) suggested increasing the time of call.
4. Majority of women prisoners (83.3%) acknowledged that their family members came to visit them.
5. Majority of women prisoners (83.8%) told that they slept on floor.
6. Majority of women prisoners (54.2%) stated the quality of food average.
7. Majority of women prisoners (79.2%) showed their dissatisfaction for the food given to them in the jail.
8. Majority of women prisoners (70.8%) accepted the availability of clean drinking water in jails.
9. Majority of women prisoners (79.2%) told that they were getting sufficient water for all activities.
10. Majority of women prisoners (88%) revealed that toilets were cleaned by the convicts only.

263. Spatial Dynamics of Murder in 6 cities of Tamil Nadu: A Geographical Information System (GIS) Approach (2014)

Vijo Varghese Vincent

Objectives

1. To find out the hot spot patterns of murder incidents in the six cities of Tamil Nadu.
2. To find out the proximity of murder incidences from the police stations.
3. To find out the type of area that is prone to murder incidences.
4. To interpolate the future trend of murder incidences in the six cities of Tamil Nadu.

Methodology

1. This study was conducted in six cities of Tamil Nadu viz., Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli. Data pertaining to murder incidents were obtained from the City Crime Records Bureau's (CCRB) for their respective cities. All incidences of murder for the period of nine years from 2004 - 2012

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were taken into consideration. The data obtained were cross checked with the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) data for the mentioned period in order to ascertain the consistency in the number of murder incidents.

2. In order to bring out the relationship between crime and its environment, various analyses were carried out using ArcGIS v9 so that credible results could be inferred from them. The following analyses were carried out to derive the results for the study: Point pattern analysis, hot spot analysis, buffer analysis, mean center and standard deviation ellipse, journey to crime and next hit probability area analysis.

Findings

1. The point pattern analysis for Chennai city shows a dense distribution throughout the city and a large cluster of murder incidences in the North.
2. The cities of Coimbatore, Madurai, Trichy, Salem and Tirunelveli have shown cluster of murder incidences in certain parts of the city.
3. Murder patterns are found to be moving from the center to the periphery of the city over a period of time.
4. Certain areas in all the six cities are prone to murder incidents as they are places of mass transit, commercial areas, industrial belt and residential areas.
5. Madurai, Salem and Tirunelveli cities are found to be more prone to gang violence that lead to murder incidences.
6. Chennai city has hot spots that are expanding over the years and also shifting from time to time.

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7. In other five cities, the hot spots are more or less stagnant and show very little spatiotemporal changes.
8. It is found in all the cities of Tamil Nadu that the police stations do not act as a deterrent in the locality as murder incidences were found to occur frequently in close proximity.
9. The mean centers for murder are clustered and located in the center of the city but the standard deviation ellipses show minor variations in their position and orientation.
10. The dispersion and distribution of murder patterns are found to be similar for all the cities of Tamil Nadu.
11. Offenders who are found to be travelling a distance to commit murder are more often related to local gangs and neighborhoods.
12. Offenders who are found not to be travelling a distance to commit murder are more often family members and relatives to the victim.
13. The main reason for murder in almost all the cities of Tamil Nadu was property dispute, domestic issues and also as a result of sudden provocation.
14. Spousal murders are found to be high in Madurai and Tirunelveli cities.
15. In Madurai city, the choice of weapon for committing murder was found to be Aruval (Indian machete).
16. Madurai city has recorded the highest for gang related murders and due to previous enmity.

Suggestions

1. Data in all the CCRB needs to be updated periodically with regard to the alteration of



sections and outcome as and when a case gets disposed. This would help in weeding out discrepancies in the tally between individual police stations and CRB's. The need for periodically updating of crime registers, crime maps, etc. have also been mentioned in the seventh report of the National Police Commission in 1981.

2. The scene of crime addresses needs to be entered accurately at the time of registering a murder case. A handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) would be handy in recording geographical coordinates that will be useful in digitizing scene of crime locations.
3. A GIS cell should be operational in every CCRB. This technology can help police to identify and understand the trends and patterns of criminal activity and criminal movement. This technology helps in updating crime in a real time basis and in dispersing resultant maps to the respective police stations and patrol vehicles for crime prevention and monitoring
4. There should be frequent training for police personnel who operate/manage GIS cells and technology updating process in the CCRB so that the police can keep up with the ever changing technological advancement.
5. Vigilance committees need to be formed at the ward level so that domestic issues can be addressed and disposed amicably without burdening the institutions in the criminal justice system. This can result in the reduction of murder incidences that arise out of property dispute within the family and intimate partner/ spouse murder incidence.
6. Crime data, irrespective of different crimes need to be publicized so that the public are aware of crimes occurring in their locality. This data can be uploaded to a central database that can be viewed as maps of a specific locality along with the range of criminal activity in a specific given time period.
7. From this study, it is seen that police stations do not have a deterrent effect in the locality. In Chennai, especially North Chennai, there are a few police stations having jurisdiction less than 500meters in radius which do not seem to do justice. As per the seventh report of the National Police Commission (1981), if a police station registers more than 700 crimes annually, there would be full justification for creation of another police station. Since none of the police stations in Chennai have recorded more than 700 crimes, it would be advisable to demote a few police stations and rationally readjust the area of all the police station in the neighborhood.



264. Psychological Efficacy of Training Programme in Rajasthan Police (with special reference to trainee constables (2015))

Sunita Sharma

Objectives

The main aim of the present research is to measure the efficacy of behavioral training module in Rajasthan Police, especially in trainee constables.

Methodology

Purposive random sampling technique was used for the research. The study will be conducted on 500 Constable Trainees from Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur.

Primary data was collected through administering the Questionnaires mentioned below under Tools.

Findings

1. The statistical analysis reveals that stress level of trainee constables is reduced after the training. Research discloses that the training programmes carried out at RPA do not lead to any mental and physical tension. Training programmes for trainee constable help them to manage their stress somehow.
2. The statistical analysis reveals that happiness level of trainee constables is increased after the training. Research unveils that the

happiness level of trainee constables enhances after the training. It shows that the training programmes in Rajasthan Police Academy for trainee Constables increases the happiness level. There is not anything in training programmes which make trainee constables unhappy or joyless.

3. Research discloses that many positive traits of personality of trainee constables are boosted. They become friendlier, more intelligent, more emotionally stable, more sensitive, more vigilant, more confident, more self-sufficient, more perfect and more open to change after the training.
4. As the research reveals that the training programmes conducted at Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur have some negative impact on personality characteristics of trainee constables. The liveliness, rule consciousness, apprehensiveness is increased after the training program. While, some negative traits like dominance and tension is increased among them.
5. According to the interpretation of data analysis, social boldness of the trainee constables remains unchanged.
6. As the research shows that Emotional Intelligence of trainee constables is increased after the training. Research unveils that the mean of Emotional Intelligence level of trainee constables rises extremely. It shows that the

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training programmes in Rajasthan Police Academy for trainee Constables make them emotionally strong and stable.

7. The Statistical analysis shows that training programmes have many positive impacts on emotional intelligence of trainee constables. They become more extrovert, clever, emotionally stable, passionate, reliable, exploratory, accountable and confident.
8. Simultaneously training programmes have some negative impacts also. They become more aggressive, shrewder, orthodox and disorganized.
9. As the statistical analysis indicates that male trainee constables are quite high on stress. Female trainee constables are quite better in handling stressful events. Female trainee constables are quite better to do job under stressful situation or they react less to a stressful event than male trainee constables.
10. The research makes clear that female trainee constables are happier than male trainee constables. Female constables become more joyful, more contented after the training.
11. The research makes it visible that personality of trainee constable is changed after the training. Some changes are beneficial, while others are not as much. As the research shows that on some personality factors male trainee constables are good, while female trainee constables are excellent on other personality factors.
12. The research proves that there is no difference on the level of tension, depression among all

trainee constables, whether they are males or females.

13. As the result shows, male trainee constables are brighter, more emotionally stable, braver, more responsible, more self-confident and more disciplined than female trainee constables.
14. On the other hand female trainee constables are more hostile, shrewder, wiser but more reliable and more open-minded than male trainee constables after the training.

Conclusion

Training is in an integral and important part of the police organization. If training is proper and effective then it can lead to a stress free and happy professional life.

On the basis of above discussion it can be said that the training programmes conducted by Rajasthan Police Academy, Jaipur for trainee constables are effective on psychological parameters. Their stress level is reduced while, happiness level and emotional intelligence level increased after the training. This means that the training programmes for trainee constables do not lead to any stress and increase the happiness and raise emotional intelligence, which is a positive sign. There are many positive significant changes that take place after the training. They become more rational, more reasonable, more vigilant, and more confident after the training.

Hence, it can be concluded that training programmes for trainee constables are highly effective.



265. “बाल अपराध में मीडिया की भूमिका का एक अपराधशास्त्रीय अध्ययन” (2015)

श्रीमती श्रुति यादव

उद्देश्य

1. बाल अपराधियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक, पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन;
2. बाल अपराधियों के पारिवारिक पर्यावरण का अध्ययन करना;
3. बाल अपराधियों पर उनके संगी-साथियों तथा स्कूल के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना;
4. बाल अपराधियों पर उनके पड़ोस तथा मनोरंजन के साधनों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन;
5. बाल सुधार गृहों के कार्यक्रमों और सेवाओं का अध्ययन करना;
6. बाल अपराधियों का संस्थागत जीवन से समायोजन-असमायोजन का अध्ययन करना;
7. बाल अपचार के उत्तरदायी कारकों की जानकारी एवं उनका विश्लेषण;
8. सुधार गृहों के सुधार प्रणालियों का मूल्यांकन;
9. बाल सुधार गृहों में बाल अपराधियों का संस्थागत जीवन से समायोजन- असमायोजन का अध्ययन;
10. बाल अपराधियों के सुधार के लिये प्रयुक्त नीतियों तथा कार्यक्रमों को प्रभावशाली बनाने हेतु एवं समस्या समाधान हेतु ठोस सुझाव प्रस्तुत करना;

शोध की प्रकृति एवं विषय क्षेत्र

1. शोध की प्रकृति के अन्तर्गत निश्चित क्षेत्र में बाल अपराधियों से साक्षात्कार अनुसूची के आधार पर निदर्शन पद्धति के द्वारा सूचनाओं को संकलित किया गया है साथ ही सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी माध्यमों द्वारा किये जा रहे सुधारात्मक प्रयासों का अवलोकन करके ठोस निष्कर्ष निकाले गये हैं।
2. बाल अपराधियों के उत्तरदायी कारकों एवं सुधारात्मक प्रणाली के विश्लेषण के लिये शोध का क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश के लखनऊ शहर में बाल सम्प्रेषण गृहों एवं राजकीय अनुमोदित विद्यालयों व बाल सुधार गृहों का अध्ययन क्षेत्र के रूप में चयन किया गया है। इस शोध में 250 लोगों को अध्ययन का आधार बनाया गया है। जिनमें 100 स्कूल के छात्र, 50 जेल में निरूद्ध बच्चे, 25 विद्यालय के प्रधानाचार्य/प्रधानाचार्या, 25 सुधार संस्थाओं के अधिकारी व कर्मचारी, 25 अभिभावक और 25 मीडिया कर्मियों के साक्षात्कार सम्मिलित है।
3. शोध के तथ्य संकलन हेतु साक्षात्कार अनुसूची, सहभागी अवलोकन, अनौपचारिक साक्षात्कार एवं वैयक्तिक अध्ययन पद्धति आदि का प्रयोग किया गया। तथ्यों के एकत्रीकरण में प्राथमिक स्रोतों के अलावा द्वितीयक स्रोतों का भी प्रयोग किया गया है। इस सन्दर्भ में विभिन्न प्रकार के सर्वेक्षणों तथा समय-समय पर प्रकाशित बाल अपचार के आंकड़ों का भी अध्ययन किया गया है।

समाजिकार्य विभाग, लखनऊ विश्व विद्यालय, उ.प्र.



निष्कर्ष

1. अधिसंख्य (71.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के घर में मनोरंजन हेतु टी.वी. की सुविधा उपलब्ध हैं तथा सबसे कम (9.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के घर में इण्टरनेट मनोरंजन के लिए उपलब्ध है। अधिसंख्य (52.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं को बच्चों के लिए बने कानून के विषय में जानकारी नहीं है जबकि 48.00 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को बच्चों के लिए बने कानून के विषय में जानकारी है। अधिसंख्य (78.08 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं को अपचार/अपचार करने के लिए प्रेरित मीडिया करता है। तथा सबसे कम (2.74 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं को अपचार/अपचार करने हेतु पारिवारिक सदस्यों ने प्रेरित किया। बहुसंख्य (91.23 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं को अपचार/अपचार करने हेतु इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया द्वारा प्रेरित किया जाता है जबकि 8.77 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं को अपचार/अपचार करने हेतु प्रिंट मीडिया द्वारा प्रेरित किया जाता है। अधिसंख्य (64.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं ने बताया कि उनके द्वारा अपचार/ अपचार किया गया है। सर्वाधिक (46.87 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं ने बताया कि पारिवारिक लड़ाई के कारण अपचार/अपचार किया है सबसे कम (21.87 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं ने मित्र से लड़ाई के कारण अपचार करना बताया है। सर्वाधिक (46.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं का मानसिक स्तर सामान्य है तथा सबसे कम (26.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं का मानसिक स्तर समस्याग्रस्त है। आधे (50.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं ने बताया कि मारने-पीटने जैसा अपचार किया है तथा सबसे कम (23.30 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं ने चोरी करने जैसा अपचार करना स्वीकार किया है। सर्वाधिक (52.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा नशा किया जाता है। अधिसंख्य (69.23 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता शराब का नशा करते हैं तथा सबसे कम (3.85 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं द्वारा क्रमशः गांजा तथा भांग

का सेवन किया जाता है। अधिसंख्य (74.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता अपचार करने से पूर्व स्कूल जाते थे। सर्वाधिक (41.46 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं ने क्रमशः दुश्मनों के डर से तथा आर्थिक कमजोरी के कारण पढ़ाई छोड़ देना बताया है तथा सबसे कम (26.83 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं ने स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों के चिढ़ाने के कारण अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ देना बताया है। सर्वाधिक (54.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार संस्था में रहने से बुरा अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है। अधिसंख्य (68.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार संस्था में शिक्षा व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध है।

2. अधिसंख्य (76.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं की पृष्ठभूमि शहरी है। सर्वाधिक (60.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता निम्न वर्ग के हैं तथा सबसे कम (12.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता क्रमशः मध्यम तथा उच्च वर्ग के हैं। अतः यह स्थिति स्पष्ट करती है कि कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों में अपचार करने का प्रतिशत अधिक है। सर्वाधिक (48.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता के अनुसार सरकार द्वारा बाल अपचार की रोकथाम के लिए स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं की भूमिका को बढ़ावा दिया जाना है तथा सबसे कम (24.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार प्राथमिक शिक्षा का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए। अधिसंख्य (72.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता के अनुसार पुलिस का व्यवहार खराब है तथा सबसे कम 12.00 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार पुलिस का व्यवहार बाल अपराधियों के प्रति सामान्य है। अधिसंख्य (76.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता के अनुसार समाचार पत्रों में 90 प्रतिशत मसाला अपचार का होता है टी.आर.पी. के चक्कर में समाचार चैनलों द्वारा अपचारी को ग्लैमराइज किया जाता है। सर्वाधिक (56.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाता के अनुसार बाल अपचार को बढ़ाने और रोकने में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं।

3. अधिसंख्य (68.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार



सुधार संस्था में निरूद्ध बच्चों पर धाराएं लगी हैं। अधिसंख्य (52.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार संस्था में निरूद्ध बच्चे पर 325/ 405/211/147 धाराएं लगी हैं। अधिसंख्य (76.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार गृह में निरूद्ध बच्चों के व्यवहार में बदलाव आया है जबकि 24.00 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार गृह में निरूद्ध बच्चों में बदलाव नहीं आया है। सर्वाधिक (48.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार गृह के बच्चों के सुधार के लिए क्रमशः खेलने, नैतिक शिक्षा की योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं तथा सबसे कम (32.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार गृह के बच्चों के सुधार हेतु प्रशिक्षण

योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। बहुसंख्य (76.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार सुधार की सभी योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं जबकि 24.00 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार संसाधनों की कमी के कारण सुधार की सभी योजनाएं लागू नहीं की गई हैं। अधिसंख्य (64.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार बच्चों को गलती करने पर दण्डित नहीं किया जाता है जबकि 36.00 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार दण्डित किया जाता है। अधिसंख्य (76.00 प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार मीडिया द्वारा बाल अपचार को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है जबकि 24.00 प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताओं के अनुसार मीडिया द्वारा बाल अपचार को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जाता है।

266. Crimes Among the Tea Garden Communities in Assam: A Sociological Study (2016)

Md Abdul Mutalib

Objectives

1. To examine roles of family, peer group association and neighborhood in forming criminalistics tendency among the tea garden community.
2. To find out the socio-cultural background of the criminal.
3. To examine the role of socio-economic condition and poverty in generating tendency for committing crime.
4. To find out the causes of crime, process of crime and prevention mechanism that exists among the tea garden communities.
5. To find out why majority of people are engaged in criminal activities and what type of remedial measures are needed to remove and control crime.
6. To examine the relevance of the existing theory with criminal activity in a particular community.



Methodology

The universe of the study constitutes all the convicted criminals who belong to tea garden communities lodged in the 7 jails of 7 districts namely Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Tezpur, Lakhimpur and Nagoan of Assam. Sample was drawn from convicted offenders belonging to tea garden community. The field of study has been selected i.e. Jails of 7 districts of Assam where the tea garden population is more. Accordingly, an exploratory type of research design is adopted for the study. The respondents of the study consist of 350 convicted prisoners including 7 female offenders, those who belong to tea garden communities drawn through accidental random sampling procedure from the selected prisons mentioned above. In this study both the primary and secondary data have been used.

To collect Primary and Secondary data the following technique were applied: 1. Interview Schedule 2. Interview Guide 3. Observation 4. Case study. Editing, Classification and Tabulation has been done with the help of appropriate

procedures and statistical measurements. Simple and cross tabulation has been made according to the needs and demands of analysis. Since the entire work is exploratory in nature, therefore, Descriptive, Case Study and Statistical methods have been used to draw necessary inferences of the study. Besides, the hypotheses laid down for the present study have been tested through utilizing Chi-Square method.

Findings

From the analysis of data it may be concluded that poor economic condition, use of alcohol, peer group pressure, family conflict, religious dogmas and superstitions, family altercation are the most important factors responsible for developing criminal behavior and anti-social activities among the tea garden laborers. Illiteracy, lack of proper family control, bad environment and neighborhood situation etc. are the other contributing factors. From the study it can be summarized that if these factors coincided together, it may influence an individual towards criminal behavior.



267. Women Offenders in Andhra Pradesh - A Sociological Study (2016)

N. Katama Raju

Objectives

1. To examine the causative factors of crime.
2. To analyze the socio-economic background of the women prisoners.
3. To understand the nature and extent of crime.
4. To find out the suitable strategies for the rehabilitation of women offenders.
5. To suggest ways and means to improve their living conditions in jails.
6. To identify the various problems of the female prisoners.
7. To suggest remedial measures.

Methodology

Interview Schedule, Personal Interviews, Observation were used. The study consists of primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was collected by a Structured Interview Schedule from women prisoners. It consists of personal profile, socio – economic background, causes and nature of crime, attitudes and expectations of the respondents and their future plan after release.

The respondents participated very well in the discussion and revealed information freely without

any hesitation. Personal observation, discussion with the prison personnel and police officials and criminal records in the prison also form the part of data collection.

Findings

1. Around 56 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of 26 – 50 years and majority of them are urbanites.
2. Majority of the respondents (78%) have the family size of 1 – 4 members and majority of them are urban respondents.
3. Around 48 per cent of the respondents belong to OBC community majority of them are from rural areas.
4. Majority of the respondents (19%) belong to Madiga sub-caste of SC community.
5. About 90 per cent of the respondents including 91 per cent of the rural and around 89 per cent of the urban are Hindus,
6. 85 per cent of the respondents are married and majority of them hail from rural areas (88.30%).
7. 76 per cent of the respondents are living in nuclear family and majority of them are in rural areas.
8. 58 per cent of the respondents are illiterates and majority of them are in rural areas

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9. 49 per cent of the respondents belong to Telangana State.
10. 82 per cent of the respondents have the income below Rs. 25,000.
11. 66 per cent of the respondents including 72 per cent of rural and 58 per cent of urban respondents are daily labor.
12. Around 43 per cent of the respondents committed crime due to domestic violence.
13. Around 76 per cent of the respondents made murder and around 8 per cent crime.
14. 53 per cent of the rural respondents and 47 per cent of the urban respondents committed crime.
15. Around 52 per cent of the respondents were arrested in rural areas and 48 per cent of the respondents were arrested in urban areas.
16. All the 200 respondents (100%) felt unhappy in their presence in prison.
17. Around 84 per cent of the respondents including 85 per cent of rural and 82 per cent of urban intend to work on daily wages
18. 97 per cent of the respondents including 96 per cent of rural and around 98 per cent of urban respondents intend to start new life
19. 59 per cent of the respondents have thought of pursuing a useful role in society
20. All the respondents (100%) thought of pursuing honest careers in the future.
21. 97 per cent of the respondents felt the need for assistance from voluntary organizations
22. 48 per cent of the respondents appealed to the public not to do any mistake in life while 47 per cent appealed to do hard work in life.
23. All the respondents (100%) need the support of their relatives, friends etc.
24. Around 53 per cent of the respondents know that they can bring about a social change in their place and majority of them belong to urban areas (57 %).
25. Domestic violence and need for money are the two major reasons for committing crime by the respondents.
26. Crime rate by women is higher in Telangana followed by Coastal Andhra.
27. The respondents have committed crime for money and domestic violence.
28. Married respondents committed crime for money and domestic violence
29. Rural respondents committed crime for money and domestic violence.
30. Respondents living in nuclear family committed crime for money and domestic violence.
31. The respondents of arranged marriage committed crime for money and domestic violence.
32. The illiterates committed crime for money and domestic violence.
33. The daily laborers committed crime for money and domestic violence
34. The respondents having the family income of less than Rs. 25,000/- committed crime for money and domestic violence.
35. Majority of the respondents possessing ration cards committed crime for money and domestic violence.
36. Statistics on female criminality reveals that female criminals constitute a numerically smaller proportion than that of male offenders. But there is upward trend in the number of crimes committed by women. An increasing trend in the female criminality has been found. Majority of the women offenders belong to



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- middle age group and lower class of society.
37. Most of the women prisoners were belonging to middle age groups, lower castes of Hindu religion, rural areas and agricultural based economy.
 38. Most of the women prisoners are found married housewives with poor educational status.
 39. The respondents accepted that they have tense and stressed relations in the family which affect their conduct and behavior. Their participation in decision-making process has also been reported to be low.
 40. The women prisoners were mainly arrested for the committing of crimes such as dowry death, murder, kidnapping and drug abuse. The crimes are mainly concentrated in lower castes.
 41. The facilities for education, recreation, health, nutrition, rehabilitation etc. were found to be poor and proper development of young children in jails is always doubtful.



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